"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair; brisk northwest winds.

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RUNCIE SAYS WOOD ATTACKED BROOKE

Former Friend Asserts He Inspired Magazine Article.

GEN. BROOKE TO TESTIFY.

Senate Committee May Give Gen. Wood a Chance to Return and Appear in His Own Behalf—Other Witnesses Heard.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—Major James E. Runcie, retired, once the close friend of Brig. Gen. Leonard A. Wood, appeared to-day before the Senate Military Committee which is considering President Roosevelt's recommendation that Gen. Wood be made a Major General.

He testified that the article attacking Gen. Brooke, which appeared in the North American Review over Major Runcie's name, was written by him in pursuance of an understanding between Gen. Wood, Ray Stannard Baker, a magazine writer, and himself at a dinner at Gen. Wood's house.

Major Runcie said that the plan discussed at that time was to have published an article which would exploit the success of Gen. Wood in dealing with affairs at Santiago and draw a comparison with the situation at Havana unfavorable to the administration of Gen. Brooke, the Military Governor of Cuba. He declared that Gen. Wood asked him to write the article.

The story of the dinner incident resulted in the issue of subpoenas for three other witnesses, among them Gen. Brooke.

Other witnesses called by the committee to testify to-day were Major E. Ladd, United States Army, who audited Gen. Wood's Santiago accounts; Wallis Clearman, a former employe of a New York jewelry house, who made the sale to the Jai Alai Company of the silver set which was given to Gen. Wood, and an employe of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, who explained the character of the Jai Alai.

In his testimony Major Runcie explained that he had acted as the confidential adviser of Gen. Wood for nearly two years and that they lived together at Santiago. It was while they were living in the same house that Mr. Baker went to Santiago in search of material for a magazine article.

A meeting was arranged between the three men and a dinner followed, testified Major Runcie, at which it was decided that the article should exploit the success of Gen. Wood and the comparisons in it should be unfavorable to the work of Gen. Brooke.

Major Runcie said the article was given to Baker and published in February, 1900, over the name of Major Runcie. He asserted that Gen. Wood knew what the article contained, and that they had correspondence about it as the result of the furor created by its publication. He offered to produce copies of letters which he had written to Gen. Wood concerning his own defense.

It was not until after Gen. Wood succeeded Gen. Brooke that the article was published. The effect was a severance of the relations between the witness and Gen. Wood. Major Runcie then began the practice of law at Havana, and, according to his testimony, has been there ever since.

The witness said that when the Secretary of War went to Cuba following the disclosures to the War Department, the suggestion was made, either by the Secretary or Gen. Wood, that he be court-martialed for writing the article, and that he had, in effect, invited the court-martial.

The committee notified Major Runcie that he would be called again some time next week. He left Washington to-night for Cleveland, Ohio. He is expected to return within three days and hold himself subject to the call of the committee. His connections in Havana make it necessary for him to appear before the committee to testify concerning matters other than the writing of the magazine article.

It is said he has knowledge of Gen. Wood's order for the arrest of Major Rathbone, and as the agent at Havana for a Maryland bonding company, can give information in regard to Major Rathbone's charge that Gen. Wood used his influence with the courts in Havana for his (Rathbone's) bond being fixed at a figure he declares to have been unreasonable.

Senator Teller appeared before the committee as Major Runcie's counsel. Major Runcie was kept under surveillance during the day, the committee requiring of him that he remain with the clerk of the committee, Mr. Thompson, when the Senators on the committee were obliged to go up into the Senate chamber. When the committee adjourned for lunch Senator Proctor invited the Major to lunch, and kept him company until the committee met again.

Wallis Clearman was twice on the stand. The first time he told the committee that after the purchase of the silver set he took the ware to Havana and delivered it to Zaragueda and received the purchase price—$5,100. He was not asked whether duty was paid on the set.

The second time he was asked concerning the charge that after negotiations were made between the purchasers and the jewelry company a telegram was received by the purchaser telling him not to close the deal until notice of the granting of the concession to the Jai Alai Company had been published in the official gazette at Havana. Mr. Clearman said he had never heard of such a telegram.

It was brought out through the testimony of another witness and by inspection of the articles of the Jai Alai Company that Zaragueda was a member of the Board of Directors.

Reticence was manifested by all members of the committee concerning the testimony of Major Runcie. The committee concluded with him, and adjourned until 11 o'clock to-morrow, when it is expected that Horatio Rubens will testify. If not, he will be heard on Monday, when Gen. Brooke also is expected to appear. Rubens was connected with the Cuban Junta in this country previous to the Spanish war, and a part of the time during the military occupation he was employed by the War Department in Cuba.

There is a good deal of talk of how the case will be handled when it is reported to the Senate. The Democratic Senators are demanding that the whole matter shall be discussed in open session as one which concerns the good name and discipline of the army. There is also some talk of suspending the inquiry when all the witnesses have been heard that are regarded important until Gen. Wood can come home from the Philippines and be heard in his own defense.

Senator Hanna is said to have won over Senators Platt and Depew to his way of thinking on Gen. Leonard Wood. In addition to this, the Ohio Senator is quoted as declaring that the Military Committee shall learn at once what the Senate is for, when he calls the reason for Gen. Wood's nomination for a Brigadier Generalship by President McKinley in 1900. Friends of the General have used the late President's action as an argument in favor of Wood's present proposed promotion.

Senator Hanna, it is said, asserts that when Col. Wood asked McKinley for the Brigadier Generalship the Colonel saw to it that officials of a large street railway company should break in on the interview with an offer to Wood of a $50,000 job. Senator Hanna believes this was done to impress the President with Wood's worth. This story, it is said, is to be used for its full value to down Wood.

CARTER SEEKS VINDICATION.

Army Officer Leaves Prison To-day to Fight for Money.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Nov. 27.—The doors of the Leavenworth prison will open at 5 o'clock to-morrow morning for Oberlin Carter, formerly a Captain of Engineers in the United States Army, convicted by a court-martial of conspiracy to defraud the Government. He has finished a term of five years' imprisonment, having a credit of ten months for good behavior.

Carter to-morrow will leave for Chicago and be met by Horace G. Stone, his attorney, who has been collecting evidence in the civil case pending in the United States Court, through which the former army officer hopes for vindication.

Judge Kohlsaat is to decide whether Carter is entitled to valuable bonds and real estate which the Government asserts were secured illegally.

Mr. Stone declared to-day that before the case was ended the public would have ample proof that the large amount of money which aroused suspicion against Carter was secured from his father-in-law, Robert F. Westcott, deceased, who was a millionaire in New York. Westcott, according to Mr. Stone, was always generous with his son-in-law, and when he turned over $400,000 of bonds shortly after Carter's arrest, Carter accepted the gift as a matter of course. The next day Mr. Westcott left for Europe.

Later he gave testimony in the Greene and Gaynor case, which proved damaging to his son-in-law's reputation, tending to show that Carter had obtained the bonds from contractors.

"We now have proof from Westcott's bankbooks and other records," said Mr. Stone, "which tends to show that this is not true."

JEWELS WORTH $17,000 STOLEN

William Welsh Harrison's Home, Near Philadelphia, Scene of Robbery.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 27.—There was a bold daylight robbery on Thursday at Gray Tower, the splendid home of William Welsh Harrison, near Glenside, and jewels valued at more than $17,000 were carried off while the family was eating Thanksgiving dinner.

Pinkerton and city detectives are trying to learn the whereabouts of Alfred Waltz, a servant in the Harrison household, who disappeared shortly before the jewels were missed. His trail has been followed to this city, and detectives say they have clues which will result in his arrest within twenty-four hours.

Among the stolen property was a necklace of fifty-seven pearls, with a large diamond clasp, valued at $15,000.

Waltz was employed as a houseman, and had access to all the bedrooms, his duties being to scrub and polish the floors. On Thursday morning the man remarked to Mrs. Harrison's maid that it was strange Mrs. Harrison did not wear more jewels. The maid replied that her mistress was in mourning, and so wore nothing but pearls.

"Where does she keep her pearls and things?" the man asked.

Instead of becoming suspicious, the maid told him they were kept under lock and key in Mrs. Harrison's room. During the dinner hour Waltz was alone on the second floor. A few minutes after dinner he said he was ill, and asked for permission to go to a physician at Glenside. Mrs. Harrison granted the request, and the man hurriedly left, wearing the butler's coat.

About an hour later the loss of the jewels was discovered.

Then Mrs. Harrison remembered that Waltz had gone. Inquiry at the physician's office in Glenside disclosed the fact that the man had not been there that day. Instead, it was learned that he had bought a ticket for this city. Mr. Harrison notified the detective department, and also enlisted the services of the Pinkerton men.

The $15,000 necklace was given to Mrs. Harrison by her husband several years ago, and was her favorite piece of jewelry. Mr. Harrison is a brother of the Provost of the University of Pennsylvania.

A JEWEL BRINGS £6,500.

Antique Ornament of Enamel and Precious Stones Sold at Auction in London.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—The Times says that a pendent jewel which was given by Queen Anne to Sir George Allardice was sold at auction in London yesterday for £6,500.

The jewel dates from the sixteenth century. In form it resembles Cleopatra's barge, with two rowers and two musicians, Antony and Cleopatra being in the centre of the barge under a canopy. It is enriched with polychrome opaque and translucent enamels, diamonds, and pearls.

C. J. Wertheimer was the purchaser.

NEW NIGHT TRAIN TO PITTSBURG via PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
Beginning November 30th, leave West 32d Street 9:55 P. M. daily, arrive at Pittsburg 6:20 A. M. Sleeping cars and dining car. Consult ticket agents.—Adv.

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BOY BANDITS CAUGHT AFTER FATAL FIGHT

Three Youths Kill and Wound Several of an Army of Pursuers.

RAILROAD AIDS IN THE CHASE

Driven from Refuge the Fugitives Capture a Locomotive—Overcome After Long Running Battle—Confess to Many Crimes.

CHICAGO, Nov. 27.—Chained wrist to wrist, their clothing covered with blood and dust and dirt, two beardless boys, Peter Niedermeier and Harvey Van Dine, sat to-night in the presence of Mayor Harrison and Chief of Police O'Neil, calmly confessing to their share in a three months' career of crime which has included eight murders, the wounding of five other men, and a long series of robberies.

The two young bandits, neither of whom is over twenty-one years of age, together with their companions, Emil Roeski, who is no older, were captured near Liverpool, Ind., to-day after a fight in which they battled against policemen, railroad detectives, railroad laborers, and farmers.

In this battle, which began at a dug-out in which the boys had taken refuge, and continued during their long flight, T. J. Sovea, a brakeman on the Pennsylvania Railroad, was killed; Joseph Driscoll, a detective on the Chicago police force, was shot through the abdomen, and can live but a short time, and Matthew Zimmer, a detective on the Chicago police force, was shot in the head and arm.

Niedermeier was wounded in the hand by bird shot. Van Dine was similarly injured, and sustained in addition a flesh wound in the left thigh. Roeski was shot in the right hip. His wound is the most serious of any inflicted upon the three men, but was not sufficiently serious to prevent him from traveling a long distance after receiving it.

The three men were wanted by the police for complicity in the murders at the car barns of the Chicago City Railroad Company on Aug. 30, when two men were killed, a third badly wounded, and $2,250 stolen from the company. Gustave Marx, who last Saturday night murdered Officer John Quinn when the policeman endeavored to place him under arrest, confessed after his capture that he, in company with the three men, had committed the crimes at the car barns.

The hunt for Van Dine, Niedermeier, and Roeski has been hot ever since. Although they knew that the entire police force was looking for them, the three men remained in the city until Wednesday morning, "laying" for a fellow that was a witness against Marx," as Van Dine said.

On Wednesday they left Chicago, going to a dugout made by railroad laborers near the tracks of the Michigan Central Railroad near Millers, Ind. Last night they spent in another dugout near Millers Station, Ind., and there they were surprised by the police this morning.

Word was brought to the police last night by T. S. Reichers, a school teacher near Clark Station, Ind., that three men answering the description of those wanted for the car-barn murders were living in the dugout. Other stories last night placed the men near Waukegan, Ill., and the police, placing no great reliance in any of the rumors, sent only eight men—Detectives Zimmer, De Roche, Qualey, Gleason, Sheehan, Driscoll, Baumer, and Hughes—to Indiana, Sheehan being placed in charge of the squad.

BATTLE AT A DUG-OUT.

The men reached the dug-out at about 8 o'clock, guided by Reichers. As soon as they were in sight of the place the officers advanced in a circle upon the dug-out, where the three robbers were supposed to be concealed. Driscoll, who was walking in closer than the others, called out:

"It doesn't look as though there is anybody in there."

"Don't anybody fire," ordered Sheehan, "until we know if they are the right people."

As Sheehan spoke, Driscoll picked up a chunk of wood and hurled it at the dug-out. Instantly there was a flash, a report, and Driscoll fell, shot through the abdomen. One of his fellow-officers stooped to raise him and the other six opened fire on the dug-out, from which the shots were now coming thick and fast.

While the fire was at its hottest, Van Dine and Roeski rushed out, followed a few minutes later by Niedermeier. The latter ran to the tracks of the Michigan Central Railroad, and, throwing himself flat on the roadbed, steadied his arm on the rail as he kept up a rapid fire with three revolvers.

Roeski ran for the brush, but Van Dine retreated slowly, although the air around him was filled with bullets, and the snow at his feet was kicked up by them. He is an excellent marksman and, catching sight of Detective Zimmer, who was behind a tree, he fired. Zimmer went down with a bullet in the head. As he fell Van Dine fired again and the second bullet tore through Zimmer's arm. After his arrest Van Dine said:

"His head and his arm were all I could see. I hit all there was of him."

Roeski had by this time disappeared, and Van Dine and Niedermeier, placing their revolvers in their pockets, made a run for freedom. The detectives fired constantly, but the bandits escaped. After running about a mile across country they came to the tracks of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

A switch engine with a train of cars was close at hand, and, hurrying up to it, the men ordered Brakeman Sovea to uncouple the train from the locomotive. He refused and attempted to take Niedermeier's revolver from him. The latter instantly sent a bullet through the brakeman's brain, laying him dead in the snow.

ESCAPE ON A LOCOMOTIVE.

Springing past Sovea's body, the bandits mounted the locomotive with revolvers in hand, and ordered the engineer to move out in a hurry, which he did, going in the direction of Liverpool, Ind. After two miles had been covered the men ordered the engineer to slow down, and leaping to the ground disappeared in the woods.

After the train had carried Van Dine and Neidermeier away, Detective Sheehan hurried to the nearest telegraph station and wired to Chief of Police O'Neil, asking that men be sent out with rifles. The message met with a prompt response, and in a short time Assistant Chief of Police Schnettler and fifty officers, armed with rifles, were on the way to Millers.

The officials of the Pennsylvania Railroad gave Capt. Briggs, of the detective service of that railroad, a special train as soon as the news of the murder of Brakeman Sovea was known, and with orders to take no chances, spare no expense, and get the three men dead or alive, he and his men were off to-night for Liverpool. The entire system of the Pennsylvania Road was placed temporarily under orders of Capt. Briggs.

The news of the fight at the dug-out had spread with great rapidity through the country, and by the time the two panting men rushed up to the locomotive a hundred farmers and railroad laborers were after them. These were left behind with the Chicago detectives, although one farmer armed got a shot as the train started away. Catching sight of Van Dine as he showed his face through the cab window, he fired with both barrels of his shotgun. A number of shots struck Van Dine in the head and face, and one hit him in the throat, causing him trouble.

When they left the train both men were nearly exhausted and unable to travel. The country at that place is rough, sandy, and cut up by gravel pits, and the two desperadoes made slow progress. The farmers, railroad laborers, and officers of the Pennsylvania Railroad were coming up fast, and soon were close to the fugitives' heels.

It was easy to track them in the new-fallen snow, and the hunt was speedily closed. The men were seen as they dodged about in the sand dunes, and the farmers, most of whom were armed with double-barreled shotguns, opened fire on them. Neidermeier received a charge full in the head, and he was almost blinded. A shot grazed Van Dine's head, carrying off some of his hair, and his wounded leg was weakening.

The posse was closing in on all sides. There was no escape, and it was evident to both men that the time had come either to surrender or to fight to the death. Both men were heavily armed, and able to take more lives before they lost their own, but Van Dine said to-night in discussing his surrender:

"There would have been no good in that, as we have not shot anybody, unless we have had to, and killing any of those fellows would not have let me off. The jig was up for us, no matter how many we killed. I says to Pete:

"'Well, what do you think?' He nodded his head and dropped his guns, and that's how they got us."

DID NOT WANT TO DIE.

After this Van Dine again talked of his surrender.

"I wanted to see my friends before I went," he said. "We've got mothers like other people, ain't we, Pete?"

"Sure thing," Neidermeier replied.

Following fresh footprints in the snow from the scene of the capture of Neidermeier and Van Dine, Fred Miller, Louis Miller, John Dillon, Charles Hamilton, and Hugo Kemp, residents of East Tolleston, Ind., captured Emil Roeski, sitting on a bench in the Wabash Station at Aetna, Ind., a town four miles northeast of Liverpool, Ind. The arrest was made at 4:15 o'clock, shortly after Roeski had missed a train to Chicago. He was unarmed.

Hugo Kemp, who ran into the bandits and pursuers while he was hunting, said of the surrender:

"I, with a number of men, went to Liverpool, and took up the trail in the snow. The footprints led us a mile and a half northeast to a cornshock, in which we discovered the bandits had taken refuge. Fred Miller then took charge of the posse, and directed us to retreat several yards.

"'Take no chances, boys,' Miller said. 'Shoot into the shock.'

"We were preparing to shoot when we heard a voice from within the cornshock.

"'We surrender.'

"'Throw your guns out and come out with your hands up,' Miller ordered.

"Three magazine rifles and a revolver were thrown toward us, and Van Dine, pleading for his life and with both hands up, stepped into the open and said: 'For God's sake, boys, do not shoot me. I want to see my mother before I die.'

"When we turned the bandits over to the Chicago police Neidermeier said: 'You have treated us all right. Come to Chicago and see us hanged.'

"Van Dine, who had served in the army in the Philippines and shows his military training in many ways, was full of scorn for the men who had taken him.

"'I could have killed two out of three,' he said. 'They came walking along like a drove of quail, and I could have covered the ground with dead. I had plenty of cartridges, and I generally hit what I shoot at. It wouldn't done me any good, though, and I don't shoot unless it is necessary.'

The men were at once handcuffed, placed upon a train, and hurried to Chicago, the city police officers wasting not a minute in rushing them over the line into Illinois in order to avoid possible conflict with the Indiana police, who might have demanded the men on account of the murder of Sovea. This fear was not justified, as Gov. Durbin of Indiana has said he approved of their action. They were taken to the office of Chief of Police O'Neil in the City Hall, and there, in the presence of Mayor Harrison and a throng of officers, they discussed the events of the day as calmly as though it had been nothing unusual for them.

None of the prisoners showed any bravado. They confessed to their crimes without hesitation. Van Dine sat upright, talked freely, showing in word and bearing the courage that he has revealed throughout. Neidermeier sat with his head on his hands. His large brown eyes were bent on the floor, and he did no talking except to corroborate some statement made by Van Dine. When Van Dine said:

"Pete, here, shot Driscoll," Neidermeier looked up, smiled slightly, and remarked:

"Yes, I shot Driscoll and the brakeman," and then sank back to listen to Van Dine.

HAD PLANNED ROBBERIES.

When Van Dine heard that Mayor Harrison was coming into the room, he straightened up, tried to smooth down Neidermeier's hair, which was stiff with matted blood, and taking a small mirror from a pocket, tried to scrape the blood from his own face.

Both men admitted that Marx had told essentially the truth in connecting them with the various crimes charged up against them, and said that they did the killing at the car barns.

"I hit two men," said Neidermeier. "I don't know if I killed anybody."

"We left Chicago," said Van Dine, "because we thought it wise to disappear for a time after Marx made his 'squeal,' but we were coming back again. We intended to come in to-night, and to get some money so that we could get away."

"I suppose that means," said Chief O'Neil, "that you were going to commit robbery?"

"Why, sure. Certainly," said Van Dine, with a laugh.

"We were planning some big robberies here, and we would have got away with a lot of money soon but for Marx's 'squealing' on us. I'd like to get him and put him where Driscoll is."

The list of the four boys' victims, killed and wounded, in the last half year follows:

KILLED.

Otto Bauder, murdered during saloon hold-up on July 9.

Adolph Johnson, murdered in a saloon robbery on Aug. 2.

James B. Johnson, motorman, killed in robbery of Chicago City Railroad Company's car barns on Aug. 30. Johnson was asleep on a bench in the outer office, and was awakened by the shooting, was shot and killed before he could rise to his feet.

Francis W. Stewart, shot down without warning during car barn robbery.

B. C. La Gross, murdered in his saloon on Aug. 2.

Policeman John Quinn, killed Nov. 21, while trying to arrest Marx.

T. J. Sovea, brakeman, killed to-day.

Joseph Driscoll, detective, now dying in a hospital.

WOUNDED.

T. W. Lathrop, agent Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, shot during attack on Clybourn Junction Station on July 3.

Peter Gorski, shot during an attack by the four men on his saloon on July 20.

Henry Biehl, clerk, injured in robbery of car barns on Aug. 30.

William B. Edmund, clerk, shot and seriously injured during same robbery.

Matthew Zimmer, detective, wounded in fight to-day.

These crimes netted the highwayman $2,540. Emboldened by the success of their depredations and their apparent immunity from detection, outlawry on a wider scale had been planned by the four desperadoes. The holding up of railroad trains in Chicago was decided on. Dynamite being difficult to buy in Illinois and being easily traceable, they made a special trip to Cripple Creek, Col., to secure the explosive.

A scheme to hold up a train on the Chicago and Northwestern Road was aborted because the engineer did not stop at their signal. Shortly afterward Marx became drunk, and on being arrested told of the crimes.

"Pittsburg Limited."
Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 7:00 P. M. daily, rate $9.00; vestibuled coaches, Pullman Sleepers. B. & O. Ticket Offices, No. 9 Astor House, 434 and 1,300 Broadway.—Adv.

226 Cortlandt, and Deabrosses St. Ferries, convenient to all sections of the city, for Lehigh Valley trains to Buffalo and Chicago.—Adv.

PLATT MEN LINE UP FOR DEFENSE

Will Offer Strong Opposition to Gov. Odell's Plans.

M. Linn Bruce, Chairman of County Committee, Says He Will Not Resign—Fight for National Delegates.

Plans for a line of defense against the Odell insurgents were arranged yesterday in the office of Senator Thomas C. Platt, 49 Broadway, with the Senator, National Committeeman George R. Sheldon, President of the Republican County Committee M. Linn Bruce, Chairman of the Executive Committee William H. Ten Eyck, and ex-Congressman Lemuel Ely Quigg, who left a sick bed to be present, as conferrees.

It is understood that any and every attempt of Gov. Odell to "adjust" conditions in New York City after the arbitrary manner which the Platt men credit him with having in mind will be met with the strongest opposition the followers of the Senator can muster. In truth, the Platt men in New York "view with alarm" the Odell plan of campaign, even what little they know of it. It is their intention to make a fight to uphold the principle of home rule, they say.

There was no one in the conference more desirous of checking the Governor in his reported plans to regenerate the New York County Committee than George R. Sheldon. He is very much on the defensive, for there is not the slightest grain of doubt among the Platt men, and certainly not among the Odell men, that the Governor is determined to have a new National Committeeman as soon as that can be brought about. Nobody knows this better than Mr. Sheldon, and his efforts to hold his place on the National Committee as the successor of Gibbs and Sutherland will be of the most strenuous order.

Besides making the line of defense to include the National committeemanship, the Platt men have also laid it out to include the State Chairmanship, now held by George W. Dunn. Those close to the Governor declare in the most positive terms that Dunn and Sheldon will be made the victims of Odell "regeneration," even if the Governor can regenerate no further. Sheldon and Dunn will fight desperately.

With respect to M. Linn Bruce, there is now more doubt. It is known that the Governor was determined before he went to Washington to do all he could to oust him, but now it is asserted by Platt men that Mr. Bruce will not be opposed by the Governor, though perfectly willing to concede that Dunn and Sheldon will be.

It was asserted yesterday that if a fight should be made on Chairman Bruce and his ousting should be accomplished, that under no circumstances would the place be taken by Capt. F. Norton Goddard. A report was current yesterday that Chairman Bruce was about to resign. He said, "Nothing in it."

What is considered to be a straw indicating that the fight for delegates will begin early is the announcement that on Dec 12 the Seneca County Republicans will elect Senatorial delegates, delegates to the Congressional Convention, which will elect two delegates to the National Convention; delegates to the early State Convention, which will elect four delegates at large to the National Convention, and delegates to the State Convention to nominate a full State ticket.

Seneca County Republicans are led by J. B. H. Mongin, First Deputy Secretary of State, and Postmaster Harry Maxwell Glen of Seneca Falls. There is a disposition to line Mongin up with Gov. Odell. Postmaster Glen was always a stanch Platt man when in the Assembly in 1894, 1895, and 1897. Should it prove that these two leaders line up in such manner Seneca County will be the scene of a very pretty fight. Mongin has the prestige of chief leadership, and controls the Assemblyman, John F. Crosby. He lost part of his county ticket, though, this year. The county is narrowly Republican.

"NO LEADER BY STATUTE."

So Says William Barnes, Jr.—Admits Trouble in Organization.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 27.—William Barnes, Jr., Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Republican State Committee, asked this evening if Gov. Odell was leader of the Republican Party in this State, made reply:

"Is the leader created by statute? I don't think he is. The leader is the man who delivers the goods. Whoever has the goods to deliver is leader."

Mr. Barnes's attention was called to the statement in a New York morning newspaper which intimated that there was something beneath the surface.

"There undoubtedly is something beneath the surface," Mr. Barnes replied. "There always is in such situations as this. I don't know what they refer to particularly, and you may guess as well as I."

"Have you heard anything additional regarding your probable election as Chairman of the Republican State Committee in place of Col. Dunn?"

"So far as I know, Col. Dunn will remain at the head of the State Committee."

Notwithstanding Mr. Barnes's assertion that Col. Dunn probably will remain at the head of the Republican State Committee, his accession to the place is looked forward to. The change may not take place until after the Spring convention of the Republican Party to name delegates to the National Convention.

Draw Lots for Church Pews.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Nov. 27.—The members of the Second Congregational Church of Greenwich, of which the Rev. Joseph Selden is pastor, to-night drew lots for pews. The church was remodeled two years ago, and families who had occupied certain pews for years, first paying rental and later occupying them, although they were made free by an envelope system, found difficulty. The Business Committee asked each member to select four pews, and then made the assignments to the best of its ability. Apparently there was some dissatisfaction with the assignments, and the disposition by lot is the result.

Barnett's Extract of Vanilla
is the best, perfectly pure, highly concentrated.—Adv.

ANXIETY FOR THE KAISER.

Alarming Dispatch Sent to a Vienna Newspaper—Wound from the Operation Is Said Not to be Healing Well.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—The Vienna correspondent of The Times says the Wiener Allgemeine Zeitung has a telegram from Berlin which attracts general attention and arouses anxiety in regard to Emperor William.

The journal in question, says the correspondent, is often in receipt of semi-official information. The telegram says:

"Though there can be no doubt that the recent operation on Emperor William conferred a benignant formation, the process of healing has not taken the favorable course hoped for.

"It is by no means certain that the Emperor in the near future will undertake a journey to the South, for it is doubtful if his physicians will assume the responsibility of exposing the monarch in his present condition to the fatigue of a long journey.

"There is absolutely no question of any danger, but from the whole course of the process of healing hitherto it seems as though unexpected complications had arisen which rarely follow a simple operation for so-called singer's polypus.

"In Court circles there is a certain uneasiness, which in the last few days has found expression in talk of the possibility or even probability of a new operation. It is impossible to verify the latter rumor.

"The Emperor, whose mood remains good, has been ordered by his physicians to take the greatest rest and spare his vocal organs as much as possible."

By The Associated Press.

BERLIN, Nov. 27.—Dr. Otto Schmidt, who recently operated on Emperor William's larynx, has returned to Frankfort, the Emperor no longer needing his services.

Before leaving Potsdam Dr. Schmidt was elected an honorary member of the Berlin Laryngological Society.

CATASTROPHE AVOIDED BY NARROW MARGIN.

Erie Express Stopped Within Ten Feet of Stalled Car Filled with People.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., Nov. 27.—The twenty-five passengers who were riding on a Public Service Corporation car to-night never saw death so close at hand as when they were stalled for two or three awful moments on the Broadway crossing of the Erie Railroad in the path of an approaching express. The engineer of the train brought his thundering charge to a stop within ten feet of the helpless trolley car.

The gates guarding the crossing were down, but were raised on the approach of the trolley car. The conductor signaled the motorman to go ahead, but just as the car had squarely bridged the railroad tracks the trolley pole slipped from the overhead wire. The conductor went back to adjust the pole.

At that moment an Erie express train rounded the curve above the crossing. The glare of the headlight of the locomotive which seemed to betoken instant and terrible death, shone out brighter and more appalling on account of the temporary darkness of the trolley car. The rails began to quiver under the approaching weight of the rushing train.

Each passenger realized the danger at once. There was no time to go out by the doors, so every one, terror-stricken, made for the quickest way out, which was by the windows. The glass was hurriedly broken, and some dived out head foremost. The car emptied as if by a miracle, and only a few cuts and scratches was the record of the sudden exit.

The engineer had seen the danger and applied his emergency brakes as a forlorn hope. The force with which the express came to a sudden stoppage, with a tremendous grinding of wheels, was almost that of a collision. Many of the passengers were badly shaken up in their seats, and the locomotive was so badly racked that it will have to go to the repair shops. The engineer did not believe that he was going to stop in time, but he brought up within a few feet of the trolley car.

STANDARD OIL REFUSES TO REVEAL ITS SECRETS.

Will Test the Authority of Department of Commerce and Labor to Ask Questions.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—The Standard Oil Company has refused absolutely to answer a list of perfunctory questions propounded to it by Commissioner James R. Garfield of the Bureau of Corporations in the Department of Commerce and Labor, and as a result an issue has been raised between the department and the company, which, if it goes into the courts, will determine for all time what power the department has to regulate trusts.

The attitude of the company is said to have been taken deliberately for the purpose of testing the power of the department.

As a part of the organization of the Department of Commerce the Commissioner has sent out a list of questions to all the so-called trusts in the country, covering their capitalization and other financial items. All the trusts have replied to the Commissioner save the Standard Oil Company, which has refused to answer any questions.

Information of the attitude of the company has been conveyed to high officials of the Government, including the President, and it is believed that Commissioner Garfield will take legal means to compel the company to answer.

Upon the decision in this case will hinge the future policy of the new department.

Canadians Get City of Mexico Plant.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Nov. 27.—A dispatch from the City of Mexico says that the large electric light and power plant and franchise of the Siemens Halske Company of Berlin, in the City of Mexico, has been acquired by the Mexican Light and Power Company. The latter is composed of Canadian capitalists who are building a greater electric generating plant and transmission lines near the City of Mexico.

Deerfoot Farm Sausages.
Made of the tender meat of little pigs and choice spices. You have never tasted perfect sausage unless you have tried them. Beware of imitations.—Adv.

Children will take Piso's Cure without objection, because its taste is pleasant. 25c.—Adv.

GROVER CLEVELAND NOT A CANDIDATE

Declares in Letter He Would Not Accept Nomination.

HIS POSITION UNALTERABLE

Expresses His Gratitude for Manifestation of Kindly Feeling Toward Him—Views of Democrats on Letter.

Grover Cleveland, in the following letter to The Brooklyn Eagle, declares his "unalterable and conclusive" determination not to be the Democratic nominee for President again:

"PRINCETON, Nov. 25, 1903.

"My dear Mr. McKelway: I have waited for a long time to say something which I think should be said to you before others.

"You can never know how grateful I am for the manifestation of kindly feeling toward me on the part of my countrymen, which your initiative has brought out. Your advocacy in The Eagle of my nomination for the Presidency came to me as a great surprise; and it has been seconded in such manner by Democratic sentiment that conflicting thoughts of gratitude and duty have caused me to hesitate as to the time and manner of a declaration on my part concerning the subject—if such a declaration should seem necessary or proper.

"In the midst of it all, and in full view of every consideration presented, I have not for a moment been able, nor am I now able, to open my mind to the thought that in any circumstances or upon any consideration I should ever again become the nominee of my party for the Presidency. My determination not to do so is unalterable and conclusive.

"This you, at least, ought to know from me; and I should be glad if The Eagle were made the medium of its conveyance to the public.

"Very sincerely yours,
"GROVER CLEVELAND.

"St. Clair McKelway, LL. D., Brooklyn, N. Y."

WASHINGTON VIEW OF LETTER.

Mr. Cleveland's Determination Approved—Senator Teller's Statement.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—Mr. Cleveland's announcement that he would not accept a third term seemed to be generally approved to-night among those Democrats who were in the city.

Not all of them are unfriendly to Mr. Cleveland, but all of them are opposed to the idea of a third term. That idea seemed to be uppermost in the minds of those Congressmen who discussed his statement to-night.

Relief was generally expressed that a quietus had again been given to a third-term boom. Many refused to be quoted on the subject, and one of these said that he did so on the ground that "this is no time for Democrats to criticise Democrats."

Another said that, entirely apart from any question of Mr. Cleveland's ability, popularity, or claims, the hostility to a third term would have rendered his nomination improbable and his election impossible.

Some of the Congressmen who discussed the subject were of opinion that Judge Parker's chances for the Presidency were improved by Mr. Cleveland's action.

Senator Teller of Colorado said: "I don't see that there was any necessity for his declination. He is not declining anything that he could have had. There has never been at any time the least likelihood of his nomination, in my opinion.

"The popular objection to a third term would have been enough to bar him. But, aside from that, he has not enough strength to make him a possibility. I do not mean to deny that he has friends. But he has not enough friends in any one State to control the votes of that State in the National Convention."

"What do you think will be the effect of this statement on the reorganization of the Democratic Party?" Senator Teller was asked.

"None whatever," he replied. "It is simply the declination of a man who could not possibly have been nominated.

"Perhaps I am prejudiced against Mr. Cleveland. I think he did a great deal of harm while he was President, and the harm he did not exhausted with the disclosure by any other man to break down the distinction between the different branches of the Government.

"Mr. Cleveland's appeal to his countrymen is a system of government in which the President has already assumed legislative powers. It is impossible to measure how far this will go, particularly if the slogan is raised, 'What the President wants the party wants.' Recent events seem to show that that slogan is being pressed, and the logical end of it is one-man rule of a party.

"The harm that Mr. Cleveland did, therefore, is not over yet, but he will never come back to the White House. His declination is merely of interest to the student of literature. The time for a third term has not come yet. If Grant with all his popularity could not win a third term, it is unnecessary to say that Cleveland could not win it."

Representative Charles L. Bartlett of Georgia said: "I have frequently asserted that I did not believe Mr. Cleveland would permit his name to be used for nomination to a third term, and I am much gratified that he recognizes and indorses that great principle of our people that no man should be elected to a third term."

Representative John Wesley Gaines of Tennessee said: "I am inexpressibly gratified that Mr. Cleveland has risen to the occasion and declined, as Washington and Jefferson did, to permit his name to be even considered for a third term. I have three times—once as Elector—loyally supported Mr. Cleveland, and I am gratified to know that he will not permit his great name to be desecrated in an effort to be elected President for a third time.

"I am opposed to a third term for any man, even if it were Jefferson, Jackson, or Washington, and even if thirty years had interwened between the second term and the attempt to elect him to a third. It would be the entering wedge for finally electing some man as President for a third consecutive term by reason of his great influence. I believe in avoiding the very appearance of evil."

VIEWS OF LOCAL LEADERS.

General Hesitancy on Part of Democrats to Talk—Ex-Mayor Van Wyck's Tribute.

At the Democratic Club, the Fifth Avenue Hotel, Delmonico's, the Hoffman House, and other places where Democrats and politicians of all faiths congregate, the Grover Cleveland letter was practically the sole subject of conversation last night. Democrats generally regretted the declina-

tion of the former President to allow the use of his name at the next National Convention, although many of them expressed the belief privately that his letter might have the effect of so far increasing the public demand for his nomination that he might, after all, be obliged to accept another nomination.

There was a general hesitancy among Democrats of prominence to talk on the subject, they pleading either that they were out of politics, that they were unfamiliar with the circumstances leading up to the writing of the letter, or that they did not wish to have their names used in connection with any comment on the subject.

Senator Thomas C. Platt, Senator William A. Clark, M. Linn Bruce, President of the Republican County Committee; Congressman John W. Dwight, and John N. Bookwalter, were seen, but refused to express any opinions on the letter. The following expressions were obtained:

Ex-Mayor ROBERT A. VAN WYCK—The Democratic people of the entire Nation will read with the deepest regret this declaration of ex-President Cleveland that he will not again be the candidate of the Democratic Party for President. The discussion that has been going on for the past few months as to the advisability and feasibility of making him again the standard-bearer of his party in the great National contest of next year has met with a welcome response from the Democratic politicians as well as from the rank and file of the party. It seems to be considered that he was the man of all men to again lead the party to victory in National affairs.

It is surely a great disappointment to the Democratic Party that he cannot again be its candidate. The people of the Nation, irrespective of party, had concluded that his nomination was equivalent to an election, and they will undoubtedly continue to do so.

It may be that the demand for his renomination will become so overwhelming by the time the convention meets that his wishes will be set aside and that he again will lead the Democratic Party to that triumphant victory to which he led it when he was twice elected President.

The affairs of this Nation have become so entangled and unsettled that our people, irrespective of party, would hail with delight the election of a President so safe, conservative, and respected as Mr. Cleveland, the greatest living statesman of America.

REUBEN L. FOX, secretary Republican State Committee: "We all know that there are many Cleveland Republicans. As a result of this announcement of the ex-President, more Republicans will vote the Republican ticket next election than would otherwise."

Postmaster CORNELIUS VAN COTT said: "If Grover Cleveland has made such a statement it can be relied upon that he means it."

HUGH McLAUGHLIN—Nobody knows just what conditions will arise within the Democratic Party during the seven months that will intervene before the next convention, and it would be idle for me to say anything about it. I have not read the letter, and therefore I cannot discuss it.

SENATOR PATRICK H. M'CARREN—The New York State delegation will choose a candidate to present to the next National Convention. The National Convention will in turn choose a candidate to present to the people, and I have no doubt that the candidate, whoever he may be, will accept, and will be one to whose support a great majority of the American people will go.

JACOB BRENNER, Chairman of Executive Committee of Republican Organization in Brooklyn—The Democrats will now, no doubt, look to somebody who, they think, will carry New York State. In all probability this will bring them to Judge Parker, whose strength is of a negative character. He will be strong because he has made no enemies. If he is elected he will make a good President, as he has ability and good character.

RICHARD W. BAINBRIDGE, Chairman Kings County Democratic General Committee—It is perfectly natural that Mr. Cleveland should take the stand that he has taken. He has had all the honor that comes to a President of the United States, and he realizes that while he has made some friends he has also made enemies. It is probable that we can all agree on Judge Parker. We look to Democratic success, and we want a candidate whom all Democrats will support. I believe that the nomination of Parker would unite all factions and opposing interests.

CORONER MICHAEL J. FLAHERTY, leader of the Radical Democracy of Brooklyn—Cleveland's elimination paves the way for a united Democracy. Much depends on the character of the man nominated, however. If they choose, for instance, Folk, the prosecuting officer of St. Louis, who, like Tilden, has not hesitated to prosecute the rascals within his party as well as those without, there is no doubt in my mind that all factions of the party would unite to elect him.

PROF. PUPIN'S FOX HUNT.

A Rabbit Scare Causes the Columbia Inventor to Use Foxhounds Now Instead of Coon Dogs.

Special to The New York Times.

WINSTED, Conn., Nov. 27.—Four foxhounds owned by Prof. M. K. Pupin of Columbia University, the ocean telephone inventor, won the fox hunt at Norfolk yesterday. They drove the only reynard that was captured into the open and within range of the hunters' guns in a ten-mile chase.

The reason for Prof. Pupin supplanting his kennels of coon dogs in favor of foxhounds is explained for the first time by Henry Lagier, caretaker at the Pupin country place in Norfolk. The inventor, while out with a party of coon hunters one night, chased a rabbit into a hole in a ledge. When the rabbit emerged Prof. Pupin, who stood in front of the opening, was so frightened that he fell over backward against a small tree on the edge of a steep precipice. Had the tree not been there or had the Professor missed it in his backward fall, he might have been seriously injured on the jagged rocks below. That settled coon hunting, and in fact any kind of game hunting at night for Prof. Pupin.

URGES TEACHING OF MORALS.

Prof. Perrin Says Pupils in Schools Should Learn Humility and Frugality.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 27.—Prof. M. L. Perrin of Boston University discussed the teaching of morals in the public schools before the Massachusetts Teachers' Association to-day. He maintained that the time had now arrived when the public schools must take up the matter.

How to go to work in a correct way, Prof. Perrin said, was a matter to be considered. The children should be taught to be good, but not that if they were good they would all grow up to be Presidents. He added:

"We all know our virtues, but one of our weaknesses is lack of humility. That is a virtue much overlooked to-day. Parents cry out for success; success is everything, humility is forgotten. Our fathers did chores, our sons refuse to, and put the same energy into football. Our girls decline to do housework. Our young husbands must have their wives well dressed when they go to a whist party.

"We have not the virtue of frugality. We should teach it. We are on the border of despotism, and the schools can cure it."

NAVAL SCENES FOR ST. LOUIS.

Battleship Indiana Ordered to Sea to be Photographed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—The Secretary of the Navy has issued orders to the United States battleship Indiana to put to sea and go through a series of manoeuvres, including the manipulation and firing of great guns, as well as drills demonstrating the life and duties of officers and crew at sea.

The battleship will be accompanied by a navy-yard tug carrying a moving picture camera and several expert operators, who will prepare a series of life-like scenes to be projected on a canvas 15 by 25 feet. These moving pictures will be exhibited in the Government Building at stated intervals during the St. Louis World's Fair.

They will show the routine life of men who belong to Uncle Sam's navy, both in time of peace and war. A mimic battle will be depicted in which nothing will be lacking except the roar of cannon and the cheers of the men.

OLD MAN GETS PAST PRESIDENT'S GUARD

Arrested for Accosting Chief Executive at Funeral Service.

HE HAD A PATENT REMEDY.

Sensational Incident Attends Last Church Rites Over Mr. Roosevelt's Uncle, James King Gracie—Gen. Greene Acts.

President Roosevelt's coming to New York to attend the funeral of his uncle, James King Gracie, was the occasion for turning out 560 policemen, under command of Inspector Brooks, and yet it was possible for a man to get near enough to the President to hand him a paper. The man carried a traveling bag which, on examination later, was found to contain three cans, of about the size of fruit jars. They were filled with charcoal, of which, had it been explosive material, there would have been enough to have blown up the church and surrounding property.

Fortunately the man was old and harmless. With the satchel in his hand he was permitted to get near enough to the President to hand him a note, which he had written in the vestry.

The President was in greater danger earlier in the morning, when his carriage was nearly crushed by a swift Broadway trolley car, which struck a rear wheel of the coach with violence enough to slightly tip it and send it sliding at an angle from the course of the horses. As the Presidential party and the mourners were approaching the church, a man who probably was more curious than ill-intending was driven from the elevated structure overlooking the entrance.

Inspector Brooks had been instructed Thursday by Police Commissioner Greene to detail all the men he thought necessary to guard the President, as several threatening letters had been received recently. The Inspector assigned 100 men to guard the approaches to the home of Douglas Robinson, 422 Madison Avenue, near Fiftieth Street, where the President stopped during his stay in the city. Mr. Robinson is Mr. Roosevelt's brother-in-law. Down Fifth Avenue for twenty-seven blocks 175 men were stationed, and in the vicinity of the church 225 policemen stood shoulder to shoulder to keep back the big crowd gathered to see the President.

Seven mounted men under Sergt. Wood and eight patrolmen under Sergt. Regan were placed at the Twenty-third Street ferry of the Pennsylvania Railway to meet and escort the President to Mr. Robinson's home. Inspector Brooks had as his aides Inspectors Walsh, McLaughlin, and Schmittberger, five Captains, six Sergeants, and six Roundsmen. These, with the Central Office men, made up the special detail of 560 men, not quite enough, as events proved, to save the President from the man with the satchel and the chance of being injured by a trolley car.

PRESIDENT'S ARRIVAL.

The President and Mrs. Roosevelt, accompanied by Secretary Loeb, Capt. and Mrs. Cowles, and Dr. J. B. Stokes, United States Navy, arrived in Jersey City at 7:13, where they were met by Gen. Greene, several detectives, and Secret Service men who have been stationed in New York. They walked to Gen. Greene's carriage on the ferry, the detectives finding their vehicles on the New York side of the river. Guarded by the mounted force, they started for Mr. Robinson's house. They drove up Twenty-fourth Street at a lively pace.

At Broadway Police Sergeant Wood signaled a motorman on a south-bound car to slow up. He misunderstood the signal and put on all speed. John Saunders, the driver of the President's carriage, whipped up his horses just in time, the fender of the car hitting the nigh hind wheel, throwing it out of the road and slightly jolting the occupants of the carriage. The one containing the Secret Service men was saved by the driver throwing the horses to the right. The cavalcade was re-formed and drove rapidly to the home of Mr. Robinson.

After breakfast, the President, Mrs. Roosevelt, and the other members of his party went to 18 East Forty-eighth Street, the home of the late J. K. Gracie. At about 9:30 the cortège, surrounded by about 125 policemen, started down Fifth Avenue for the church. Inspector Schmittberger rode in front of the procession in a runabout, seeing to it that his men were attending to their duties. The carriages went down Fifth Avenue to Twenty-first Street. Many of the people attracted by the sight of a funeral heavily guarded by police realized at once the presence of the President.

As the procession was nearing the church Inspector Walsh saw a man leaning over the railing of the elevated road, directly over the entrance to the church. He was dressed in brown and had a long, dark beard. The Inspector asked him what he was doing there and received an impudent reply. The Inspector ordered a couple of patrolmen to go after the man, and when he saw that he was in danger of arrest he fled. Where he went the police could not explain, but they were of the opinion that he had run down to the Eighteenth Street station, and had there boarded a train.

Shortly before the arrival of the cortege at the church, six small and ragged boys in some manner wormed their way through the police lines and into the church. The detectives gathered them in and were on the point of expelling them when J. W. Clarke, the sexton, recognized the boys as little friends of the dead man, boys from the Newsboys' Home, which Mr. Gracie had helped to found and had largely helped for many years. The boys said that they had come as a mark of respect to the man who had been good to them and who had supplied the Thanksgiving turkey which they had eaten while he was lying dead. The boys were ushered to good seats where they could hear the services, see the flower covered casket, the Presidential party and the mourners.

Preceding the services C. Whitney Coombs, the organist, played the funeral march from Chopin and two preludes by the same composer. The full vested choir sang the "Adoration" from Gaul's Holy City and the hymns, "Jesus, Lover of My Soul," "Jerusalem, the Golden," and the recessional, "Oh, Paradise." The honorary pallbearers were:

Morris K. Jesup,	Edward King,
Francis M. Bacon,	D. Willis James,
Dr. William M. Polk,	C. Egerton Schmidt,
Louis Henop,	William A. Duer,
Cleveland H. Dodge,	Thomas S. Young, Jr.,
Dr. Russell A. Hibbs,	George Blagden, Jr.

As the casket, entirely covered with Autumn leaves, violets, and lilies of the valley was borne into the church, it was followed by the President and Mrs. Roosevelt. The others of the mourning party were:

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Higginson,	Mr. and Mrs. Fleming Tuckerman,
Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Gracie,	Capt. and Mrs. Cowles,
Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Ogden,	Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Robinson,
The Misses Ogden,	T. Douglas Robinson,
Mrs. Fiske,	Miss Robinson,
Miss Gracie,	John S. Elliott,
Miss Higgins,	Emlen Roosevelt,
J. Higgins,	Miss Eleanor Roosevelt,
Miss Dorothy Higgins,	Robert B. Roosevelt,
Miss Edith Gracie,	Stewart D. Robinson,
William T. Higgins,	James L. Levitt,
Mr. Halsey,	A. D. Ferris,
Mr. Higman,	Mr. and Mrs. T. Ferris.

The casket was placed at the side of the chancel, bearing a large bunch of orchids and roses, the tribute of the President and Mrs. Roosevelt. There were many other handsome floral pieces, including a crown of white flowers. These were sent to the Home for Crippled Children, in which Mr. Gracie had taken the greatest interest.

The services were conducted by Bishop Potter, the Rev. Dr. Henry Mottet, rector of the Church of the Holy Communion; the Rev. H. F. Taylor, the Rev. Howard K. Bartow, and the Rev. H. H. Washburn of Christ's Church, Oyster Bay. Dr. Mottet read the burial service, and Bishop Potter the committal.

MAN ACCOSTS PRESIDENT.

To the surprise of the Secret Service men who act as the body guard of the President at all public functions, at the close of the services the President left the church from the side entrance. The half a regiment of police were equally surprised. Their forces had been massed at the Sixth Avenue doors, and there were not more than a corporal's guard at the side door to guide and guard the President and his wife to their carriage.

The President walked rapidly to the door, his wife just in front of him, and Police Commissioner Greene at his side. The gateway on Twentieth Street is narrow, and as the President started to go through it a tall old man with a white Van Dyke beard reached over the shoulder of a policeman and handed Mr. Roosevelt a large envelope, saying as he did so that he ought to read it on his way home.

Mr. Roosevelt handed the envelope to Commissioner Greene and Inspector Brooks immediately placed the man under arrest. He was handed over to Detective Sergt. Kinsler, who took him to Headquarters.

The carriages of the Presidential party, surrounded by a mounted guard, were driven rapidly to the ferry. There was no unusual incident on the way, nor on the trip down the river to the Pennsylvania station in Jersey City. The President and his party at once entered the private car Colonial, where Mr. Roosevelt and Commissioner Greene had a long conference.

Before the train started Mr. Roosevelt stepped out on the platform and bowed to the crowd that had gathered about his car. There was no cheering, the people realizing that the President had come to the city on an errand of mourning. The train pulled out for Washington at 1:15 o'clock.

The man who succeeded in getting through the 560 policemen, led by four Inspectors, gave his name at Police Headquarters as Arthur Deming, sixty-five years old, of 126 Storm Avenue, Jersey City. He said that he had meant no harm. He said his hope had been to hand his letter to Mrs. Roosevelt to get her to intercede with the President, so that he would see to it that the Empress of Germany would apply his charcoal remedy to the Emperor's throat. Charcoal being an absorbent, he said, would draw the poison from the Emperor's wound.

Deming said that he had no difficulty in getting into the church. He had found a maid named Skonberg at the side door and had explained to her that he had a letter from the sexton for the President. She had been stationed there by the Rev. Dr. Mottet to let in people whom she knew. She had no fear of the venerable man with the satchel. She told the detectives to admit him. The man's story was verified by the detectives and the maid, who is employed by Dr. Mottet.

It developed later that prior to the services the man had called on Sexton Clarke and had been told by him that if he had any message for the President he must go around to the side door. A policeman had heard the directions of the sexton, and, being impressed by the venerable appearance of the man, had taken him for one of the Vestrymen. In this way he passed through the police lines to the side door, where he was stopped by the detectives. It was then that he was referred to the maid, a Swede not long in this country. She told the detectives to let him in.

She explained to him that he could not interrupt the services and ushered him into the vestry. He sat down there and wrote on church paper his note to the President, the maid having promised to warn him when the President should start to leave. This she did faithfully.

DEMING'S LETTER.

In the crush at the narrow gate he had his opportunity to present his note to Mr. Roosevelt. It read as follows:

President Roosevelt:

It is well to do homage to the dead, but it is of greater importance to preserve life. Please read carefully the article on the medical value of charcoal which is inclosed. Dr. Stemphens, the chief physician at the Masonic House, Utica, N. Y., thanked me for loaning a copy. I know it will absorb all impurities in the blood, tumors, and cancers, and prolong Emperor ——

Deming explained that he was interrupted at this point by the tip from the maid that the President was leaving the church, and that if he had had the chance he would have continued to the effect that it would save Emperor William.

The pamphlet he referred to gave the history of his family, which he declared had come to this country in 1632 and fought in the wars of the country, with the additional information that his charcoal cures were of the greatest value to the human family. Many great bankers, it stated, had taken his charcoal tablets, which cured them of indigestion and kindred ills.

Among other prominent people whom he mentioned was Inspector Brooks of the Police Department. The Inspector later acknowledged that this was true, and exhibited a can similar to those the man carried in his satchel at the time of his arrest. It was empty, the Inspector explaining that he had taken the tablets of charcoal and had found relief in them.

After his examination at Police Headquarters Deming was taken to the Tombs Police Court and arraigned on a charge of disorderly conduct. While waiting for Magistrate Flammer, who was out for luncheon, the prisoner talked freely to any one who would listen to him. He said that for some time he had felt that the President was a very "stupid person," and that he had been convinced that the tablets of charcoal would do him good. When the Magistrate came, Deming told of the virtues of his charcoal at some length. He said he had letters from prominent persons who had been benefited by his treatment. After looking through his clothes he said sorrowfully that he could not find the letters, as in changing his clothes he had left them at home.

DEMING DISCUSSES REMEDY.

"This preparation of mine, the secret of which I will not give," he said, "cures almost every ill, because it affects the stomach. It will make a drunken man sober in fifteen minutes. Why, it once cured a Presbyterian minister. It would make our President less stupid. He would not be ridiculed so much. He would have a brighter head, and he would not slop over so much. Best of all, he would not make so many bad breaks."

Deming then quoted many passages from the Bible, which he said explained how the Lord had cured the Pharisees. When asked how he prepared his medicine he laughed, saying that was a secret people were willing to pay much for. It had cured Grover Cleveland of a bad case of indigestion, he said.

The old man stated that before he had discovered the charcoal remedy he had been in the clothing business at Oakland, Cal., but that for the last twenty-one years he had been in New York lowering the death rate among bankers and others who could afford to pay for his remedies.

Magistrate Flammer committed Deming to the care of the physicians in the psychopathic ward of Bellevue Hospital. He made no objections to going, other than to insist that he was not to be examined by a boy who thought he was a doctor because he was attached to a hospital and had been graduated from a medical college. He declared that such people knew little of the great life-saving properties of charcoal.

At the hospital he was the same amiable old gentleman, although he declared that it was an outrage to keep him there for five days to see if he were sane, a very simple thing for any physician of intelligence to determine, he said.

Deming was visited last night by a Custom House officer whom he has known for many years. He said that he had no idea of harming the President, and that his idea was to advertise his medicine, as he was short of funds. He boasted of how he had fooled the police, and seemed very happy over his escapade. The man's friend said that Deming had meant to request the President to ask for an appropriation from Congress for his medicine to be given to the soldiers who would have to go to Panama.

Deming is the same man who, some months ago, attracted some attention by preaching a sermon on the White Star Line dock just as the Cedric was about to depart. J. Pierpont Morgan and Andrew Carnegie were passengers on the Cedric, and Deming made their presence the occasion for denunciation of the rich.

Deming is well known to the police of Jersey City. Chief Murphy said yesterday that he had been under surveillance for some time, but that he was believed to be harmless. He said that he had written Secretary Loeb of the man's condition. At 126 Storm Avenue, Mrs. T. Sutcliffe said that Deming had boarded with her for a while, but that she had ordered him to go away, as he frightened her with his religious talk and prophecies about the destruction of the country. He returned to the house Thursday night begging to be taken in. He left early in the morning. The man had always paid his board, the landlady said, and had always seemed to have plenty of money.

COMMISSIONER GREENE ACTS.

Commissioner Greene, immediately on his return from seeing President Roosevelt start for Washington from Jersey City, started an investigation into the conduct of the police officials who allowed Deming to approach the President. As a result of the Commissioner's investigation, Capt. Cottrell, who was assigned to guard all the entrances to the church; Detective Sergeants Michael Rein, John Becker, and John McCauley, and Patrolmen Hugh Lynch and Henry Kenion will have to stand trial for neglect of duty.

Capt. Cottrell in his report to the Commissioner said that he had been assigned to watching the entrances to the church, and that under the direction of Mr. Ferguson and W. E. Roosevelt he had assigned thirteen men to the duty. In addition there were nine Detective Sergeants about the premises. H. F. Taylor and Miss Skonberg, the maid, had been given a list of those to be admitted to the church. Deming had been admitted by order of the maid.

Commissioner Greene said the trial of the accused policemen would begin Tuesday, Major Ebstein in the chair.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—President and Mrs. Roosevelt, who went to New York last night to attend the funeral of the President's uncle, James K. Gracie, returned to Washington at 6:35 o'clock to-night. With them were Capt. and Mrs. Cowles, Secretary Loeb, and Dr. Stokes, the President's physician. Owing to the heavy travel the train was forty-five minutes late in reaching Washington. There were no incidents of note during the return trip.

White House Crank Escapes.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 27.—Peter Elliott, a Minneapolis crank who was arrested in Washington while attempting to force his way into the President's presence, has escaped from the insane asylum at St. Peter, Minn. Elliott was committed to the asylum a month ago. A party is out hunting for him.

"FORT GALVIN" STORMED.

Eccentric Occupant of Curious Structure Taken to Police Station in Spite of Protests.

"Fort Galvin," a curious little structure built of paving stones at the foot of West Sixteenth Street, was attacked by the police forces last night. The garrison, which consisted of old John Galvin, a character as odd as the habitation which he had built and named after himself, did not surrender until the enemy had begun to batter down his ramparts. "What will become of my pets?" wailed the old man, as his captors marched him to the West Twentieth Street Police Station. His only friends were fifteen big rats, which would answer his whistle and which shared his food with him. When the rats disobeyed the old man he punished them by ducking them in a pail of water.

Twenty years ago, and Galvin was an old man then, he swore that he would never work again. He made his home in one of the big boilers which used to stand about the Delameter Iron Works at the foot of West Thirteenth Street. With a boiler as his sleeping place, he weathered the severe Winter of 1888, during which the big blizzard occurred. When all the boilers had been moved he cast about for another home, but finding none he built himself out of some old paving stones which he found in a lot at the foot of West Sixteenth Street, a little shack about the size of the average hall bedroom. That was twelve years ago, and he has lived in "Fort Galvin" ever since.

He usually wore two pairs of trousers and three or four coats at once. He tied his slouch hat on with strings, and he was well known to all the longshoremen and police in the neighborhood. Capt. Cottrell of the West Twentieth Street Station recently heard about the old man, and last night, thinking that Galvin would find it cold in his "fort," sent Detectives Keogh and McIver to bring him to the station for protection. He didn't want to go, and the detectives had to make a show of force before the queer old man capitulated.

Galvin's troubles are said to have dated from a severe illness which necessitated his removal to a hospital twenty years ago. When he was able to go home he found that his wife had eloped with his brother, had taken all his money, and sold his business—a grocery store on Eleventh Avenue.

KEEPS HUSBAND'S NAME SECRET.

Wisconsin Girl Says She Has Received $26,000 for Doing So.

Special to The New York Times.

DEPERE, Wis., Nov. 27.—Florence Boyer, daughter of a poor fisherman of this city, who was for two years a waitress in a Milwaukee boarding house, asserts that she has received $26,000 for her willingness to drop the name of the son of a New York millionaire, to whom she was married secretly.

Miss Boyer went from Milwaukee to New York, and there she says, met the man whom she married a few months ago. Her husband's father learned of the marriage, despite the efforts of the young couple to prevent their secret leaking out. Then the husband was offered the alternative of giving up the girl or losing all rights in his father's estate. It is said the only condition imposed on Miss Boyer is that she keep her husband's name secret.

An an earnest of her story, the girl has paid a $5,000 mortgage on her parents' little farm and fishing boat.

Missing Man Returns and Pays Debts.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGETON, N. J., Nov. 27.—J. S. Rogers of Port Norris, who disappeared over a year ago, leaving debts to the extent of $30,000, and who it was believed at the time had committed suicide, reappeared at his home yesterday. He has commenced paying off the money he owes. Where he has been during the interval and how he recouped his fortune he declines to tell.

Stay for Police Captain Reardon.

An order staying the proceedings of a retrial of ex-Police Captain John Reardon until the case of Capt. Samuel Hardy, now before the Court of Appeals, is decided, was granted yesterday by Justice Dickey in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn. The matter was before Justice Dickey on an application by counsel for Reardon for a mandamus compelling Commissioner Greene to retire Reardon and place his name on the pension roll. Capt. Reardon was tried and dismissed from the force by Commissioner Greene for alleged irregularities in the keeping of the blotter in the Greenpoint Station House.

Dog's Moans Tell of Woman's Death.

The long-continued moaning of a big black dog gave notice to the tenants of 137 Perry Street yesterday that something unusual had happened in the flat occupied by Mrs. Annie Siebel and her husband. The animal was the woman's companion through the day, during the absence of the head of the family, and scarcely ever left her side. When Mr. Siebel got home in the evening, he could not gain admission until the pass key was found. Then he discovered his wife's body on the bed. Dr. O'Mara of 475 Hudson Street said she had been dead two or three hours, probably of heart disease. He reported the case to the Coroner.

No Trace of Joseph H. Hobbins.

Search for the body of Joseph H. Hobbins, Treasurer of St. Alban's Episcopal Church, Summit Avenue, High Bridge, who disappeared from his home, on Union Avenue, early Tuesday evening, was continued yesterday without avail. Up to the present time not the slightest trace of the man has been found. His wife has given up all hope and believes that he committed suicide while temporarily insane.

REYES WILL BE WATCHED

Government to Prevent Him from Influencing Senators.

Bunau-Varilla Does Not Regard Seriously the Threat of an Overland Invasion of Panama.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—Rumors have reached the State Department that Gen. Reyes's mission to Washington is primarily to try to array opposition Senators against the ratification of the Hay-Varilla treaty.

Respecting Gen. Reyes's mission it is said at the State Department that much depends upon the nature of his credentials as to the reception he will have. It seems probable that if he is brought to the department by the Colombian Chargé, Dr. Herran, he will have a respectful hearing. But it also is pointed out that his activities must be confined to lawful channels, and that any attempt on his part to influence by direct representations any other than the executive branch of the United States Government would scarcely be viewed with equanimity.

Respecting the statement attributed to the General in a New Orleans interview that Colombia would send 100,000 men into Panama overland, the fact is recalled that the instructions to the United States naval officers on the Isthmus were such that they would not admit to the neighborhood of the Isthmus any hostile forces.

This was understood by the officers in question to mean that hostile Colombian troops would not be allowed to enter Panama at any point either by water or by land, and so far there has been no change in the instructions given to the naval officers on this point.

M. Bunau-Varilla, the Minister from Panama, to-day expressed himself as having no fears of an invasion of Panama by an army from Colombia, and explained the utter impossibility of an expedition overland.

When asked if he would receive Gen. Reyes and those accompanying him to Washington, the Minister said he would do so if a request for a conference were submitted, but he was unable to see wherein it would be fruitful of results, because, as he put it, "Panama has served the meal and it has been eaten."

Lieut. Gen. Young, Chief of Staff, was to-day again asked, in view of the repeated statements of Gen. Reyes and others, that if the mission of the General to Washington was a failure, Colombia would march on Panama with an army of 100,000 men, whether the United States was contemplating the sending of troops to the Isthmus. He emphatically declared that no problem for the defense of Panama against an attacking army had been considered by the General Staff, and that the subject had received no consideration whatsoever.

The State Department has advices by cable from Minister Beaupré, at Bogota, dated Nov. 25, in which he states that considerable excitement still prevails at the Colombian capital; that there is much talk of raising an army, but that no troops have yet been enlisted, and that there are rumors in the city of a revolution in the State of Cauca directed against the Marroquin Government.

There also is talk of the formation of a combination of South American countries directed against the United States.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 27.—Gen. Reyes and his party passed through this city to-day en route to Washington, where they expect to arrive early to-morrow.

"The Colombian people, although they are very bitter against Panama, are doing everything possible," said Gen. Reyes, "to settle this matter amicably, but if there is no other way Colombia will force Panama back."

Gen. Reyes said the Colombian Army could be increased to 500,000 men in a very short time.

UNREST IN COLOMBIA.

Many Prominent Men Support the Secession Movement in Cauca and Antioquia.

PANAMA, Nov. 27.—An American traveling man who has just arrived here from Buenaventura on the steamer Manavi, after a stay of twenty days in the Department of Cauca, reports that the feeling of unrest in Cauca and Antioquia continues, and that the secession movement there has the support of many prominent men, including a number of high officials.

An outbreak was recently started in Cali, the business centre of Cauca Department, but the authorities quickly suppressed it and arrested the ringleaders, who suffered no harm, probably because of the sympathy of the officials with the movement.

The secession movement, the American says, is serious, but it is impossible to foretell what will be done or when any step will be taken. He also says there is no evidence of any warlike or aggressive movement against Panama; there is plenty of threatening talk, but no action.

The Americans at Cali have not been molested. The authorities at Buenaventura, the traveler says, were inclined to be annoying when he left there, but nothing serious had happened.

The discontent in Cauca and Antioquia arises from the same causes that led to the movement for independence on the Isthmus.

NOT TO RUSH RATIFICATION.

Panama's Plans Regarding the Canal Treaty Modified, but Opposition to It Has Been Overcome.

PANAMA, Nov. 27.—The slight opposition to the ratification of the canal treaty between Panama and the United States which prevailed on the Isthmus a day or two ago now appears to have been overcome, if not altogether dissipated.

This opposition existed only among a few Government officials, who now have been won over and thoroughly convinced by the arguments of their confrères.

The plan by which the treaty was to be signed and dispatched to Washington on the day of its arrival here has been abandoned, because it is feared that such rapidity of action might give the impression that the treaty had been hastily and inadequately considered, and thus lay the members of the Junta open to criticism. It is absolutely certain, however, that the treaty will be ratified without the slightest opposition.

In Governmental circles here it is now said that the Junta, as soon as the treaty has been ratified, will address a note to Secretary Hay asking that $2,000,000 be paid in cash to the Panama Government and that $8,000,000 be transferred in such a manner that it can be invested, the interest being payable to the Panama Government.

It can be said authoritatively that the Junta is still firmly opposed to undertaking the responsibility for any portion of Colombia's foreign indebtedness.

ANOTHER MISHAP TO THE MAINE.

Slow Speed on Her Voyage to Colon Due to an Accident to Her Engines.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—The battleship Maine has suffered another injury. The inability of the ship to make more than 11 knots an hour on her recent cruise to Colon was due to an accident to her engines which occurred before her departure.

Four of the large "y's," or supports, are broken, and it will be necessary to repair them before it will be safe for the Maine to increase her speed beyond 12 knots, although the vessel's maximum speed is 18 knots.

The Navy Department officials assert that the vessel is in no danger if she does not exceed 12 knots, but it is admitted that only an emergency would have caused her dispatch on such a cruise in her present condition.

Whether the Maine will return to home waters for repairs before the Winter manoeuvres has not yet been decided, but it is pointed out that as the vessel can make only 12 knots she scarcely would be in manoeuvring condition.

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SCHMITT BROTHERS

"Mahogany of the Masters."

For Holiday gifts few can be found more acceptable than our Cheval Glasses. With triple mirrors, six feet high, their frames inlaid or plain, with ball and claw feet, these mirrors are artistic creations.

Prices range from $18 up to $500.

Show-Rooms, 40 East 23d Street.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE TROUBLE.

Serious Split Threatened in the Pioneer Congregation in This City.

There is possibility of a serious split in the congregation of the First Church of Christ, Scientist, the pioneer church of that denomination in this city, according to the announcement made last night by a prominent member of the congregation who asked that his name be withheld.

This member sent the following note to the various newspaper offices yesterday afternoon, accompanied by his visiting card:

"Representatives of the press are requested to meet a gentleman who will make important statements of spiritual wickedness in high places to accredited representatives of the press on Friday, Nov. 27, 1903, at 8 o'clock P. M., as per inclosed card."

According to this authority the threatened split is due to the attitude of Mrs. Augusta Stetson, who came here as the representative of Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy, and through whose labors the First Church has grown until it now has a membership of 1,190, and has just completed the erection of a large white marble structure at the corner of Ninety-sixth Street and Central Park West.

This member explained that at the request of Mrs. Eddy a central Christian Science reading room had been opened on Twenty-third Street, between Broadway and Sixth Avenue. A joint committee, representing all of the Christian Science churches in the city, with the exception of the First Church, managed these headquarters, which were established for the purpose of promoting unity between members of the sect, and creating an "atmosphere" favorable to results in healing. Mrs. Stetson, it was said, refused to allow the First Church to participate in this work.

It was also charged that the ex-reader had complied in letter but not in spirit with the order of Mrs. Eddy that the direction of the Church should be changed every year. She was said to have dictated the appointment of Miss Lyman as her successor and to be virtually in charge.

Among other things, Mrs. Stetson is said to have impressed upon the members of the First Church was the necessity of bowing to her authority, and to have forbidden the members of the flock to associate with members of other Christian Science Churches, among whom Mrs. Stetson's refusal to cooperate in the establishment of the reading room had given rise to more or less comment.

"Have nothing to do with the wolves, or those that have anything to do with the wolves," she is quoted as saying in this connection. "I was sent here by Mrs. Eddy to take charge of the work, and I am the leader of the church. You must acknowledge my authority and look to my personality. Any who will not do that must get out. Those who acknowledge my personality will have success, those that don't will not."

Mrs. Stetson last night refused to see newspaper representatives who called at her apartments in the Minnewaska at 2 West Eighty-eighth Street. An official of her church, while admitting that some members had left the church of late, said the number was not extraordinarily large, and that their leaving in his opinion was due to causes other than anything Mrs. Stetson had said or done. In regard to the refusal of Mrs. Stetson to co-operate in establishing the new reading room, he said that the First Church of Christ has a very comfortable and well-equipped reading room of its own.

PECULIAR HYDROPHOBIA CASE.

Development of Disease Comes Years After a Dog Bite.

UTICA, Nov. 27.—This afternoon a special car was run over the electric road from Mohawk to this city, containing William Angel, who was suffering from hydrophobia, and bound to a stretcher in the car. Angel was taken to a hospital.

Nine years ago he was bitten by a dog, and about a week ago he commenced to show signs of illness. The case was not diagnosed as hydrophobia until he commenced having spasms in which he barked like a dog.

POSTUM.

BABY COFFEE TOPERS

Were Given Coffee at 2 Years of Age.

"My mother always gave her children coffee to drink from the time they were old enough to hold a cup, consequently I used it from the time I was 2 years old to my 18th year," says a young lady of Potomac, Ill.

"Although I never suspected it, coffee was all this time undermining my health, and suddenly, without any warning, I was taken with nervous prostration. At times I could scarcely breathe, and my face twitched continually.

"I was almost helpless, and my stomach was out of order all the time. For three years I was treated, with only temporary relief, having to stay in bed nearly all the time. Then my uncle, an old physician, came to visit us, and as soon as he had studied my case a little bit, he said:

"'Let me get you a square meal. I think I can make better coffee than any one in this house.'

"So I waited patiently, for I did love good coffee, and I thought I had never tasted such delicious coffee as that was, and I wondered why others could not make it just the same. So uncle told me he would teach them just how it was made.

"In this way I drank Postum Coffee for nearly a month before I knew it. I found my stomach getting so much better and all my troubles disappearing, and in a few weeks I was up and around the house again and stronger and better than I had been for a long time. I am still growing stronger every day, and I am doing my best to get my friends to do away with coffee and use Postum in its place.

"Coffee almost ruined me, and I know it, and I know the only way that I got rid of it and got well was by drinking Postum in its place. I have found out that you must be careful to follow directions on the Postum package to make good Postum." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Look in each package for a copy of the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

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Fire Sets and Andirons,

in Brass, Steel, and Black Iron Sparkguards, Fenders, Coal Scuttles, and Vases. Wood Holders, Hearth Brushes, etc.

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A Belt Overcoat Drive.

Early in the Fall we foresaw the popularity of belt coats this Winter. Consequently our buyers have gathered here a line of belt coats, including unusual patterns and sizes.

Special for to-day only, our regular $18 Belt Overcoats, $12.50

Get the Habit. Go to

Brill Brothers

Four Convenient Stores.
279 Broadway.
47 Cortlandt St.
211 and 219 6th Ave.
125th St., Cor. 3d Ave.

WIFE'S TALE OF BRUTALITY.

Mrs. Annie Brown in the Hospital and Her Husband Arrested.

"Felonious assault" is the charge entered on the blotter of the West Forty-seventh Street Station against Benjamin Brown, thirty-one years old, laborer, of 464 West Forty-ninth Street, who was arrested and locked up there last night. His wife Annie is in Roosevelt Hospital with a fractured knee-cap, broken right arm, possible fracture of the skull, and a portion of her scalp about the size of one's hand torn off.

Coroner Scholer took the woman's ante-mortem statement last night. Tuesday morning last, she said, he quarreled with her about some trivial matter, seized her by her hair, and clubbed her. Then he locked her in and warned her not to communicate with the neighbors. All Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, she says, she remained locked in her room, with only bread and water to live on. Yesterday, becoming desperate, she told the Coroner, she crawled through a window and made her way to the West Side Court, where she told her story to Magistrate Ommen. A warrant was issued for Brown's arrest.

James C. Fell Killed by Train.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, Nov. 27.—James C. Fell of this place, supervisor of construction of the Delaware and Hudson Railroad's new branch between Plattsburg and Chazy, was struck by a train and instantly killed near Plattsburg to-day. The body was brought here this afternoon.

OPERA GLASSES

If some particular make is preferred we doubtless have it; or capable attendants will suggest the best glass for the proposed expenditure. The assortment is complete; the newest things are shown; the prices are moderate—from $4.00 upward.

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If your hair is falling, fading, losing lustre, or splitting, or if you have

—DANDRUFF—

or your scalp is dry, oily, irritated, itches or shows other evidence of disease, I quickly overcome all these conditions, remove the cause and promote a strong, healthy natural growth. Consultation free and confidential. Call personally or write for information. Hours: 9-6.

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This week—the "2-Pearl Clasp Kid."

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CAB DRIVERS WIN STRIKE

Activity of Men Who Own Vehicles They Drive Chief Cause.

Employers Send for Representatives of Drivers' Association and Concede Principal Demands.

The strike of the livery stable drivers in four of the largest stables and a general lock-out which followed were settled yesterday, the cabmen practically gaining all they demanded. The Mason Stable Company granted the demands early in the day, and their employes returned to work at 6 o'clock yesterday evening. The others will return to work at 6 A. M. to-day.

The question whether or not the employers would raise the prices to their customers as a result of the victory of the cabmen was informally talked of between individual employers. Some of them hold that a livery stable keeper is not a public cab owner, and therefore not limited to a specified charge, at least where private calls from clubs or other places are concerned.

An agreement, which was reached between the Livery Stable Keepers' Association and the Liberty Dawn Association at the Ashland House last evening, taking effect at once, was ratified later at a meeting of the Liberty Dawn Association last night in Groll's Hall, 147 West Fifty-third Street. It expires Nov. 1, 1904.

The livery stable keepers carried out their threat yesterday morning to lock out all their employes until the strikers came to terms, and 1,500 men were rendered idle. This constituted, with the men on strike, the full membership of the Liberty Dawn Association, which is Local No. 647 of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters. This action, the employers thought, would speedily put an end to the strike and bring a repentant committee of the cabmen to say that the strike was off.

The lock-out did not have the expected effect, and instead of the cabmen sending a committee to the Livery Stable Keepers' Association, the latter sent late in the afternoon in a hurry for a committee of the cabmen. Early in the morning there were few cabs in the neighborhood of the hotels, but later members of the Public Hackmen's Association, who own their own equipages and are known as "night hawks," were out in force.

Early in the afternoon it was estimated that there were twice as many cabs around the hotels and clubs as were ever seen before. No attempt was made to keep the public hackmen within the prescribed lines. At the Waldorf-Astoria they were permitted, as the management of the hotel could not afford to inconvenience their patrons while cabs were within hail. At best it was but a walk of several minutes to reach a cab.

The Livery Stable Keepers' Association's meeting at the Ashland House began at 2:15 P. M. Hour after hour passed, but no message came from Groll's Hall, where their employes were intrenched.

In the meantime Thomas A. Braniff, Secretary of the State Board of Arbitration, came to the Ashland House to see what the trouble was. The men, however, had been offered and refused arbitration. William H. Ashton, business agent of the Liberty Dawn Association, was asked why the men would not arbitrate.

"There is nothing to arbitrate," he said. "Our union has always stood for arbitration, but the present demands, which are for ten hours off after a day's work, with time allowed for dinner and supper, are not matters to be arbitrated."

Late in the afternoon a member of the Livery Stable Keepers' Association left the meeting at the Ashland House in a great hurry for Groll's Hall and came back with a committee of the Liberty Dawn Association, headed by First Vice President Gould of the International Association and Business Agent Ashton of the Liberty Dawn Association. The committee was closeted with the employers about an hour, when the committee came down the stairs with beaming faces and announced that the strike and lockout were off.

"We have gained all our demands," said First Vice President Gould. "An agreement which had been signed by several of the employers has been made general, but there are one or two points which may have to be specially adjusted between individual employers and their men. We were receiving $2 a day, which we continue to receive, and ten hours off daily. We get an hour off for dinner and one for supper. When we missed both dinner and supper we wanted the time to be added to the ten hours off, but I believe we will split the difference on this point."

As to the returning of the men to work, he thought few would be able to return in time for the opera crowds. They had to be notified and get comfortably dressed.

"The men got practically all they wanted," said Secretary Frederick W. Harrison of the Livery Stable Keepers' Association, "and that is all there is to it. One or two points are to be individually adjusted between employers and employes, as all the employers do not do the same kind of business."

SET A TRAP FOR EMPLOYES.

Haberdasher Keller Has Clerks Arrested on a Charge of Pocketing Receipts.

For several months past Maurice S. Keller, who, sells a harberdashery at 1,407 Broadway, has noticed that the receipts of sales in his store have become less and less. Of the half a dozen clerks in the establishment none in particular was suspected. Mr. Keller decided to give them half holidays in turn, hoping in this way to find out which of them was doing the stealing.

Yesterday Keller sent four of the clerks off for the afternoon, leaving the establishment in charge of Henry Abraham, twenty-four years old, of 225 West Thirty-eighth Street, and Moses Messing, twenty-six years old, of 165 West Forty-fifth Street, both of whom have been in his employ for a number of years.

While Abraham and Messing were alone in the store Keller sent four men in to make purchases. Three of them had marked dollar bills, while the fourth had a marked quarter. Purchases were made, and soon after the customers left Keller went into the store and looked into the cash drawer. The marked money was not there, and Policeman Brady of the Broadway squad was called to arrest the men.

They were searched, and, according to the story told to Magistrate Cornell in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday afternoon, the three marked $1 bills were found on Abraham and the quarter on Messing. Both waived examination when taken to court, and were held in $500 bail for trial.

CROWD DEMANDS MONEY.

Buffalo Concern Closes Its Shop Under Peculiar Circumstances.

BUFFALO, Nov. 27.—Several hundred indignant stockholders of the Buffalo Sun Publishing Company clamored in the offices of the concern to-day for the money of which they declared they had been robbed. Not an officer of the company was there to talk with the women and boys who represented 95 per cent. of the crowd.

A sign on the door read:

Office closed for the balance of the day. Send checks and vouchers by mail. B. S. P. CO.

The plan upon which the concern was conducted was somewhat in the nature of a chain scheme. It has been denied the use of the mails. District Attorney Coatsworth is investigating it.

The Rev. O. F. Clifford, a prominent minister of the city, resigned from the concern as Vice President on Wednesday. The concern stopped paying money out on that day, but continued to take in money.

Motor Cyclist's Death Explained.

Special to The New York Times.

JAMAICA, L. I., Nov. 27.—The mystery as to the death of Frederick Flandermeyer, who was found dead beside his motor cycle the night of Oct. 22, was explained to-day at the inquest before Coroner Buett in Jamaica. Albert Obercomski, a farm hand, said that the night in question he was run down by a cyclist at the place where Flandermeyer's body was found. He was rendered unconscious. When he revived he saw a man lying near an overturned cycle, but was unable to offer assistance.

HER ESTATE TO CHARITY.

Miss Marcia Sherrill's Will Thus Disposes of Between $75,000 and $100,000.

The will of Miss Marcia Sherrill, who lived at 348 West Twentieth Street, was filed for probate yesterday. The greater portion of the estate, estimated at between $75,000 and $100,000, is left to charitable and religious institutions. Miss Sherrill, who had few, if any, near relatives, bequeaths to several cousins and other distant kinsfolk small gifts such as jewelry, wearing apparel, and other personal effects.

To the sheltering Arms and St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church, of which the testatrix was a member for many years, is given $3,000 each. The church also receives Miss Sherrill's property at 348 West Twentieth Street, with its furnishings, and she requests that a large portion of the income or rent from the property be applied to the use of the Young Men's Christian Association and the Ladies' Guild of the church in aid of the poor of the parish and the Fresh Air Fund connected with the guild. The rector of the church, the Rev. Olin S. Roche, receives $1,000.

Other bequests are as follows: To Miss Sherrill's companions and assistants, Ellen Cunningham and Mary A. Clagstone, each $2,000; Home for Old Men and Aged Couples, New York Bible and Common Prayer Book Society, St. Philip's Parish Home, and the Trustees of the Fund for the Relief of Widows and Orphans of Deceased Clergymen and Aged, Infirm, and Disabled Clergymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church, each $2,000; Elizabeth Gordon, who for many years was Miss Sherrill's faithful attendant, $1,000.

William Milne, cashier of the People's Bank, is appointed sole executor, and as a token of esteem for many kindnesses rendered by him to her she bequeaths to him all the capital stock which she holds in the Pacific Bank and the People's Bank of this city. The residuary estate is left to St. Luke's Home for Indigent Christian Females.

The will was executed on March 2, 1899, and a codicil on June 20, 1903.

SIX DEAD IN TWO WEEKS.

Whole Family Succumbs to Typhoid Fever and Pneumonia—No Relative to Claim Last Victim's Body.

The death of Joseph P. Hickey, thirty-eight years old, which occurred yesterday in the Eastern District Hospital, Williamsburg, wiped out an entire family of six persons in two weeks. Hickey, who was brought to the hospital from his home at 100 Roebling Street, died from pneumonia.

Three weeks ago Mrs. Lydia Madden, a sister of Hickey, became ill with typhoid fever. She was removed to St. Peter's Hospital, where she died. Before the end came, Mrs. Madden's parents and other members of the family went to the hospital. They were Peter Hickey, the father; Mrs. Hickey, the mother; a sister, Margaret, and an uncle, John Hickey, who lived at 135 North Sixth Street. The four contracted the disease, and, being taken ill after reaching their homes, were removed to the same hospital.

Mrs. Madden died a few days after the visit of her relations. The next to succumb was the father, and then, in rotation, Mrs. Hickey, her daughter Margaret, and the uncle.

Only Joseph was left of the family. The death of his parents and sisters seemed to unbalance his mind, and he began to act strangely. On Wednesday he disappeared and early yesterday morning was found by Policeman McSorley of the Bedford Avenue Station at Metropolitan and Union Avenues. He was only scantily clad and was delirious. At intervals he would cry out for his parents and sisters to come to him.

McSorley sent for an ambulance. Dr. Haverstraw responded and found the man in the last stages of pneumonia. He hurried with him to the Eastern District Hospital, where he died three hours later. As there was nobody of his family to take charge of the body it was removed to the Morgue.

"WIRE-TAPPING" VICTIMS.

Their Identity Disclosed, but Both Keep Out of the Way.

Neither of the two victims of the "wire-tapping" scheme, for connection with which "John Bradley" was arrested on Wednesday night while a passenger on a Columbus Avenue car, is a banker, as "Bradley" intimated when arraigned in the Jefferson Market Court on Thursday. It was learned yesterday that one is a clerk and the other a cashier in the Eastern passenger office of the Rock Island Railroad. They were not at their desks yesterday.

The two men are Robert Craighead of 24 Locust Avenue, Flushing, L. I., and H. L. Brotherton. Brotherton, who has been employed at the Rock Island passenger office for two years, exercised the duties of cashier.

Albert H. Moffet, General Eastern Passenger Agent for the Rock Island system, when seen at his office, 401 Broadway, declined to discuss the losses of his two employes.

"The situation is such that I really cannot say a word, glad as I would be to give you information," said Mr. Moffet in reply to a question bearing on the subject.

The National Surety Company has furnished bonds for Craighead in the amount of $1,000 and for Brotherton in $2,000. At the office of the company all information was refused. Horace Craighead, who is said to be the father of Robert Craighead, has an office at 150 Nassau Street. The office was closed yesterday.

CLENDENEN'S WATCH FOUND.

Murderer of Pennsylvania Telegrapher Is Traced to Binghamton.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Nov. 27.—It was learned to-day that the murderer of Operator Clendenen of Browns, Penn., was in this section as late as Tuesday evening. From what he said to several people to whom he tried to sell the watch and ring of the murdered man, it is believed that he went east from here over the Delaware and Hudson toward Albany on Wednesday.

The watch of the murdeerd man was found to-day at Smithborough, a village just west of Owego, by New York Central Detective Alexander Craw of Corning. The stranger, who is believed to have been the murderer, sold it to Frank F. Dean, a Smithborough farmer, on Tuesday morning. Then he went west over the Erie, and that evening was seen coming back east through that place on a freight train, in company with a large man.

When the story was published here this morning that the murderer had been in this vicinity the ticket agent at Smithborough immemdiately telephoned to Chief Moore of this city, telling about the stranger's visit to that place. During the day several people have reported that they saw the man in this section between Monday and Tuesday, and were suspicious of him.

It is certain from late developments in Pennsylvania that Clendenen's murderer had nothing to do with the other railroad robberies that have caused such a reign of terror in Pennsylvania during the past week.

Settling ex-Gov. Drake's Estate.

CENTREVILLE, Iowa, Nov. 27.—Children and heirs of ex-Gov. Francis M. Drake have appointed Dr. J. L. Sawyer, a son-in-law, to wind up the estate. It is now believed that Mr. Drake left no will. The absence of such an instrument cuts out $15,000 of the $25,000 bequest made personally to Drake University a few days prior to his death. The estate is currently rated at about $3,000,000, but it is now thought will fall short of that amount.

Special Sale of Dolls.

40-INCH DOLL, dressed in colored silk dress and hat to match; special at..... 25

18-INCH JOINTED KID BABY DOLL, sewed wig; moving eyes; shoes and stockings; special at..... 98

Simpson Crawford Co.

SIXTH AVE. 19TH TO 20TH STREETS

Sixth Av. Agents for the Celebrated BUTTERICK'S Patterns.

Cooking School in the Basement

Miss Lemcke gives lectures on good cooking; especially interesting to housekeepers.

Sale Girls' Full Length Coats, $7.75

Those long comfortable Coats that insure warmth during the coldest days. There's a taking individual style about these Coats that lends a certain air of exclusiveness you do not often find in ready-to-wear garments.

You'll be interested in the price, too; in fact, for the money, these coats will prove a revelation to you.

Girls' Full Length Coats, made of those smart fancy mixtures, double breasted, trimmed with silk braid; sizes 6 to 14. They are planned to please the stylish miss. Special, $7.75.

Misses' Kersey Coats; 28 inches long; velvet military collar; large shoulder cape; lined throughout with good grade satin; sizes 14 and 16..... $10

Girls' full length Coats of Kersey and Zibeline trimmed with velvet and braids; many styles to select from..... $11.75

Girls' three-quarter length Chinchilla Coats, double breasted; high rolling collar; buttoned to neck; lined with red flannel.. $9.75

Misses' Walking Skirts of mannish mixtures, seams, narrow side plaits, 36 to 40 inches, at..... $4.85

Misses' Suits of Cheviots; box and semi-fitting coats; plaited or lap seam skirts; sizes 14 and 16..... $19.75

Junior Suits, odds and ends, in a variety of models; not more than one or two of a style, at an exceptionally low figure.

Misses' three-quarter length Coats of high grade Kersey; trimmed with panne velvet and ornamental buttons; lined throughout with heavy satin; sizes 14 to 16..... $24.75

Misses' Coats of Rough Oxford, three-quarter length; velvet collar; large cape; a dressy garment; exceptional value; sizes 14 and 16..... $14.75

What Appeals to You Most

EVERY CITY has its style centre—an authoritative place toward which votaries of fashion instinctively turn for what is indisputably correct. In London it s Redfern; Paris, it's Paquin—the shops whose artistic masterpieces make the ideal copy book of the vogues for the world of styles. In New York, Simpson Crawford Co.'s is distinctively the accepted shrine where Dame Fashion holds court.

For elegance and smartness the Simpson Crawford Co.'s ready to wear garments are acknowledged to be the highest expression of the most approved styles.

This is true of the juvenile garments, as well as the women's—but, while this is important to all correct followers of fashion, the fact that you will find our prices at all times as low, if not lower, than you'll find on the ordinary factory made productions elsewhere is the feature that should appeal to you. It does appeal to smart dressers—that's why we have the largest exclusive ready to wear garment trade in all New York.

Black Taffeta Silk Turbans and Toques

ALSO

Black Napped Beaver Turbans and Continentals

For to-day **5.95**

All new, very dressy, with good style.

$18.75 Buys Men's $35 Suits To-day

It is a trade occasion unparalleled in store history. Never before with all our splendid clothing sales have we been in position to offer so worthy a lot at such a ridiculous price.

They are a maker's stock; one who seldom has a surplus, and would not have had this year if weather conditions had been different.

But he's not afraid to take a loss; would rather do so than carry over a single garment.

So to-day—$25, $30 and $35 Suits at $18.75.

It's clothing that tops the list of finest makes. Every detail is perfect.

Fabrics are all imported and include finished and unfinished Worsteds, Cassimeres Cheviots, Thibets, &c. Every garment has mohair serge lining, hand padded shoulders, perfect fitting collars. No blacks or blues.

$16 Suits at $9.75.

This purchase embraced two immense lots; perhaps you'll prefer one of these suits—suits for which you have been paying $12 to $16.50—tailored in an excellent manner from all the most wanted fabrics—at $9.75.

Boys' Suits at $3.50

A grand clearance; embraced are suits to fit every boy from 6 to 16 years, in sturdy, well made cheviots, cassimeres and serges; each garment thoroughly tailored, in Norfolk and double-breasted styles; regularly sold at $3.95 and $4.50—at $3.50.

Youths' Suits.

14 to 17 can reap a rich harvest in this splendid group—about 200 suits culled from our regular $12 and $15 ranges—at $8.50.

Cold Weather Underwear All Underprice

Not odds and ends, but kinds on which we have made exceptionally fortunate purchases. Don't miss that great 79c. sale of $1.25 Underwear.

Details are most interesting.

Men's $1 Underwear, 65c.

Heavy weight, part wool, camel's hair shirts and drawers, first quality, all thoroughly well made, self finished and in every particular a one dollar garment; we have one full case left to sell at the low price of, each..... 65

Women's $1.25 Wool Underwear, 79c.

Natural wool, heavy weight, nicely trimmed, shaped ribbed vests and ankle length French band drawers; warm, good washing; excellent finished goods; usually $1.25, at..... 79

Boys' Underwear, 29c.

Natural color, cotton, heavy fleeced ribbed shirts, drawers and pants; well made; first quality goods; worth in the regular way 35c. to 50c., according to size, all at..... 29

Sale of Aprons at Half

A lucky purchase of 5,000 Aprons gives you this unprecedented chance to lay in a stock of these exceptionally fine Aprons at a very low price.

MAIDS' APRONS, with bibs; hemstitched strap and revers; also skirts hemstitched; an excellent assortment to choose from, at..... 25

BIB APRONS, several styles to choose from; prettily trimmed with choice patterns of fine embroideries; also nurse aprons without bibs; with tucks and embroidery insertion in skirt; values 75c. and 95c.; special..... 50

WOMEN'S SEWING APRONS, forty inches wide, hemstitched, with and without tucks; several good styles to select from; special value at..... 25

WOMEN'S APRONS; round effects; with full ruffle and two hemstitched tucks and hem; regular value 75c.; at..... 50

Books

For Young and Old

In our juvenile department we offer a special line of twelve titles—all under copyright—and sold everywhere at 25c. each. Our Saturday price ought to close the entire lot before the day is over. All are well printed on good paper and bound in cloth; fully illustrated. They are put up in boxes of 12—the price,

11 cents each

1.15 the dozen

The Bright Eyes Series,
Sunnyside Homes,
A Bundle of Stories,
Beach Farm Series,
Pleasant Times,
Pretty Story from Many Lands,
Tales for Tots,
Grandma's Happy Hour,
Tots' Favorite Pictures,
Good Night Stories,
Sunbeams and Shadows,
Stepping Stones,
Grandpa's Travels.

Your favorite author for the library in bindings and paper that you won't be ashamed of—gilt top and title—at prices that, quality considered, seem ridiculous; put up in boxes of 5 volumes each—our price, $1.19.

Robert Louis Stevenson,
Victor Hugo,
James Fenimore Cooper,
Rudyard Kipling,
Mary J. Holmes,
S. T. Meade,
Nathaniel Hawthorne,
Edna Lyall,
E. Marlett,
Marie Corelli,
W. Clark Russell,
Dr. A. Conan Doyle,
Rosa N. Carey,
Mrs. E. D. Southworth,
Jules Verne.

A few special Books of more than ordinary interest, which at this price every one should and can afford to own.

WEBSTER'S NEW CONCISE DICTIONARY of the English Language, for the home, school, office, &c., comprising the pronunciation and definition of every practical word, new and old. One volume, square 8vo, nearly 600 pages, fully illustrated; our price..... 69

THE PEOPLE'S POPULAR ATLAS OF THE WORLD, 1903 edition, size 14x20, descriptive, geographical, historical and statistical, containing a complete series of maps of modern geography, illustrated with views and charts, and a complete gazetteer of the United States; our price..... $1.65

THE NAVY OF THE UNITED STATES—a historical sketch of its achievements and a description of its organization, administration and duties, by Commander J. D. Jerrold Kelley, size 14x20, with about 20 full page illustrations in color; our price..... $1.05

THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATE, uniform with the Navy of the United States; price..... $1.05

THE PANAMA CANAL IN PROFILE, on stiff cardboard for the home and office, showing the work already done, with elevation; typographic, diagrammatic and illustrative, size 24x48; price..... $1.50

Sale of Men's Shirts 60c.

Worth $1 and $1.50.

There is a reason, and a good one, for this sale at such a low price. The Shirts are all new, fresh, clean goods, made of fine quality printed percales; the designs are in a broad variety of neat light effects, mostly in the popular black and white.

They are made open front and back, full sized bodies and perfect fitting, as the trade mark in each shirt will guarantee. They are hand laundered, and this is our reason for selling them so cheap.

The shirts are laundered by hand; the cuffs are machine laundered, and all the cuffs were destroyed in the laundering; hence your only penalty in buying

$1.50 and $1 Shirts at 60c.

is that you have to take them without cuffs.

50c. Neckwear at 25c.

Just a little monthly clean up. We have several small lots of 50c. Four-in-Hands, in fancy effects, mostly dark grounds; also a few English Squares; which we put in the clean out at 25c. each.

Women's Coats & Jackets

Splendid Cold Weather Garments.

These Coats are medium price—but they'll do valiant service through a predicted long winter.

And they're a great deal below their worth, if you figure on the basis of what your tailors charge for the same garments.

WOMEN'S COATS of splendid quality black Montagnac, half fitted back; curved sleeve; turnover cuffs; strapped seams; velvet collar; heavy black satin lining..... $16.50

WOMEN'S THREE-QUARTER LENGTH COATS of Kersey and Panne Cheviot, English walking style and half fitted back effects with and without velvet collar, heavy grade of black or gray satin lining, at..... $27.50

FINE QUALITY BLACK CHEVIOT, Military model, individual shoulder capes, half fitted box plaited back and front; trimmed around neck and cuffs with various colored velvet and black braid; fine grade of black satin lining..... $24.75

WOMEN'S PEDESTRIENNE SUITS of very fine Mannish Suitings; in a large variety of patterns; Russian blouse coat; individual shoulder capes; pouch sleeves; taffeta lined; seven gore flare skirt; welted seams; inverted plait back; special at..... $22.50

PEDESTRIENNE SKIRTS of Tweed, winter weight and Pebble Cheviot, seven and nine gore flare effects; inverted and habit backs; strapped, inverted or welted seams; made with the closest attention as to detail and finish, at..... $10

WOMEN'S MAN TAILORED SUITS, splendid quality Cheviot, in black, blue and brown; Russian blouse coat; single shoulder cape; tab fronts; trimmed around neck with velvet and fancy braid; taffeta lined; nine gore flare skirt; habit back; welted seams..... $25

WOMEN'S DRESS SKIRTS, excellent quality black Cheviot; seven gore; wide flaring; all seams covered with stitched straps of taffeta; graduated flare effect, at..... $7.50

Holiday Handkerchiefs Are Ready.

Never Such a Comprehensive Stock in New York.

We strongly advise early selection while the stocks are complete and the department not so crowded. We believe we have the greatest stock of Handkerchiefs ever gathered under one roof.

Irish Handkerchiefs, embroidered by the Irish cottage workers, all kinds of beautiful initials, and each style exclusive, also hand embroidered scalloped and hemstitched handkerchiefs; see the great lines at 10c., 12½c., 19c. and **25**

For Saturday's selling we have marked all the odd lines to close before the great holiday rush sets in; extraordinary values; some are soiled and mussed, but otherwise perfect; some have pin holes; some are odd lots; others are samples.

They're marked at about one-quarter to one-half regular selling prices; all kinds; men's and women's; plain, embroidered, lace trimmed, initialled, &c.

At 10c. each, were up to 25c. | **At 15c.** each, were up to 35c. | **At 25c.** each, were up to 75c.

A lot of Men's Japanese Silk Initial Handkerchiefs; not all letters; these are odd lines to close; some are worth 75c., some 65c., none less than 50c.; choice at, each . . **39**

Women's and Misses' 1.00 **Jersey Leggins** On Sale Saturday, **57c**

Every woman knows the comfort of Jersey Leggins—and she knows that good ones generally sell at a dollar.

These are the best we can buy to sell at a dollar—regularly—but a fortunate trade chance passes them along to you at 57c.

They're full length, absolutely fast dye—and we've every size for Saturday.

Two Other Saturday Specials.

Men's and Women's blue or pink fancy Turkish Bath Slippers; 75c. to 95c. kinds, at..... **50**

Women's Overgaiters, of splendid quality black cloth, with seven buttons; 25c. kinds, at..... **17**

Grocery Specials

COFFEE—Hotel Cecil blend, dry roast, 4 lbs., $1.00; lb.....28c
TEA—English Breakfast, Ceylon, Young Hyson, Gunpowder, 55c. value, 3 lb. caddy, $1.25; lb.45c
ORANGES—New Florida russet oranges, sweet and juicy, doz.25c
CHEESE—Best imported Swiss, lb.....27c
CELERY—Fancy Kalamazoo, 3 stalks.....20c
COCOA—Royal Stuart Breakfast, healthful and nutritious, 2½ lb. can, 35c.; each.....18c
PEANUT BUTTER—Made from Virginia peanuts, bulk, per lb.19c
BOILED HAM—Armour's mild sugar cured, sliced to order, lb.25c
CRACKERS—National Biscuit Co.'s big bars, with new Smyrna fig filling, lb.....12c
JELLY POWDER—Bromangelo, all pure fruit flavors, lb.....11c
FIGS—Fancy Smyrna layers, excellent for a fig stew, lb.....15c
CANNED FRUITS—California white ox heart cherries or sliced lemon cling peaches, can.....10c
SCRAPPLE—Home made Philadelphia Farm scrapple, 3 lbs..25c
BUTTER—Meadow Brook creamery, 1 lb. paraffin lined carton, lb., 27c

SATURDAY SPECIALS IN Wines & Liquors

These exceptional values will give you an idea why we do such a large business in this section. Of course price is a strong incentive, but their purity is greater, and that's what you are sure of receiving here.

Conciliation Cocktails, Manhattan and Martini, bottle.....75c
Ramsay Scotch Whiskey, bottle, 75c
Mount Vernon Rye Whiskey, gallon, $2.50; full quart bottle, 75c
St. Julien, a fine table claret; case of 12 bottles.....$2.50
Plymouth Riesling, a fine California white wine; case of 12 quarts.....$3.00
Maryland Rye Whiskey, gallon.....$2.00

Gloves of Quality

AT A POPULAR PRICE.

$1 a Pair.

These are not the usual style of gloves sold at this price—but a glove made to wear, to fit and to satisfy particular people.

THE MEN'S include Cape, P. X. M., Dogskin, Pique, Mocha and Fleece Lined, in a large variety of styles, at $1.

THE WOMEN'S come in twenty styles, suitable for all occasions; lined and unlined; for dress, street and outing wear, at $1.

The Wanamaker Store. The Wanamaker Store. The Wanamaker Store. The Wanamaker Store.

To Wanamaker's

Some people come to WANAMAKER'S because the merchandise they find here is so distinctive and pleasing—much broader in its scope, selected with so much more discrimination, than is to be discovered elsewhere.

Some people come to WANAMAKER'S because the Service is so satisfying.

Some come because the store's Policy creates a pleasant relationship and good-feeling between the store and its customers, caused by the courtesy of its salespeople; as well as the ease of adjustment, when you desire to make a change in your purchase, or when human frailty gets regular service off the track.

Thousands come to WANAMAKER'S because it is so easy to get here. Hundreds of thousands come because it is the most economical place to do year-in-and-year-out shopping in merchandise that never fails to satisfy its purchasers.

At Holiday times WANAMAKER supremacy is particularly emphasized. WANAMAKER'S is essentially THE Holiday Store of Greater New York—and now fully ready for comfort-seeking early Christmas shoppers.

The Best Overcoats To Be Found

The man who is really particular about the overcoat he is going to buy will appreciate these overcoats which we have been so particular about in the making. They can be matched in goodness, of course, but not at their WANAMAKER prices.

For instance, here are a hundred *Fifteen-Dollar* Winter Overcoats that just came in yesterday—the best overcoats you ever saw at the price. Made of heavy all-wool Oxford-mixed cheviot, with black all-worsted body-lining, and satin-lined shoulders. See them first of all.

Then, for twenty dollars, we have stylish, dressy overcoats, of black and Oxford-mixed velours and friezes, with fancy plaid body-lining, and shoulder-lining of black satin.

Luxuriously silk-lined overcoats at $25, $30 and $35; and of genuine Sedan Montagnac at $55.

Men's Tourist Belt Overcoats, in an assortment probably not matched in New York, $20 to $35. Young Men's sizes, $15 to $25.

Second floor, Fourth Avenue.

The "Wanamaker Special" Shoes for Men, $3.90

The whole story, in a nutshell, is that men who buy *Wanamaker Special* shoes, wear five-dollar shoes, and save a dollar and ten cents on every pair they buy. Compare them with the best five-dollar shoes you can find outside of WANAMAKER'S, and you'll find them their full equal in every point of quality, style and finish; as well as in a variety of models and leathers to meet all requirements and tastes.

Here are hints of three styles that New York men have shown a very decided liking for:

Men's Lace Shoes

Made of French enameled leather, with Buck-eye calfskin tops; double soles of oak leather; trimmed close to the last, which is modish and comfortable. $3.90.

Men's Lace Shoes

Made from high grade waxed calfskin, with tops of kangaroo skin; double soles with small extension; the sharply rounded toe and flat sole now so popular. $3.90.

Men's Lace Shoes

Made of tan Shrewsbury grain calfskin, lined with calfskin, and with a wide tongue stitched half way up each side; full double soles; full round toe-last, broad on the ball and snug at the heel. The entire shoe treated to resist water, and as watertight as a leather shoe can be made. $3.90.

Fourth avenue.

Men's Silk Handkerchiefs

Three Groups at 25c

The first contains Japanese Initial Silk Handkerchiefs; various styles; all letters in the lot. Worth 50c, at *25c each.*

The second group consists of Colored Border Silk Handkerchiefs; and some with colored centers; colors in sufficient quantities for making kimonos. 35c and 40c qualities at 25c each.

The third lot is of Plain White Silk Handkerchiefs; wide hems; large size; soft lustrous quality. Worth 40c, at 25c. Broadway.

Embroidered and Lace Trimmed Handkerchiefs, 25c

Small lots from an importer; hence half price, or near it—handkerchiefs are regular 40c to 50c qualities. Some with insertion of fine Mechlin or Valenciennes lace, with edging to match; others with handsome embroidery, and hemstitched and scalloped edge.

40c to 50c qualities; *25c each.*

Broadway.

Wanamaker Editions of Standard Books

There is a very logical reason why we are able to sell these well printed, handsomely bound sets of Standard Books at little more than half what they cost in the regular way. We are practically our own publishers; have the printing done in one place, and get the books bound at another—both contracts being for more than a hundred thousand volumes, for our two stores.

The very tangible result is seen, for instance, in the set of Dickens for ten dollars, which is not matched elsewhere for less than $17.50 to $20. And the values are in the exact proportion throughout the list.

The books are in 12mo size, printed on good paper, in good, clear type, illustrated; two styles of binding—both with gilt tops.

Bulwer-Lytton, 15 vols., cloth, $10; half calf, $18.

Thomas Carlyle, 10 vols., cloth, $7.50; half calf, $12.

James Fenimore Cooper, 16 vols., cloth, $10.50; half calf, $18.

Charles Dickens, 15 vols., cloth, $10; half calf, $18.

Alex. père Dumas' Romances, 15 vols., cloth, $10.50; half calf, $18.

George Eliot, 8 vols., cloth, $5.50; half calf, $9.50.

Guizot's History of France, 8 vols., cloth, $6; half calf, $9.50.

Victor Hugo, 10 vols., cloth, $7.50; half calf, $12.

Washington Irving, 10 vols., cloth, $7.50; half calf, $12.

John Ruskin, 18 vols., cloth, $9; half calf, $18.50.

Sir Walter Scott's Waverley Novels, 12 vols., cloth, $8.50.

William M. Thackeray, 10 vols., cloth, $7.50; half calf, $12.

The Wanamaker Young People's Library—A series of 300 books by well-known juvenile writers. Large type and strong, attractive cloth covers. 35c a volume.

The Columbine Library—125 standard and popular books by world-famous authors; cloth binding, gilt tops. 35c a volume.

Book Store, Ninth street.

The Christmas Dress Patterns Are Ready

It is splendid good sense to give a dress pattern for a Christmas present. It is always appreciated. It is always sure to be of value to the recipient. We put up the patterns in neat holiday shape, by boxing them nicely, with the necessary trimming. Then they are all ready to give. He's a man a lot, to have them all ready; and women appreciate the finished appearance, as well.

Thousands of boxes to pick from. Here are hints of a few:

8 yards of 42-in. Serge, with braid, $3.50
8 yards of 52-in. Granite, with braid, $3.50
8 yards of 58-in. Cheviot, with braid, $3.50
7 yards of 44-in. Cheviot, with braid, $4
6 yards of 52-in. Venetian, with braid, $4.50
7 yards of 44-in. Surah Serge, with braid, $5
7 yards of 44-in. Henrietta, with Persian velvet, $5.50.
7 yards of 44-in Surah Serge, with Persian velvet, $5.50.
8 yards of 58-in. Granite, with silk, $5.

Ample Dress-patterns of Cheviots, Granites, Serges, Zibelines, Venetian and Broadcloth, Henriettas, Mohairs, Rollennes, Crepe de Paris and Voiles, neatly banded, for holiday gifts; at $3, $3.50, $4, $4.50, $5, $6, $7, $8.

Mercerized Cotton Waist-patterns, in boxes, showing the newest patterns and designs, fresh and crisp from the mills; in three-yard lengths. Prices are 75c, $1.05, $1.15, $1.50, $2.25, $2.55, and $2.70.

Cotton Dress-patterns, in boxes: 10 yards of Gingham, $1 and $1.10; 10 yards of Percale, $1.25. Rotunda.

Comfort Garments For Women

Warm, cosy garments for home wear, and knitted petticoats for cold days outdoors. Splendid assortments to choose from, and most reasonable prices.

Eiderdown Robes, in solid colors of light blue, pink, red and gray, with fitted back, full front; fastened with two silk frogs; girdle at waist, $3.75.

Also Robes of ripple eiderdown in solid colors; sailor collar, bound and trimmed with stitched bands, sleeves, too trimmed, $5.

Many other styles, up to $10.

Eiderdown Dressing Sacques, in solid colors; trimmed with satin; fitted back, and full front; eight styles. 85c to $3.75.

Short knitted Petticoats, in solid colors and light and dark shades; fifteen styles to pick from; some have colored borders. 50c to $2.50.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Toilet Needfuls

At Attractive Prices

Just a few suggestions, combining dressing-table convenience and economy:

Triplicate Mirrors, of imported German glass, 25c, 50c and $1.

Vinaigrettes, dainty imported ones of Bohemian glass, gold-trimmed, with gilt chain 15c, worth 25c; 25c, worth 50c; 50c, worth 75c.

Pin Boxes, glass, with heavily silver-plated top, 50c, worth 75c. Toilet Goods, 10th st.

More Pointed Paragraphs Sharpened With Economy

The energizer almost over-did things yesterday. WANAMAKER'S was the busiest store that has been seen in New York for months. But then, the merchandise offerings were most extraordinary; and public appreciation of real and thorough-going economies is prompt and enthusiastic in New York.

Many of yesterday's offerings are continued today; and others are added. If you missed coming yesterday, don't miss it today.

Men's $1 and $1.50 Shirts, 65c

Eighteen hundred Fancy Stiff-bosom Shirts, of good percale, in attractive patterns—shirts made to sell for $1 and $1.50, and well worth it. Separate cuffs; all sizes from 13½ to 18, with the exception of size 14. Today at 65c each.

Broadway and Ninth.

Men's $1 and $1.50 Scarfs, 55c

English and Folded-in Squares, made from the most desirable silks, in selected patterns and colorings. Regular $1 and $1.50 Scarfs at 55c each. Splendid chance for a Christmas box.

Broadway and Ninth street.

Men's $3 Derbies, $1.75

Brown Derby Hats, taken from our own stock of $3 Derbies, in stylish winter blocks, and three shades of brown. Fine felt, imported sweat bands, best silk binding—the best $3 hats there are, in fact; today at $1.75 each. A fine chance for men to whom a brown derby is becoming.

Men's Hat Store, Annex, 770 Broadway.

Men's $2 Shoes, $1.25

Black satin calf Lace Shoes, made in prevailing styles, with stout sewed soles; excellent shoes for winter wear; worth $2, at $1.25 a pair.

Fourth avenue.

$2 Umbrellas at $1.35

Men's and Women's Union Taffeta Umbrellas of very good quality—the women's with handsome silver cap, horn, pearl or gun-metal handles; the men's with natural wood handles, plain or silver trimmed. *Very low-priced at $1.35 each.*

Ninth street aisle.

Women's 75c Gloves, 50c

Two-clasp Lambskin Gloves, in the new Winter shades, and black and white. 50c a pair. Tenth street.

Women's Pocket-books, $1

Formerly $3 and $4

Handsome Combination Pocket-books at very attractive new prices:

Black grain lizard skin one-piece Combination Pocket-books; sterling silver corners, in French gray finish; a variety of designs. Formerly $3, now $1 each.

Genuine seal Combination Pocket-books, in tan, brown and black; sterling silver corners, French gray finish. Formerly $4; now $1 each. Broadway.

Venise Laces, 15c a Yard

A good assortment of Venise Galons and Bandings, that have heretofore been 25c and 35c a yard—and low-priced at that—are today *15c a yard.* Colors are white, cream and ecru. Broadway.

Handkerchiefs, 12½c

Men's and Women's Hemstitched Linen Handkerchiefs; fine quality, well laundered, perfect. The men's are 20c and 25c qualities; the women's regular 25c goods. Today *12½c each.* Broadway.

Women's Linen Handkerchiefs

At 10c Each, Worth 20c

Four groups, all regular 20c qualities; today at just half—*10c each.*

With hand-embroidery in four corners.
Hemstitched, with revering.
Hemstitched, with fine plaits.
Hand-drawn, hemstitched. Broadway.

$2.50 Oxford Mixed Cheviot at $1 a yard

Four handsome weaves in Oxford gray Mixed Cheviots, made for men's wear—Basket, Crepe Tricot, Diamond Armure and Basket check weaves. Made to sell at $2.50 a yard; now $1 yard. 56 in. wide. Rotunda.

75c Black Cheviot, 50c Yard

49 inches wide; all-wool; a quality never sold before for less than 75c a yard. Today two thousand yards at *50c a yard.* Tenth street and Fourth avenue.

$1.75 Gas Radiators, $1.20

Four-tubed Gas Radiators, 18 inches high; aluminum top and base; polished sheet-steel tubes; jeweled front; brass connection.

Today, $1.20 each.

Basement.

Women's $25 to $30 Suits, $18

Of zibelines, cheviots, tweeds and Venetians, with various styles of coats, some three-quarter length, some box jackets; all with silk lining. Most of the skirts are unlined. Some are extra large sizes. Were $25 to $30; today at $18.

Second floor, Broadway.

Women's $27.50 Long Coats, $20

Seven-eighth length Coats of black kersey, 50 in. long; collarless, with triple shoulder capes; loose back, with strapped seams; pretty sleeves, with inlaid velvet cuffs; lined to waist with black satin. Handsome coats for day or evening wear, well worth $27.50; now $20. Second floor, Broadway.

Women's $16.50 Jackets at $11

27 inches long, made of fine black kersey, handsomely tailored; collarless, but outlined in collar effect with stitched cloth; double breasted, with semi-fitted back; full sleeves with turnover cuffs; lined with black satin. Excellent $16.50 Coats, in a popular style, at $11. Second floor, Broadway.

Trimmed Hats, $3 and $5

You will fail to discover any shortcomings in these stylishly Trimmed Hats—they appear only to our perhaps hypercritical eyes—by contrast with the new hats that are continually coming down from our workrooms. And these are new, too—hats don't have a chance to tarry long here; for with cramped space we have to keep making room for daily arrivals. Hence:

$10 to $20 Trimmed Hats at $5
$5 to $10 Trimmed Hats at $3

One Hundred of each—comprising a great variety of stylish shapes and colors.

Second floor, Broadway.

Women's Belts, 10c and 25c

At 25c are Belts of plaited black taffeta, with satin finish; gilt, silver and gun-metal finished back ornaments, with belt pins to match. These have been reduced from 75c and $1.

At 10c are Belts of elastic and other fabrics; in various styles; plain or with clasps and back-pieces; formerly 25c and 50c. Broadway.

Lace Curtains

Two Specially Priced Groups

Lace Curtains in new and favored patterns, at these out-and-out reductions:

White Nottingham Curtains in effective styles imitating Brussels, Renaissance and Irish Point laces.

At $1.70 pair, from $2.50 and $2.75

Real Renaissance Lace Curtains in rich and handsome patterns.

At $5.50 pair, from $7.75 and $8

Third floor.

Mercerized Portieres

$6.90 a Pair, were $11.50

Handsome Mercerized Portieres in plain colors; edges trimmed with cord—a corded repp effect; seven good colors. Regularly $11.50 a pair, today at the specially attractive price of $6.90 a pair.

Third floor.

9-c Table Linen at 65c

Grass-bleached Table Linen, soft-finish, handsome designs; 70 in. wide. Specially low-priced at 90c; today at 65c a yard.

18-inch Napkins to go with the linen, at $1.25 a dozen, worth $1.65. Third floor.

35c Table Linen at 25c

Cream white Bohemian Table Linen, 54 in. wide; broken dice pattern; exceptionally low-priced at 35c; today at 25c a yard.

18-inch Napkins that go nicely with the linen, at 55c a dozen, worth 85c. Third floor.

25c Huckaback Towels, 17c

Of bleached huckaback; all-white or colored line borders; hemmed ends; 19x37 inches; imported to sell at 25c; today 17c each. Third floor.

Cut Glass Reduced

Celery Trays, in rich and beautiful cuttings, $2.50, from $3.50.

Water Jugs, in handsome designs, at $5 from $6.50.

And bear in mind that these actual reductions are from prices already *one-third below values!* Basement.

Bric-a-Brac at Half

Teplitz, Royal Bayreuth and Cobalt Blue Vases, in a variety of charming designs, are taken from regular stock and *priced at half:*

50c, from $1.	$2, from $4.
75c, from $1.50.	$2.25, from $4.50.
$1.65, from $3.75.	$3, from $6.

They will make most appropriate Christmas gifts. Art Room, Basement.

Children's Day At Wanamaker's

There is more jolly good fun going on in the Toy Store, today. It's like a three-ring circus—so much doing that one hasn't eyes enough to see it all. The demonstration tables are showing all kinds of wonderful toys, that *do things.* The Tumbling Monkey is just full of foolishness. There are dancing girls, piano-players, air-ships, all kinds of automobiles, and auto-trucks; and the submarine boats and divers. There are hill-climbers going up Eagle Rock, and Whirl-a-Mobiles flying around the coiled track. But speaking of coiled things, you should see the wonderful Coiling Snakes—if they don't frighten you to death. You never saw anything so lifelike. The girls will shudder and run over to see the wonderful Dolls—the finest display they ever clapped their eyes on. And we haven't room for another word, but "Come."

Below is another story, in crisp little chapters, about things for children, that will be appreciated by all parents who have a thought for saving dollars on things they want for the little folks:

Clothes for the Boy

Economy for the Parents

That's the best combination, if clothes are good and the economies are pronounced—both true, in the case of these offerings. Stylish, warm, durable suits and overcoats, at out-and-out reductions from former fair prices:

At $4, were $6.50 to $8.50

Boys' Sailor Suits of blue serge or cheviot; broken lots; containing all sizes from 4 to 12 years.

At $3.75, were $4.50 and $5

Boys' Norfolk Jacket Suits, of fancy cheviots; sizes 8 to 16 years.

Second floor, Ninth.

Boys' Hats and Caps

We look after the little gentleman's hat styles as carefully as we do his father's—cared for by the same expert.

So here are his Derby Hats, his Soft Hats; his warm Caps, in the best possible variety of new styles:

Derby Hats, $1.50, $2, $3.
Soft Hats, $1.50, $2, $3.
Caps—that pull down well over the ears; in Oxford grays and navy blues to match the overcoat, 50c, 75c and $1.

Men's Hat Store, 770 Broadway.

Warm Garments for Children

Here are the various necessary Under-clothes and Negligee Garments for children's winter wear. Everything is neatly made; amply cut, moderately priced—just the sort of sensible purchases parents like best to make:

Nightgowns of extra heavy flannelette; yoke back and front, or bishop effect, 50c to 85c.

Kimonos of flannelette, in various stripes; plain shawl borders, 50c to 85c.

Bath Robes of eiderdown; Persian or plain satin binding, girdle at waist; $1.50 to $3.

Petticoats of flannelette or Scotch flannel; umbrella flounce with lace edge, or insertion and edging, 30c to $1.25.

Dresses of flannelette; French waist effect, trimmed with braid, or in yoke effect; 25c to 38c. Second floor, Fourth ave.

Warm Gloves for Little Hands

Children's Gloves, for dress-up; gloves and mittens for school or play; all attractive in looks and price.

Woolen Gloves, 25c and 50c.
Woolen Mittens, 25c to $1.
Kid Gloves, lined, 75c to $1.50.
Mocha Gloves, lined, 75c and $1.
Mocha Mittens, 50c to $1. Tenth street.

Brush-and-Comb Sets

For the Very Little People

Pretty little Brush and Comb Sets, in German Silver, for baby's bassinet, are $1 each. Sets consisting of brush, comb, soap box and powder puff box, in celluloid, hand decorated, are $2.25.

Tenth street.

Children's Note Paper

Of course, the little folks have their letters to write, their invitations, acceptances or regrets to send out.

Here are various kinds of note paper, that will be dear to the childish heart—all appropriately decorated, and prettily put up in boxes containing 24 sheets and 24 envelopes.

"At the Photographers"—four portraits, 25c a box.

Kate Greenaway Designs and Mother Goose Characters. 25c a box.

"Spanish Dancers." 40c a box.

"Little Sunbonnets." 45c a box.

"Gold Lace" Invitations, for children's parties, gilt edges and text in gilt. 35c a box.

Stationery, Tenth street.

Children's Work Boxes

Cunning little Work Boxes of leatherette, leather, or wood, equipped with everything with which to make dolly's clothing, do embroidery, and so on, are 25c, 35c, 40c, up to $2.50.

Tenth street, Notions.

Little Folks' Hosiery and Underwear

Keep the little bodies and legs warm in this cold weather, and the colder days to come. Right sort of underwear provides a last line of outer defence from the wind and the cold, even if the winter clothing should happen to be insufficient.

Here are proper sorts—underwear that will fit comfortably; made after our special plans; and hosiery that will wear as long at knees, and heels and toes, as stockings can be made to. Sample hints:

Children's Underwear

Vests, Pantalets or Drawers, of winter-weight natural-colored merino. Size 20 Vests, 25c; size 16 Pants etc., 30c, and size 24 Drawers, 45c; advance 5c on each larger size.

Boys' winter-weight, natural-colored merino Shirts and Drawers; fashioned and regular made fronts of both garments trimmed with sateen. Size 24 to 34 in. Shirts and 26 to 32 in. Drawers, $1 a garment.

Children's Stockings

Of winter-weight, fast black cotton, narrow or wide ribs, suitable for boys or girls. Sizes 6 to 7, 20c; sizes 7½ to 10, 25c a pair.

Children's narrow ribbed black Cashmere Stockings, extra fine and soft; 40c to 85c a pair, according to size. Broadway.

Girls' Coats, $15

Formerly $5 to $10 More

"Formerly" meaning day before yesterday. Cold weather makes busy buying; so size-ranges are broken. You and your 6 to 16-year girls, get the benefit of our desire to simplify stock.

Jackets and Coats, all in this season's best styles; various colors and good materials; handsomely made and trimmed. *$15 each,* worth $20 to $25.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Children's Hats, 25c

Present price hasn't any relation to the original values, which were 50c. to $2.50. It merely represents our need of space for Christmas stock. Hence 25c each—these scratch and fur felt Roll-brim Sailor Hats for children. Various styles and colors—all jaunty and seasonable. Their out-go will be rapid. Second floor, 10th st.

Picture Books

What side-splitting stories, what wonderful adventures of boys and girls, and animals and Brownies, are bravely pictured in these Children's Books! The Christmas assortment is complete; and prices are delightfully moderate.

Colored Toy Books, on tough paper, 5c to 35c.

Colored Toy Books, on linen, indestructible, 10c to 75c.

And a special offering:

At 60c, published at $1.25

"Kids of Many Colors"—the children of the nations of the earth, in verse and colored pictures. Now at half the publisher's price.

Particular attention is given to filling orders from Sunday-schools. Quantities on hand are sufficient to fill the largest orders promptly.

Book Store, Ninth street.

Small Boys' Shoes at $1.40

Fairly worth $2. Made on little men's lasts that are wide and comfortable; from good quality of kid and box calfskin; sizes 9 to 13.

Girls' Shoes at $1.30

Black kid lace and button Shoes, with spring heels, oak-tanned leather soles, welted and stitched; sizes 5½ to 10½, $1.30; sizes 11 to 2, $1.60.

Boys' Shoes at $2

Sturdy, well made and handsome Shoes; welted soles; splendid for school; sizes 9 to 5½. Worth $2.50. Fourth ave.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

TAUNTS FOR REPUBLICANS

House Democrats Ask If Majority Is Afraid to Legislate.

Beginning of Mr. Williams's Campaign—Republican Leader Declares Against Action on Tariff.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—In the House to-day the Democrats took advantage of the present inaction of Congress to accentuate the division among the Republican leaders.

They held Congress up to view as a do-nothing body, and accused it of "business incompetency," and attempted to suggest to the country that the cause was a party division such as had formerly existed in the Democratic Party.

The work was done by Mr. Williams of Mississippi, the minority leader, and his second in command, Mr. De Armond of Missouri. Inasmuch as the present plan of Congress is to do nothing from now until next Summer except pass appropriation bills, it may be assumed that the attack made to-day will be reiterated and emphasized on every occasion that arises.

Mr. Payne, the Republican floor leader, in defending the majority, informed Mr. Williams that his resolution for reciprocity with Canada would not be acted upon, and that the Republican Party was too wise to revise the tariff on the eve of an election.

The discussion began on Mr. Payne's motion that adjournment, if taken, be until Tuesday. Mr. Payne said he understood that a debate was desired and asked unanimous consent that ten minutes a side be given for it.

Mr. Williams said there are times when filibustering is necessary to invite attention to some wrong. As to the fight which was on between the Republican Senate and Republican House, the minority had little to say.

He said if the House was to stay in session it should proceed to the transaction of business. He protested against inactivity. While he knew that the Speaker had not had time to name all the committees, some committees had been named, particularly the Ways and Means Committee, which had important matters before it, among other things a resolution relative to reciprocity with Canada.

He asked the majority if they were afraid of themselves, if they were afraid of a Republican Senate and a Republican President. He asked if they were afraid of Mr. Babcock or Mr. Tawney, and said they need not fear.

Mr. De Armond asked why the Republicans did not finish their work and go home, or, if they were going to stay in session, why limit themselves to two performances a week.

He said the Senate had declared by its action that the extraordinary session should not have been called, and asked why the majority of the House insisted on joining the Senate in what some might consider a discourtesy to the President. He declared the action of the House could but tend to mortify the President.

Mr. Payne, (Rep., N. Y.,) replying, took occasion to answer the charge which had been made to the effect that the House was degenerating. There was a time, he said, when there were as many Czars in the House as there were members, reciting an instance when one man in the Fiftieth Congress prevailed against the majority. The Fifty-first Congress, he said, took away this power from the individual Czar and placed it in the majority of the House. Replying to Mr. Williams's reference to reciprocity with Canada, Mr. Payne said it was not a good time to negotiate.

Mr. Williams's references to the important propositions pending before the Ways and Means Committee were taken by Mr. Payne to refer to Mr. Williams's own resolutions providing for reciprocity on the line of the Cuban bill which the House has passed.

"The Republican Party is just a little too wise to revise the tariff on the eve of an election," Mr. Payne declared emphatically, whereupon the Democrats applauded enthusiastically.

As for Mr. Williams's Canadian reciprocity resolution, which calls for the reconvening of the Joint High Commission, Mr. Payne explained that the feeling in Canada over the Alaskan boundary decision was too intense to permit of such a thing. He said that the American Chairman of the commission recently wrote to the Canadian Premier asking when a meeting of the commission might be called, but the Premier had not deigned to reply.

Referring to the Wilson-Gorman bill he said it had such a bad odor now that some people are trying to revise history.

"It now appears," he added sarcastically "that Mr. Gorman had nothing to do with it."

He reminded the House that the Republicans passed a tariff measure in 1890, just before election, and were defeated at the polls.

It took time to organize the House, Mr. Payne said, and everything could not be done in a minute. Mr. Williams's present rush to get the House organized was in contrast to his attitude when the Cuban Reciprocity bill was before the Ways and Means Committee. He then complained of too much haste.

Mr. Payne's motion was carried, 51 to 61, and when the House adjourned it was until Tuesday.

After a session of twenty-five minutes' duration the Senate adjourned to-day until next Tuesday. About thirty Senators were present and the business of the session was confined almost exclusively to the introduction of relief bills. The Cuban Reciprocity bill was laid before the Senate, but as no one expressed a desire to speak upon it, Mr. Callom at 12:22 moved an executive session, and three minutes afterward the Senate adjourned.

REFORM IN CUSTOMS SERVICE.

Boston Frauds Made the Basis for a More Stringent Rule.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—The Treasury Department has decided to discipline customs officials who in the performance of their duties do not observe irregularities that occur where there is hardly any excuse for not knowing what is going on.

This is the rule laid down by Secretary Shaw for straightening out the Boston Custom House where there have been of late gross evasions of the law. There T. W. Heats, a Special Inspector, was forced to resign rather than be transferred to the Detroit Custom House.

The department holds that he was not directly responsible for connivance at the evasion of the law, but was in a position where he could have given information that would have brought the guilty officials to justice promptly.

Powerful political influence is supposed to be behind the men who have allowed the irregular entry of goods. Thus far none of them has been accused in a criminal way or punished beyond dismissal or transfer. There are several more, however, who are to be disciplined.

CUBAN RATES SOON IN EFFECT.

Reciprocity Treaty Expected to Affect Commerce Before New Year's.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—It is expected that the new customs rates provided for in the reciprocity treaty with Cuba will go into effect before New Year's. This is the view of Senator Callom, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, who has charge of the joint resolution approving the treaty.

Members of Congress are receiving numerous inquiries from constituents in all parts of the country as to when the new rates will go into effect. Importers and exporters are alike interested in this legislation.

The Senate will take its vote on Dec. 16. The Cuban Minister, Señor Quesada, is in Washington, and ratifications may take place the next day. The language of the resolution puts the new rates in force on the tenth day after the ratifications.

The new rates come at a time when they may be applied to the new crop of sugar, and are expected to stimulate a tremendous shipment of tobacco and sugar in the next few months.

Rugs from the Orient

EASY TERMS FOR YOU.

We have the most complete collection of Oriental Rugs in New York. You will find our prices remarkably low and our gradual payment plan easy and convenient.

Call or send for booklet "Rugs."

THE ORIENTAL IMPORTING CO.,
Direct Importers of Oriental Rugs.
368 Fourth Avenue, New York.
(Near 31st Street.)

"DRY ROT" AFFLICTS ARMY

Brig. Gen. Bliss Deplores Neglect to Study by Officers.

Advises War Game on Large Scale in His Report on Army War College.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—Brigadier Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, in his annual report as President of the Army War College says detailed study of the military problems confronting the United States should form an important part of the work of the college under the direction of the Chief of Staff.

Gen. Bliss recommends the elimination from the duties of the college of the "collection of military information." He also would eliminate any special study of materials of war, which, while important enough, he does not consider within the proper scope of the War College.

Gen. Bliss recommends that a number of officers be selected at stated intervals for the study and the working out of a great war game. The officers chosen he says should be selected from those who would play an important part in the execution of plans adopted in the event of war.

In the selection of officers for post schools, Gen. Bliss thinks that no difference should be made in the case of West Point graduates.

"No one," he says, "whether from West Point or elsewhere, should be excused from any work on the assumption that he already knows it. A good many of the things even now outlined in the post school course the West Pointer is not likely to know as well as the man promoted from the ranks.

"There is, or at least in years past there has been, an unfortunate tendency on the part of officers, whether from West Point or elsewhere, gradually to lose the habit of study, (except as connected with the simple routine of their work,) and with it not only to fail to acquire the daily increasing knowledge necessary to keep them abreast of their profession, but actually to lose much of what they have already learned. In short, it was a process of steady decadence, culminating in complete dry rot."

Gen. Bliss adds that the great secret of German success in military training is that "there is never any let-up."

Gen. Bliss urges that every encouragement be given to the officers of the organized militia to pursue the course of study laid down for the post schools, and says that "in this way the schools will perform the additional function of insuring the maximum number of trained regimental officers for our large improvised armies in times of war."

FAREWELL OF CRACK TROOP.

Cavalry Men Who Have Delighted New York Prepare to Go to the Philippines.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—There was a pathetic scene at the riding hall at Fort Myer this afternoon, when the composite troop gave its last drill before leaving for the Philippines.

The troop belongs to the Second Cavalry and has won fame by its marvelous performances in the way of expert horsemanship. It has thrilled fashionable audiences at Fort Myer and Madison Square Garden, New York.

The troop was formed three years ago and embraced the best riders from Troops F, H, G, and E, under the command of Capt. Lloyd Brett. The regiment had been in Cuba three years and had seen hard service. There are two squads in the troop, one of which rides with water bridles and bareback and the other with saddles and curbs.

The troop has drilled almost daily for two years and has frequently been pronounced the most expert body of horsemen in the world. The President has repeatedly ordered it to give exhibition drills, and some of the famous officers of European military establishments have witnessed them.

Capt. Brett has been assigned to other service, and the troop is now commanded by Capt. John P. Wade of Troop E, with Second Lieut. Emory J. Pike, Commissary and Quartermaster of the squadron, and Second Lieut. Joseph F. Taubee of Troop H.

The horses used by the troop will not go to the Philippines, and the men are dreading the parting. Some were crying like children at the close of the drill to-day at the thought of leaving their four-footed friends behind.

The four troops of the Second will leave here Dec. 15 for New York and will sail with the regiment the 19th on the Kirkpatrick for Manila.

BILLS IN CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—These bills were introduced in the House and Senate to-day:

By Representative PATTERSON of Tennessee—To abolish slavery in the Philippine Archipelago and to abrogate the treaty between the United States and the Sultan of Sulu.

By Representative HEPBURN of Iowa—The "Pure Food Bill," which was reported last session by the Committee on Inter-State and Foreign Commerce.

By Representative PARKER of New Jersey—To provide for a national military park commission, to consist of five members to be appointed by the President from civil war veterans and two of them from the Confederate Army. Also a bill restoring the army canteen, providing that fermented malt beverages and light wines, but no ardent spirits, may be sold in post exchanges.

By Representative TAWNEY of Minnesota—Providing a special copyright procedure for the protection of foreign art and literary exhibits and musical works at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

By Senator DANIEL of Virginia—Appropriating $5,000,000 for a patent office in Washington, to be erected east of the Capitol, the site to cost $600,000.

MINING PROMOTER ARRESTED.

Qualey Accused of Taking Title in Own Name to Property Which He Had Been Commissioned to Buy.

In a suit brought against him by Francis H. Wilson, ex-Postmaster of Brooklyn and President of the Cochise and Sonora Mining Company, Frank D. Qualey, a mining promoter, was arrested yesterday, in the Lords Court Building, on an order issued by Supreme Court Justice Dickey in Brooklyn, because, as alleged, of his failure to transfer to the company certain valuable mining stocks which he bought for it under contract.

Being unable to furnish $5,000 bail, the prisoner was locked up in the Ludlow Street Jail. His home is said to be in Arizona.

It is claimed that the plaintiff company, which is a Delaware corporation, on Jan. 24, 1902, entered into an agreement with Qualey by which he was to purchase the Dewey and Cochise Mines, which were said to be worth at least $50,000. Qualey was to received for the two mines 2,400 shares of the Cochise and Sonora Mining Company, at $100 a share par value. This payment, it is asserted, was made, and in addition Qualey was given $1,500 to aid him in the transaction.

The plaintiff company asserts that Qualey completed the purchase, but instead of conveying the properties, as he had agreed, he took titles in his own name. It is further alleged that he came to New York a few days ago for the purpose of conveying the mines to the New York and Mexico Mining Company, and the Cochise and Sonora Company is seeking an injunction restraining Qualey from turning over the property to any other than their company.

The suit is brought in Kings County.

OVERCOATS

THE Stylish Tourist Coat with belted back, $12 to $30.

The extra long Rotsy Coat, $15 to $45.

Or the regular medium length Coat, $10 to $50.

Paddocks, Surtouts, Ulsters and Reefers.

Headquarters for Sweaters and Golf attire.

A. Raymond & Co.,
Nassau, Cor Fulton St., N. Y.
ESTABLISHED 1857.

INDIANA CAUSES ANXIETY

Mr. Roosevelt's Friends Fear Change of Republican Sentiment.

Senator Fairbanks Renews His Assurances—Speaker Cannon and the Vice Presidential Boo.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—There is considerable uneasiness among friends of the President regarding the feeling in Indiana toward his future, and there is an apprehension that Mr. Roosevelt's strength in that State is not progressive.

The Republican State Convention in April last adopted a resolution indorsing Mr. Roosevelt and urging his nomination next year for President. The convention pledged him "the earnest support of the Republicans of Indiana in all his efforts to continue and advance the prosperity of the people at home and the glory of the Republic abroad."

Since then there has been a change of sentiment. Indiana people acquainted with the trend of feeling express the belief that Mr. Roosevelt is not so strong now. Indeed the statement has been made in this city by prominent Republicans that if Mr. Hanna would announce himself as a candidate the delegation to the National Convention could not be withheld from him.

These reports have induced Senator Beveridge to make a run out to the Hoosier State with a view of learning what is the real state of feeling. It is said his mission was undertaken with the approval of the President.

Senator Fairbanks, who just now is the "favorite son" of Indiana, and who would probably receive the support of the delegation in the event of the retirement of Roosevelt, notwithstanding the claim put forth for Mr. Hanna, said to-day that he was confident his declaration of six months ago that Roosevelt would have no opposition for the nomination in Indiana would be made good.

"Uncle Joe" Cannon, Speaker of the House, affects to be annoyed by the prominence given him in connection with the suggestion that he announce himself a candidate for Vice President or permit his friends to proceed with a canvass to secure for him the nomination.

In response to inquiries his secretary gave out a statement this afternoon. Any citizen of the United States, he said, might feel gratified to be thought to be worthy of being made a candidate for Vice President, but so far as Mr. Cannon is concerned his life work has been in the House of Representatives, and as Speaker his ambition is satisfied, and he is now so busy in forming the committees of the House that he is not looking to the other end of the Capitol.

The fact is, however, that Mr. Cannon feels flattered by the connection of his name with the nomination for Vice President, and if he should be chosen there is not the slightest doubt of his acceptance. No man who reached the Speaker's chair succeeded directly to the Vice Presidency except Schuyler Colfax. Cannon would not object to becoming the prototype of Colfax in this respect.

The Republicans just now want a man for the second place on the National ticket from the Middle West, and preferably from Illinois or Indiana, each of which States is likely to give the Republican managers considerable trouble. Mr. Cannon is mildly protesting now that he is not considering the nomination for Vice President, but there can be no doubt that he is tickled with the mention of his name.

TRIED TO FOOL POLICE.

But Capt. Murphy Soon Showed That He Knew Difference Between a Labor Meeting and Betting Session.

A report of a raid on a place suspected of being a poolroom which possessed some comedy features was made to Deputy Commissioner Ebstein yesterday by Capt. Patrick Murphy, who on Thursday took command of the Butler Street Precinct, Brooklyn. The Captain had hardly entered his new field of work when one of his detectives took him aside and whispered to him that there was a poolroom running in a hall on Sackett Street.

"They're putting down money on the ponies now," said the sleuth.

With half a dozen men the Captain went to the suspected place. Posting his men outside and in the hallway, the Captain himself went up stairs. Entering the hall without trouble, he found what seemed to be a meeting in progress. There were about 100 men in the hall, while on a platform was a man wearing a workingman's jumper who was addressing the crowd. The Captain took a seat and listened.

"Gentlemen," the speaker was saying, "the employers are hiring non-union men to break down our union. Action must be taken and we must stick together. Now, if any of you gentlemen would like to express your opinions we would be glad to hear them."

"I would like to say a few words," said Capt. Murphy, rising.

"All right, Sir; come right up on the platform," said the man in the jumper. "We don't know you, Sir, but we'd like to hear what you have to say."

The Captain strode up to the platform and turned to the crowd.

"Let me say right off," he began, bluntly, "that this is a pretty good fake, but it won't go. You've worked it too strong. You fellows heard I was coming and are trying to fool me into believing this to be a meeting of union marine engineers, but I know the only engineering you do is to get down a bet on a pony. You over there (pointing out a man) are an undertaker. You (singling out another man) run a delicatessen shop. I've lived in this precinct for years, and I know you fellows. Now, you all get out of here in a hurry."

The Captain's men then came in and the "engineers," making no resistance, were all hustled out of the hall. The Captain claims that he found in the place a telephone, some racing form sheets and cards bearing the entries, the jockeys, and the odds at the Bennings track. He seized these things, but made no arrests.

Pianola Recital

AEOLIAN HALL

TO-DAY AT 3 P. M.

(No cards of admission necessary.)

SOLOISTS:

MR. OLEY SPEAKS, Basso.

MR. FRANK TAFT at the Organ.

MR. CH. C. PARKYN at the Pianola.

PROGRAM:

Sonata in C minor.....Mendelssohn
ÆOLIAN PIPE ORGAN.

La Campanella.....Liszt
PIANOLA.

"She Alone Charmeth My Sadness".....Gounod
MR. SPEAKS.
(Accompanied with the Pianola.)

Fantasie—"The Storm".....Lemmens
ÆOLIAN PIPE ORGAN.

(a) La Papillon.....Grieg
(b) Hadinage.....Herbert
PIANOLA.

(a) Sapphic Ode.....Brahms
(b) Widmung.....Schumann
MR. SPEAKS.
(Accompanied with the Pianola.)

THE WEBER PIANO USED.

THESE recitals, while given for the purpose of demonstrating the artistic possibilities of the Pianola and the Aeolian Pipe Organ, will be found exceedingly interesting from an educational point of view. Any one who has not as yet found the opportunity to visit Aeolian Hall on these occasions will be amply repaid by attending this Recital.

AEOLIAN HALL, 362 5th Ave., near 34th St.

Sold only in 5 lb. sealed boxes!

Hence, no dirt, no waste, no possible adulteration. Every piece sparkles like a cluster of diamonds, the result of its perfect crystallization. You will be pleased the moment you open a box. You will be better pleased when you have tried it in your tea, coffee, etc. SOLD BY ALL FIRST-CLASS GROCERS.

WANTS MARRIAGE ANNULLED.

Mrs. Hanify Alleges That the Ceremony Followed Her Introduction to Cocktails as Beverages.

Pleading that she was under the influence of liquor when she was married to Joseph F. Hanify, and did not realize what she was doing, Mrs. Myrtle B. Hanify yesterday asked Justice Truax, in the Supreme Court, to annul the marriage. The Justice, after hearing witnesses, reserved decision.

On the night of Jan. 9, 1902, according to the testimony, the woman went with Hanify to the Metropolitan Temple, Seventh Avenue and Fourteenth Street, where, at 2 o'clock in the morning, they aroused the pastor, the Rev. Robert Bagnell, who performed the marriage ceremony. The minister testified that he tied the knot after "a great deal of protest of conscience."

Mrs. Hanify, who said she was twenty-one years old, testified that she had never tasted intoxicating liquor until the night of her marriage. She had two cocktails, she said, and then remembered nothing until the next day, when she awoke and found the marriage certificate on her bureau. She said that she had not seen Hanify since the night of their marriage.

WOUNDED MAN'S PLUCK.

Walked a Mile with Fractured Skull and Other Injuries, in Endeavor to Reach Home.

A story of remarkable pluck on the part of a badly injured man came out of the Bushwick section of Brooklyn yesterday afternoon. John Layer, forty-eight years old, a painter, living at 98 Troutman Street, while at work on a scaffold in front of a building at 330 Evergreen Avenue, fell to the ground. He was picked up insensible, and an ambulance surgeon was summoned from the Bushwick Central Hospital. Layer had recovered consciousness when the surgeon arrived.

"Oh, I'm all right," he protested while the surgeon was examining him.

"You're not all right," said the surgeon. "You're badly hurt and should go to the hospital."

"No," insisted Layer, "I'll go home."

Layer's home is a mile from the scene of the accident, and he started to walk to it. He had gone but a few blocks when he fell. A man helped him to his feet, and he continued on. Some blocks further on he fell again. Once more he was helped up, and again he proceeded on his way. Twice again the man fell to the sidewalk, the last time within a few blocks of his home. When passers-by ran to him this time they found that he was unconscious.

An ambulance was summoned from the German Hospital, and he was removed to that institution. There it was found that Layer was suffering from a fracture of the skull, a broken nose, and internal injuries. The doctors said they could not understand how the man had managed to walk at all, let alone travel nearly a mile on foot after his fall. Layer's condition is said to be serious.

FIRE CAPTAIN REFUSED MONEY.

Perry Belmont Offered Him Reward After Blaze in His Home Had Been Extinguished.

Fire, caused by the heat from an open grate in a magnificent Italian marble fireplace igniting the flooring in front of it, did several hundred dollars' damage in the reception room on the second floor of the five-story brownstone-front house at 550 Fifth Avenue, owned and occupied by Perry Belmont.

Capt. Hauck of Engine 65, whose house is located in Forty-third Street, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, was soon on the scene, and found his task a decidedly delicate one. The mosaic wood floor in front of the fireplace and its supporting beams were ablaze. To save the costly furnishings all the windows were opened, and to attack the flames the firemen found it necessary to remove the fireplaces. The beautiful slabs of marble were carefully taken down and the costly structure was removed without so much as nicking one of the stones. Then the blaze was easily extinguished with hand chemicals.

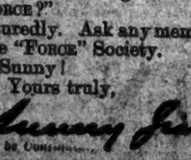
Mr. Belmont watched the firemen, and when Capt. Hauck notified him that the fire was out, put his hand in his pocket, drew out his wallet, and offered several yellow-backed bills to the Captain. Capt. Hauck refused them, saying that his salary was large enough for himself and his family, and that the Fire Department paid him very well.

"Oh, very well," said Mr. Belmont.

The police estimate of the loss is $400, but the firemen say $800 is nearer the real figure.

Discharged for Dining Women Prisoners

A quiet little dinner at which three women prisoners are said to have been guests has cost Keepers Hugh Winters and James Lynch and Van Driver Gus Bush of Raymond Street Jail, Brooklyn, their jobs. Yesterday it was learned that Sheriff Melody had asked for and accepted the resignations of the three men. One night recently, it is said, the men invited three prisoners from the women's department of the jail to dine with them in the keepers' room. The matron missed the three women, and they were caught as they were trying to get back to their cells.



"Force-thoughts"

XXIV. Nov. 28

DID you ever hear of the man who was undone because he could not undo his shoe-lace?

¶He was a quick-tempered man, and the knot in his lace wasn't so quick, so he yanked it and made it tighter than ever. Then he broke the lace. Then he said something. Then he went to breakfast feeling so stirred up inside that the breakfast he ate only added to the commotion. Then he got to his office where he had an important thing to do—and bungled it.

¶It wasn't the knot in the shoe-lace that caused this. It was the state of mind which allowed so little a thing as a knot to upset a big business proposition.

¶When you find that you can't master the little irritations of life, there's something wrong with what you eat. You've lost self-control, and no man ever controlled anything who didn't control himself.

¶The solution is proper food—the food that clears the brain of cobwebs, gives it a grasp upon life and a clear insight.

¶"Force?"

Assuredly. Ask any member of The "Force" Society.

Be Sunny!

Yours truly,

Sunny Jim

(To be Continued.)

The modeling of a cup-defender is not a more careful bit of calculation than the modeling of a Regal Shoe.

Sounds improbable, but it's gospel truth.

The Regal Shoe Co. has a model specialist. He whittles out his models, after the designs of swell, custom shoes. Every line, every curve, is faithfully reproduced.

That takes time—just how much, depends on the particular style.

But that's only the beginning of the process. Once the model is finished, it's his business to see that the shoe conforms exactly to that model.

And then, since a shoe is made to be worn, not merely admired, this shoe specialist takes pains to make his model practicable. He makes it fit the human foot.

That is the start of Regal style and comfort. The same care is practiced all through the subsequent processes, from cutting the leather, to trying the new shoe on your foot.

What's the result? A staunch but smooth-lined *winner* that justifies the modeler's skill and patience.

How can we afford to do it? By selling our shoes direct to you—thus eliminating middlemen's profits. Style and fit cost you no more, and they add to your mental and physical comfort.

REGAL

THE SHOE THAT PROVES

60 REGAL STORES—20 OF THEM IN THE METROPOLITAN DISTRICT.

MEN'S STORES.

NEW YORK CITY.
43 Cortlandt St.
415 Nassau St., bet. Ann and Beekman.
291 Broadway, cor. Reade St.
785 " cor. 10th St.
1211 " bet. 29th and 30th Sts.
1341 " opp. Herald Building.
507 Eighth Av., bet. 35th and 36th Sts.
125th St., cor. 7th Av.
2280 Third Av., S. W. cor. 124th St.
338 Sixth Av., S. E. cor. 21st St.

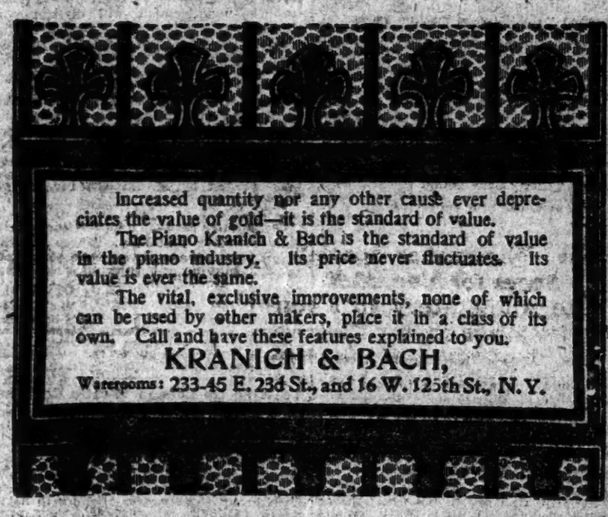
BROOKLYN.
357 Fulton St., opp. Montague St.
111 Broadway, near Bedford Av.
1001 Broadway, bet. Ditmars St. & Willoughby Av.
469 Fifth Av.

JERSEY CITY.
66 Newark Av.

NEWARK, N. J.
841 Broad St., opp. Central R. R. of N. J.

WOMEN'S STORES.

NEW YORK CITY.
102 West 125th St.
786 Broadway, corner 10th St.
1239 Broadway, opp. Herald Square.
358 Sixth Av., cor. 21st St.



Increased quantity nor any other cause ever depreciates the value of gold—it is the standard of value.

The Piano Kranich & Bach is the standard of value in the piano industry. Its price never fluctuates. Its value is ever the same.

The vital, exclusive improvements, none of which can be used by other makers, place it in a class of its own. Call and have these features explained to you.

KRANICH & BACH,
Warerooms: 233-45 E. 23d St., and 16 W. 125th St., N. Y.

H. O'Neill & Co.

We Will Open Monday Morning a Complete

Book Department

With a magnificent line of standard literature and Holiday Gift Books. See opening announcement in Monday's papers.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

Fur Dept.

Black Marten Cluster Boa, 7.50
Black Marten Long Boa, 10.00
Exceptional value.
(Black Marten is fluffy, durable and reliable fur.)

Coat Dept.

32-inch Fitted Back Montagnac Coat (collarless), stitched Peau de Soie around neck, lined with Skinner satin; man tailored. 15.00

Hackett, Carhart & Co.
Broadway and 13th St.

Always Remember the Full Name
Laxative Bromo Quinine
Cures a Cold in One Day, Grip in 2 Days
E. W. Grove 25c

Red Top Rye
WHISKEY
It's up to YOU.
FERDINAND WESTHEIMER & SONS
CINCINNATI, O. ST. LOUIS, MO. LOUISVILLE, KY.

PATTI DELAYS CONCERT

Would Not Sing Until She Had $5,000 in Hand.

Weber & Fields Lose About $2,000 on Engagement of Prima Donna at West End Theatre.

Mme. Adelina Patti demonstrated her business ability yesterday afternoon. According to the letter of her contract, she insisted upon the payment of $5,000 before she would budge one inch toward the stage of the West End Theatre, in West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, where she was advertised to give her farewell concert. That she appeared at all is due to Weber & Fields, managers of the West End, and the $3,200 audience may thank them that the tiresome wait for the prima donna was no longer than one hour.

The satisfaction of "making good" in the eyes of their patrons cost the managers about $2,000. The long delay, while Mme. Adelina Patti waited placidly in her apartments at the Savoy Hotel, cost the audience a large share of its good temper. It was "Col." Lane of the Weber & Fields staff who bore the brunt of the trouble, as he was the agent who hired the swift automobile that raced to Harlem to restore calm to the lingering multitude.

Mme. Patti, whose American tour is indirectly managed by a syndicate headed by Dr. Woodend, and whose direct manager now is Marcus Mayer, successor to Robert Gran, has a binding contract stating that she need not sing at a concert until her $5,000 is in hand. For this farewell occasion she was billed at first to appear in the West End Theatre at 2:30 yesterday afternoon. Later the hour was changed to 2:30, but many of those who wished to listen had not heard of the alteration in plan. So at 1:30 o'clock a crowd had assembled in front of the playhouse and was kicking its heels to keep warm until the arrival of the box-office man.

Lost in this crowd, but soon to make his identity apparent, was Mme. Patti's lawyer, whose name was quoted as Wilson at the Weber & Fields headquarters last night. It seems that Mr. Wilson had scented trouble. Anyway, there had been an arrangement by which Mme. Patti was not to leave her hotel until he telephoned that all was well.

The box office man came; so did the ticket taker. The crowd marched inside. But when the box office man counted up his advance receipts and the money received within the hour he discovered only $3,180. Then Mr. Wilson asserted himself. Mme. Patti could not think of leaving the Savoy with only $3,180 in sight. It must be the whole $5,000 or nothing. He intimated that she was very well contented in the hotel, anyhow. It was a cold day to be riding across and up town to sing for $5,000.

A hurry call was sent over the telephone to Weber & Fields's Music Hall, at Twenty-ninth Street and Broadway. Joseph Weber answered, but not yet being fully alive to the seriousness of the situation, he dispatched "Col." Lane, his lieutenant, up to Harlem instead of going himself. "Col." Lane seized an auto. Speed laws were disregarded, so the story goes, and in course of time he reached the West End.

Meanwhile the thirty-two-hundred-dollar audience (or it may have been worth more than that, for a few had come in while the "Colonel" was bowling northward) had become demonstrative. There were murmurs of complaint, and some more assertive one ventured to make a protest to the box office man, who simply explained the delay by saying there was a mistake in time. "Col." Lane found himself confronted with the double problem of pacifying the audience and satisfying Mr. Wilson. The first was easier, for a short speech in front of the curtain calmed the rising anger, but with Mr. Wilson it was different.

"Five thousand or nothing," he repeated.

"Col." Lane rushed madly to the 'phone. He got Mr. Weber.

"It'll cost you $2,000 to get her here," was the summary of his conversation.

"All right, we'll pay it," was the responding wail, preceded, however, by words not repeatable.

Then Mr. Wilson, hesitatingly having agreed to take Mr. Weber's word that a check would arrive in time to meet the singer, called up the Hotel Savoy, and before long Mme. Patti was on her way. She was received enthusiastically by the audience, which appeared to be sufficiently delighted with her songs to forgive the delay. To-day she is to start on her westward trip—destinations, San Francisco, Vancouver, and Texas.

Mr. Weber, though philosophical about the calamity, was not in his usual sweet temper last night. With a frown he admitted that in addition to about $1,800 he and Mr. Fields had sent to the West End, they had paid $500 of the original $3,200 for a box at the concert. "Col." Lane said he wished to be let strictly alone concerning his harrowing experience. Mr. Fields was not to be seen, but sent out word that he was too overcome to speak.

MME. PATTI SUMMONED.

Must Show Cause Why She Should Not Suffer for Contempt of Court.

Justice Fitzgerald in the Supreme Court yesterday issued an order commanding Mme. Adelina Patti, the singer, to appear in court and show cause why she should not be punished for contempt of court for having failed to obey a subpœna with which she was served about two weeks ago.

This subpœna ordered her to appear in the Supreme Court and explain her connection with the concert company incorporated by Robert Grau for her farewell tour in America.

Mme. Patti left town, and her default was noted when the case was called, and she did not respond. At that time she pleaded that she did not understand the subpœna.

BELASCO DECLARES WAR.

Through His General Manager He Announces Straight Opposition to Theatrical Syndicate.

David Belasco and the Theatrical Syndicate, after many preliminary encounters, are definitely at war. That was the announcement made by Mr. Belasco's personal representative at the Belasco Theatre last night. The playwright-manager himself went to Baltimore in the afternoon, but he left orders for the statement that he had thrown down the gauntlet. It was added pointedly, however, that he had not enlisted himself in the ranks of the combination of independent managers, although he sided with Weber and Fields temporarily. He would be an independent organization unto himself henceforth.

The declaration of freedom took the shape of a final contract to present Mrs. Leslie Carter and "Zasa" at the West End Theatre, Weber and Fields's playhouse in West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, near Eighth Avenue. The engagement will be for one week, beginning Monday evening, Dec. 7. This arrangement, according to Mr. Roeder, representing Mr. Belasco, puts an end to the negotiations for the week's engagement of "Zasa" in the Harlem Opera House, a theatre controlled by the theatrical combination headed by Klaw and Erlanger.

"The question of which of the two Harlem theatres was to have 'Zasa' for that week has been pending for some time," said Mr. Roeder. "The syndicate people have been trying to make Mr. Belasco choose the Harlem Opera House. That he takes the West End does not mean he will taboo all syndicate houses throughout the country, but that he will fight all arrangements involving the giving of a large percentage of the play's earnings to the combination.

"Mrs. Carter's tour is booked almost entirely already, and many of the theatres in which she will appear are syndicate houses, but the contracts are signed and the managers of those houses cannot keep her out. Where open dates remain Mr. Belasco will take the houses that offer fair terms, no matter who are their managers. He is going to see the tour through even if he has to use barns at a few places."

It was claimed by Mr. Belasco's several staff members at the theatre that the syndicate's habit was to put obstacles in the way of a play's tour unless the owner of the production would agree to give up a big share of the proceeds, as in the case of David Warfield's play.

"Mr. Belasco," said Mr. Roeder, "is in a fight against that sort of thing, and he's in to stay."

The dispute as to the West End Theatre and the Harlem Opera House came to light some weeks ago, and Mr. Belasco had a difference of opinion with Messrs. Weber & Fields as to whether he was obligated to take their house. They claimed the bargain had been sealed, but he balked, and it was not until yesterday that they came to an understanding. Meanwhile, as also was announced at the Belasco last night, the rivalry over the renting of the Imperial Theatre in St. Louis for the Exposition period has resulted in a victory for Belasco, who has obtained a lease on that playhouse from July 31 to Dec. 1, 1904. During that time Blanche Bates will appear there in "The Darling of the Gods."

NEW PLAY FOR J. K. HACKETT.

"John Ermine of the Yellowstone" to Close at Milwaukee To-night.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 27.—James K. Hackett's play "John Ermine of the Yellowstone" will close after to-morrow night's performance at the Pabst Theatre. The star will then go to New York to rehearse a new piece, with which he hopes for more success.

H. B. Warner, Mr. Hackett's manager, said the play had not taken in the East, but had done better in the West. He said Western people took more kindly to the piece, but Mr. Hackett had decided to take up a new one.

He declined to give out the name or character of the one now being staged, but it is said to be by George H. Broadhurst.

NOTES OF THE THEATRES.

Christie MacDonald is to have the principal singing part in "An English Daisy," which Weber & Fields will produce in Boston early next month. The comedy parts are to be taken by Charles Bigelow and John C. Rice.

***

A dramatization of J. A. MacKnight's "The Southern Cross" by Ruth Eldredge is to be produced early next season in New York. The race question furnishes a motive for the plot, and among the scenes will be a raid on a band of moonshiners and the lynching of a negro by a mob.

***

Frank L. Perley has secured from Liebler & Co. the rights to the play "A Gentleman of France" for all presentations east of the Missouri River, and Charles Dalton will be the star in a tour of the play early next year. Kyrle Bellew was the originator of the principal rôle, that of Gaston de Marsac.

***

Rosario Guerrero, the Spanish dancer now appearing in "Red Feathers" at the Lyric Theatre, and Elise De Vere, the soubrette of the same play, have made arrangements to enter the vaudeville ranks after the termination of their present engagements.

***

At the fiftieth performance of "Raffles," Kyrle Bellew's play at the Princess Theatre, the management will distribute as souvenirs tiny gold-plated "jimmies" typifying the calling of the Gentleman Burglar. The "jimmies" may be put to the peaceable use of paper cutters.

***

George C. Tyler of Liebler & Co. will sail for Europe this morning on the steamship Lucania. The chief purposes of his trip are to see La Faure's "Epave," of which an American adaptation is being made, and to arrange for the production of a new play written by M. Bataille for Eleanor Robson.

***

The Theatre Magazine closed its competition for plays yesterday. Three hundred plays were submitted, and the judges, F. Marion Crawford and William Seymour, picked "The Triumph of Love" as the prize winner. The competition was anonymous, but it was disclosed last night that the winner was Martha Morton, well-known as an American playwright. The prize is the production of the piece at one of Charles Frohman's New York theatres.

To Wind Up London Theatre Company.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—As a sequel to years of disastrous business the shareholders, at a meeting to-day, decided to wind up the Lyceum Theatre Company. The meeting was stormy. In the course of the discussion it transpired that 800 lawsuits, brought by shareholders wishing to be relieved of their subscriptions, were pending against the company.

NO CRIME TO SELL VOTE.

BOSTON, Nov. 27.—To say of a man that he "sold his vote" is not slanderous of itself, according to a decision of the full bench of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, announced to-day. The court further holds that in order to recover damages in such a case the person of whom the words are spoken must allege and prove special damage.

The decision was sent down in the suit of Andrew P. Doyle, who in 1902 was nominated for Mayor in New Bedford against Frank R. Kirby. The plaintiff alleged that Kirby said of Doyle: "He is a great man to nominate for Mayor; one who sold his vote!"

In the decision the court discussed at some length the laws relative to elections, holding that the statutes had repealed the common law on the subject of bribing voters, and that the law as it now stood made it a crime to buy a vote, but provided no penalty for selling one.

BOOKWALTER ON HIS BOOM.

Ohioan Complimented at Mr. Bryan's Suggestion of Him for President.

John W. Bookwalter of Springfield, Ohio, put forward by William J. Bryan's Commoner in this week's issue as a desirable candidate for President on the Democratic ticket next year, was seen last night at the Holland House.

Asked if he would encourage or discourage the boom Mr. Bryan had started for him, he said:

"The suggestion, coming as it does from so eminent a man in the political world, and so able a man anyway, it is but natural that I should feel highly complimented at this evidence of his confidence and esteem. Further than that I do not feel called upon to remark."

POLICE JUSTICE'S EXTORTION.

Sentence on William Snyder of Paterson Suspended.

PATERSON, N. J., Nov. 27.—Justice of the Peace William Snyder was called before Judge Scott in the Quarter Sessions this morning and sentenced to three months in jail on each of two indictments, charging him with extortion of $5 from a Polander complained of before him. The man wanted the case suppressed, and Snyder, it is alleged, charged him $5 for each allegation, agreeing to withhold the papers from the Grand Jury.

This was not done, and the Polander when haled into court told the Judge his case, and the story came out. Snyder immediately sent in his resignation to Gov. Murphy, and it has been accepted.

There was also an indictment against Snyder for exacting a fee of 40 cents for taking a complaint made by Mrs. Mary Schmidt. Sentence was suspended in this case.

Judge Scott plainly intimated, in his remarks on the Snyder case, that if any more Justices came before him on similar indictments and were adjudged guilty they would go to State prison.

Her Third Attempt at Suicide Successful.

Ethel B. Sumner, twenty-three years old, living at Yonkers Park with her mother, committed suicide during the night at the residence of her brother, Francis Sumner, at 2412 Seventh Avenue, by inhaling illuminating gas. For two years, it is understood, Miss Sumner has been a sufferer from melancholia. Twice, at Yonkers Park, she had attempted suicide, once by laudanum and once by illuminating gas.

John Jameson
Three ★★★ stars
Irish Whiskey
Stands as the symbol of Purity in Whiskey

LA BOHEME AT THE OPERA

Mr. Caruso Unable to Sing on Account of Tonsilitis.

Mr. Agostini Fills the Sudden Vacancy—Mme. Sembrich's Fine Interpretation of the Part of Mimi.

Trouble began for Mr. Conried on the third night of the opera season, when his first and apparently his only Italian tenor, Mr. Caruso, fell a victim to the rigors of the New York climate with a case of tonsilitis, and was, of course, unable to sing in "La Bohème," which was announced for last evening. For several hours after the news reached the management in the early morning there was no one in sight for the part; in the afternoon chance came to the rescue, and saved the necessity of a change of opera, in the person of Mr. Giuseppe Agostini. There are some, but not many, who will remember Mr. Agostini as the chief tenor of the "Royal Italian Opera Company" that came to New York early in the Spring of 1898, and gave at Wallack's Theatre the first performance in this city of "La Bohème." Mr. Agostini has been fulfilling engagements in some of those Southern parts where they have Italian opera companies and Italian opera of a kind that New York knows very little about. He was passing through this city on his way back to Italy, and the knowledge of it came to Mr. Conried's ears just in time to enable him to get him for last evening's performance. He was naturally not unwilling to oblige the management of the Opera House, even at the very shortest notice, and went upon the stage without a rehearsal and with very little preparation of any kind.

Under the circumstances the performance would be expected to suffer from sudden dislocation of the cast in one of its most important features. Yet it suffered surprisingly little, and was carried through with remarkable spirit. Mr. Agostini is thoroughly at home in the part, and upon the stage generally, and he fitted into the scheme of things in such a way that very few of the audience would have suspected that he had not prepared for this performance with the others. He is, of course, not the singer that Mr. Caruso is, and any too curious discussion of his voice at present is out of place. There is only room for admiration at his address in filling a difficult situation as he did.

Mme. Sembrich's impersonation of the heroine, Mimi, was first made known here just about a year ago. She has done very little in the modern Italian operas of the quasi-declamatory style in which "La Bohème" is written. Yet there is much in the part that is fitted for her delightful gifts of comedy and pathos, although in her early appearances she did not seem quite at home in it. She moves more freely in it now and her performance last evening was a delight in the gay scenes of the first two acts, the lovemaking in the dark, the boisterous revels before the Café Momus, and in the tragic denouement she put a note of sincerity into the music that it is somehow not easy to feel is inherent in it. There is not, in fact, much in it that is especially characteristic for her voice or that utilizes it to the best advantage, but she sings it with perfect art.

Mr. Arcangelo Rossi made his first appearance as Schaunard, the part formerly taken by Mr. Gilfbert. He showed himself to be a clever buffo singer of the accepted Italian type, and gave a plausible impersonation of the neglected genius—but he was far from obliterating memories of the exquisite comic power of his predecessor. By a singular chance another member of the "Royal Italian Opera Company," who sang at Wallack's at that first representation of the opera in 1898, also appeared last evening on the Metropolitan stage for the first time—Mme. Vicini—in the character of Musetta. She called up regretful recollections of Fritzi Scheff, who made so much of this part in former years. Mme. Vicini is a vivacious actress, but she was overshadowed by the company she was in. Still more was she out of her proper sphere as to her voice, which is a strident soprano, afflicted with a most exasperating tremolo, never exactly on the pitch. Of the admirable impersonations of Mr. Campanari and Mr. Journet as Rodolfo and Colline it is only necessary to say that they are in all respects the same as they were last season. The comedian in Mr. Campanari is an irresistible personage. Mr. Vigna conducted with great and sometimes superabundant vigor; but he made the drama move with life and animation.

CHANGES AT THE OPERA.

Mme. Gadski and Mr. Caruso Unable to Appear in "Die Walkure" and "Rigoletto" To-day.

Owing to a fall that Mme. Gadski met with in the last act of "Die Walkure" on Wednesday evening, and that resulted in a considerable nervous shock, she will not sing in the performance of the same music drama which will be given to-night as the first of the series of popular Saturday night performances. It was not definitely settled last evening that she would not be able to appear in her rôle of Brunnhilde, but because of the uncertainty of her being able to do so, Mr. Conried decided to substitute for her Miss Marion Weed.

Mme. Gadski was able to go to the rehearsal of "Aida" on Thursday. Exaggerated reports of her accident on Wednesday evening have gained currency; she is said to have lain unconscious on the stage for the ten minutes in which she is prostrate before Wotan, in the third act, and to have recovered herself just in time to go on with the rest of that long and exacting scene, without giving any inkling to the audience, or even to Mr. Van Rooy himself, who was the Wotan, that she had met with a mishap. The results of the accident are now the nervous shock, which is likely for a day or two to make it inadvisable to sing such difficult parts as Brunnhilde, and a large, discolored bump, and a painful cut on her forehead, neither of which is serious.

Miss Marion Weed, who will take Mme. Gadski's part in "Die Walkure" to-night, is well known in Germany for her interpretation of it. She is a New Yorker who has gained a reputation in Wagnerian parts, and has sung in Bairouth and in a number of the larger opera houses, most recently in Hamburg.

Mr. Caruso, who was prevented from appearing in "La Bohème" last evening by a slight attack of tonsilitis, will not appear this afternoon, as announced, in "Rigoletto." He is nearly recovered, but his physician advises a little more rest before he attempts to sing again. Mr. Conried is embarrassed at present by the lack of any other Italian tenor in his company to fill the rôles destined for Mr. Caruso, and he is obliged to retain again the services of Mr. Giuseppe Agostini, who took Mr. Caruso's place in "La Bohème" last evening.

One more change will be made in the cast of "Rigoletto" as it was originally announced for this afternoon. Mme. Louise Homer was to sing the part of Maddalene, but she is also to appear in the evening as Fricka, in "Die Walkure," and the strain of two performances in one day is likely to be too great. Miss Josephine Jacoby, one of the members of Mr. Conried's school of operatic acting, who appeared on Wednesday as one of the Valkyrior in "Die Walkure," will appear as Maddalena in place of Mme. Homer.

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MAYOR-ELECT LEASES HOUSE.

Will Occupy Dwelling at 10 Washington Square, Recently Bishop Potter's Home.

Mayor-elect George B. McClellan finally has selected a residence in this city, to be occupied during his administration. Yesterday he concluded negotiations with the McVicar Realty Trust Company for the rental of the house formerly occupied by Bishop Potter, at 10 Washington Square.

This is on the north side of the park, and east of Fifth Avenue. It is one of a row of old-fashioned houses, built of brick, and is four stories in height. The house was erected on a lot 31 by 150 feet deep, and runs back 125 feet, facing in the rear on Washington Mews. Many of the old New York families, who have not moved up town, will be the neighbors of the next Mayor. Bishop Potter occupied the house for six years, and up to the time of his marriage to Mrs. Clark.

The owner of the property is Mrs. Henry Winthrop Gray, who leases the property for one year and eleven months at an annual rental of $4,500 a year.

The Williams College Epidemic.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Nov. 27.—The experts engaged by President Hopkins of Williams College have determined to their satisfaction that the source of typhoid which recently developed among the students, and at one time threatened to become a serious epidemic, was a can of milk. The theory is that the milk was cooled in impure water, and that a little of the infected water accidentally got into the milk. The can in question did not come from a Williamstown dealer, but was brought from outside the town.

Mrs. Isaac Wright's Condition.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Nov. 27.—Mrs. Isaac Wright, who was taken sick while visiting her daughter, Mrs. Henry P. Taller, at Roslyn, last Tuesday, spent a more comfortable night last night, but Dr. C. G. J. Finn, who is attending her, said this morning that her chances of recovery are very slight, owing to her advanced age. She is said to be suffering from Bright's disease. A cable dispatch was sent to-day to Miss Constance Wright, who is in Italy, telling her of her mother's condition.

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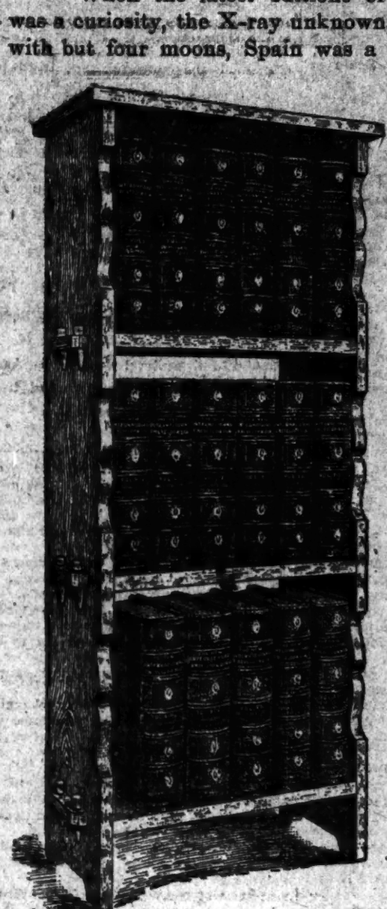

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LAKEWOOD GOLF RECORDS

Brokaw Beats Douglas by One Stroke for Amateur Score.

Close Finishes in Many of the Matches for the Three Cups—Easy Victories for Travis.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Nov. 27.—New records for the new golf links of the Country Club were made in fast order to-day during the match play competitions for the three cups. In the morning Findlay S. Douglas made the record of 77 strokes for the course, playing with John M. Ward. The golf was too fast for the latter, and Ward was beaten by 7 up and 6 to play. In the afternoon George T. Brokaw, the former Princeton golfer, matched the laurels from Douglas, playing the 5,800-yard course in 76 strokes, which now stands as the amateur record. Brokaw was paired against L. L. Harban, one of the strongest Washington golfers, but, although the latter played well up to his game, he was totally unable to make any showing against Brokaw, and the latter got the match easily by 8 up and 7 to play. The cards are:

Brokaw, out	5	4	3	5	4	4	5	5	38
Harban, out	6	4	4	4	4	6	4	6	44
Brokaw, in	4	5	4	5	5	4	4	6	41—79
Harban, in	4	5	4	6	4	5	5	4	43—87

Douglas was forced to play a 19-hole match in the afternoon in order to beat E. Oden Horstmann of Washington. The latter led by 3 on the ninth green, and was 2 up on the sixteenth green. Douglas won the next two tieing the match, and then saved himself for the semi-final round by winning the odd hole. Douglas will play Travis to-morrow, while Brokaw will meet a strong opponent in L. L. Kellogg, Jr., the Staten Island champion. Travis had no difficulty in winning both of his matches.

Several close finishes characterized the other two cup divisions. In the second cup set C. L. Toppin and F. P. Kimball had a 20-hole match before the former could win. The summary of the match play rounds:

Country Club of Lakewood Cup.—First Round—L. L. Kellogg, Jr., Fox Hills, beat G. McCammon, Washington, by 2 up; D. Lloyd, Pittsburg, beat Harry Suydam, Lakewood, by 3 up and 2 to play; George T. Brokaw, Deal, beat H. L. Phillips, Lakewood, by 2 up and 1 to play; Dr. Lee L. Harban, Columbia Golf Club, Washington, beat A. D. Compton, Westchester Golf Club, by 3 up and 1 to play; Findlay S. Douglas, Nassau Country Club, beat John M. Ward, Fox Hills, by 7 up and 6 to play; E. Oden Horstmann, Chevy Chase Golf Club, Washington, beat W. J. Evans, Lakewood, by 2 up and 1 to play; Walter J. Travis, Garden City, beat Arden M. Robbins, St. Andrew's, by 6 up and 5 to play; C. C. Mason, Crescent Athletic Club, beat H. McSweeney, Oil City, Penn., by 1 up, in 20 holes.

Second Round—Kellogg beat Lloyd by 3 up and 2 to play; Brokaw beat Harban, by 8 up and 7 to play; Douglas beat Horstmann by 1 up, in 19 holes; Travis beat Mason, by 6 up and 4 to play.

Metedeconk Cup.—D. Partridge, Bedford, beat R. A. Rainer, Pittsburg, by 3 up and 1 to play; C. K. Gillette, Pelham, beat E. S. Knowlton, Lakewood, by 4 up and 2 to play; S. R. Ramage, Oil City, beat W. W. Burton, Lakewood, by 1 up; Paul Waterman, Englewood, beat Jasper Lynch, Lakewood, by 1 up; A. Havemeyer, Seabright, beat L. W. Weaver, Columbia Golf Club, Washington, by 1 up, in 20 holes; F. S. Wheeler, Brooklawn, beat J. G. Batterson, Fox Hills, 5 up and 4 to play; C. L. Toppin, Westbrook, beat C. Low, Toms River, 7 up; F. P. Kimball, Lakewood, beat C. H. Zimmerman, New Haven, 5 up and 3 to play.

Second Round—Partridge beat Gillette, 6 up and 5 to play; Waterman beat Ramage, 6 up and 4 to play; Havemeyer beat Wheeler, 4 up and 2 to play; Toppin beat Kimball, 1 up, (20 holes.)

Caramajo Cup.—First Round—T. C. Emmeyer, Baltusrol, beat J. F. Byers, Philadelphia, 2 up and 1 to play; W. G. Barnwell, Ekwanok, beat G. B. Ferris, Lakewood, 4 up and 2 to play; F. Kingsley, St. Andrews, beat S. W. Cooke, Philadelphia, 1 up, (20 holes;) H. B. Billings, Essex County, beat As S. Carpenter, Philadelphia, 5 up and 3 to play; H. W. Brown, Philadelphia, beat J. L. Taylor, Dyker Meadow, 3 up and 1 to play; C. W. Hunt, Richmond Hill, beat George Worthington, Ekwanok, 4 up and 3 to play; R. L. Redfield, Montclair, beat R. G. Fraser, Lakewood, 3 up and 2 to play; J. S. Tappan, Nassau, beat R. H. Byrne, Ardsley, 7 up and 6 to play.

Second Round—Emmeyer beat Barnwell, 1 up, (19 holes;) Billings beat Kingsley, 2 up; Brown beat Hunt, 5 up and 2 to play; Tappan beat Redfield, 4 up and 3 to play.

ORANGE HORSE SHOW.

Frisky Timber Toppers Create Excitement—Miss Luella Day's Bays Win Their Second Blue Ribbon.

Special to The New York Times.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., Nov. 27.—The timber toppers and the combination harness and saddle horses provided the chief interest to-night at the Horse Show of the Riding and Driving Club of Orange. Two classes of jumpers were shown, and in both Wild Heather, a dark-brown gelding with a tremendous length of leg created no end of amusement and excitement. He was a surly-tempered beast, and it was only by the liberal use of the whip and boot that his owner and rider, Chauncey B. Sayre, was able to get him up and over the jumps. Unquestionably Wild Heather could clear the barriers, but would not. He preferred charging upon the judges' inclosure or scattering the grooms from the corners of the ring. There was some wild scampering about the ring while the horse was showing his paces, but the judges gave him the yellow ribbon, emblematic of the third prize, in the heavyweight hunter class, but in the regular jumping class they gated him among the first.

As it was the second session, or night, of the show, the attendance was in every way representative of the social strength of the Oranges. All of the boxes were filled, as was also the gallery, and the applause that greeted local favorites who were fortunate enough to win the approbation of the judges and the decoration of the blue, red, or yellow ribbons, was prolonged and frequent.

In the combination class for harness and saddle horses Miss G. B. Whitcomb jauntily drove and rode My Baby so that the judges were not slow about setting the coveted blue ribbon upon the mare. My Baby was the joint entry of Mrs. E. C. Kirkland and Miss Whitcomb, and the award was greeted with applause. In this class Mr. Lee Dainty's twenty-three winner, and entered and driven by Mrs. Harry H. Good, failed to get a ribbon because of a stiff leg that materially interfered with the gait of the horse.

With Master Claude and Miss Earle, a well-matched pair of bays, Miss Luella Day captured the blue ribbon in the carriage horse class. Miss Day drove her own team. Summary of awards:

PAIRS OF HARNESS HORSES, over 15.1 hands, local entries.—Won by Mr. Charles Hathaway's Frank, b. g., 16 hands, 7 years, and Major, br. g., 15½ hands, 7 years. Second prize won by C. F. and Mrs. E. F. Lawton's Clyde, br. g., 15.1 hands 4 years, and Salt Cellar, br. g., 15.2 hands, 5 years. Third prize won by Mrs. F. S. Cox's Prince of Orange, b. g., 15.2 hands, 6 years, and Earl of Essex, b. g., 15.3 hands, 9 years.

HARNESS HORSES, over 14.1 and not exceeding 15 hands.—Won by Tonso Sauvage's Happy Thought, br. g., 15 hands, 3 years. Second prize won by Miss Mollie C. Maxwell's Catsey, blk. g., 14.3½ hands, 8 years. Third prize won by Thomas Dixon's Baby Wilkes, ch. g., 14.3 hands, 6 years.

SADDLE HORSES, local, over 15.1 hands. To be judged by their quality, manners, paces and conformation. Conformation to count 25 per cent., quality, 25 per cent., manners, 25 per cent. and style of going, 25 per cent. Won by Mrs. W. Anderson Walker's Seraph, ch. g., 16.2 hands, 7 years. Second prize won by Miss Smith's Lady Stanford, br. m., 15.2½ hands, 7 years. Third prize won by Mrs. W. Anderson Walker's Major, b. g., 16.3 hands, 6 years.

CARRIAGE HORSES, judging four pairs. Not under 14.3 hands and not exceeding 15.2 hands. To be shown before an appropriate carriage. Horses should be of uniform color, quality, manners, and all-around action, move stylishly and stand quietly. Horses to count 50 per cent.; carriage and appointments 50 per cent.; ladies (amateurs) to drive. First prize cup offered by Mrs. Mark S. Cox, won by Miss Luella Day's Master Claude, b. g., 14.3 hands, 9 years, and Miss Earle, b. m., 14.3 hands, 7 years. Second prize won by Charles F. Rand's Paris, b. g., 15.3 hands, and Karl, b. g., 15.2 hands. Third prize won by C. F. and Mrs. E. F. Lawton's Lady Clarke, ch. m., 14.3 hands, 8 years, and Lady Seraph, ch. m., 14.3 hands, 4 years.

RUNABOUT HORSES, judging ten horses; horses should be 14.2 hands and not exceeding 15.2 hands; must have good conformation and quality and be smoothly turned; true all-round action, and be able to go a pace; horses must stand without being held; excessive high action not essential. First prize won by Miles V. Haney & Brother's Homebrook, br. m., 15.2 hands, 7 years. Second prize was by Tonso Sauvage's Happy Thought, br. g., 15 hands, 5 years. Third prize won by Peter Hauck, Jr.'s, Midnight, blk. m., 15.1 hands, 6 years.

HEAVY-WEIGHT HUNTERS, judging three horses over fences.—First prize was by George Chipchase's Madge, b. m., 16 hands, 6 years. Second prize won by Charles Pfiser's Cinders, br. g., 16 hands, 6 years. Third prize won by Chauncey D. Sayre's Wild Heather, br. g., 16.1 hands, 5 years.

FOUR-IN-HANDS, judging two teams, 14.3 hands or over, shown before a coach, drag, or break.—First prize won by Fashion Coach Horse Company; second prize won by C. F. and Mrs. E. F. Lawton.

COMBINATION HORSES, judging nine horses suitable for harness and saddle purposes; horses to be first shown to an appropriate vehicle and judged as horses suited to harness purposes; the horse to be unharnessed in the ring and to be shown and judged under saddle.—First prize won by Mrs. G. C. Kirkland and Miss G. B. Whitcomb's My Baby, ch. m., 15 hands, 4 years; second prize won by Miss A. L. Amendt's Dark Secret, br. g., 15.2 hands, 6 years; third prize won by John Spratley's Odette, ch. m., 15.3 hands, 6 years.

PACERS, judging five horses in harness, 15 hands high.—First prize won by George A. Obl, Jr.'s, Billy D., b. g., 15.3 hands, 7 years; second prize won by George F. Vreeland's Alda Medium, b. m., 15.1½, 9 years; third prize won by C. M. Ferry's Billings, b. g., 15, 7.

HARNESS TANDEMS, judging three tandems, the wheeler to be over 15.1 hands, and have conformation, substance, quality and action; the leader to be showy, well bred, with all-around action and good manners. First prize won by Hamilton H. Salmon's Lady Mine, br. m., 15.1½ hands, 7 years, and Flashlight, br. g., 15.2, 8; second prize won by C. F. and Mrs. E. F. Lawton's Clyde, br. g., 15.1, 4, and Salt Cellar, br. g., 15.2, 5.

CHILD FATALLY BEATEN.

Mrs. Katie Ray of Newark Suspected of Having Killed Her Niece.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 27.—Mrs. Katie Ray, twenty-one years old, of 10 McWhorter Street, daughter of Morris Flynn, a well-to-do contractor, is locked up in the Third Precinct Station House to-night on suspicion of having killed her four-year-old niece. Those who have been investigating the case believe the young woman is insane.

Mary Canning, who was motherless and was cared for by Mrs. Ray, was found unconscious in the hallway of 10 McWhorter Street to-night. She had apparently been beaten. She was but half dressed. When an ambulance from St. James's Hospital arrived the surgeon found the child was dead.

Police officers say that Joseph Ray, Mrs. Ray's husband, was in Philadelphia to-day on business. During the afternoon Mrs. Ray beat the child more than once. When Mr. Ray returned he remonstrated with his wife for her conduct and she flew into a rage and attacked him with a fork, with which she jabbed him. He fled, and up to a late hour to-night has not been located. The police allege that then Mrs. Ray again beat the child and hurled her over the balustrade into the lower hall, where she was found.

PRIEST LEAVES HOSPITAL.

Father Cirringione, Who Said He Was Kidnapped, Departs Unexpectedly.

The Rev. Father Joseph Cirringione, pastor of the Roman Catholic Church of the Immaculate Conception, of First Street, William's Bridge, who alleges he was the victim of a kidnapping plot, unexpectedly left St. Vincent's Hospital yesterday. Father Cirringione obtained permission from Archbishop Farley to leave the institution, where he had been confined since Nov. 16, when he was found on the east side in a hysterical state.

A brother-in-law of Father Cirringione, whose name is not known to the sisters, went to the hospital in a cab. The priest packed up his effects, and, unknown to all but the Mother Superior, left the institution, presumably for the parish house at William's Bridge.

Father Anthony, a fellow-priest of Father Cirringione, in the William's Bridge parish house, said last night that he had visited St. Vincent's Hospital during the afternoon to see Father Cirringione, but had been informed that the priest had left. He said one of the sisters there told him that Archbishop Farley had sent for Father Cirringione, though for what purpose she did not know. She did not know, either, whether the priest had gone to the Archbishop's house, but she believes he did. Father Anthony said he had not seen the priest in William's Bridge. He thought the priest had gone to his father's home.

At that place, 200 West Seventeenth Street, no information could be had.

ASSAULTED AND ROBBED.

Man and a Woman Arrested for Alleged Connection with the Crime.

Through the arraignment of a prisoner before Magistrate Flammer in the Tombs Police Court yesterday it came to light that early yesterday morning Carl O. Green of 6 Monroe Street, Brooklyn, had been assaulted and robbed within or at the door of the old East River Hotel, a house made notorious by murders of the past. It was there, years ago, that "Old Shakespeare" was murdered, and there, Sept. 16 last, Capt. William Keyes, the then proprietor of the hotel, was killed, robbery being the motive. For this crime James Breen is now awaiting execution at Sing Sing.

The man arraigned in court yesterday was Charles J. Raskell, a painter of 120 Cherry Street, and he was held until Sunday morning for examination.

Green was found in a dazed condition in front of the hotel saloon. He had been struck on the head by some blunt instrument, and only his high hat, it is believed, saved his life. Green's diamond pin, gold watch and chain, and a small amount of money, were stolen.

Late last night Detectives Maher and Roy of the Oak Street Station arrested Nellie Bostwick, twenty-four years old, of 383 Water Street, on suspicion of being implicated in the assault and robbery of Green.

Blair Academy Pupil Killed by Fall.

BLAIRSTOWN, N. J., Nov. 27.—Henry E. Armstrong, a sophomore in the Blair Presbyterian Academy, fell last night from the fire-escape on the fourth story of Insley Hall to the ground and received injuries which caused his death inside of an hour. He was passing from one room to another, contrary to the rules, and fell through the opening of the top landing of the escape onto the landing at the third story with such force as to break the ladder from its fastenings in the wall. Young Armstrong was about sixteen years of age, and his home was at Holmdel, Monmouth County.

Pittsburg Street Railway Trouble.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 27.—Employes of the Pittsburg Steel Railway Company last night began a session which continued until this morning. The men adopted a resolution giving the traction company until next Thursday to meet with their representative or the traction men will go into a protracted session which will not end until their demands are considered. The men say the resolution is equivalent to a strike declaration.

No Examination for Police Inspector.

Police Commissioner Greene said yesterday that there would be no examination for Inspector of Police, as the municipal Civil Service Commission had informed him, in response to his application, that the list of eligibles was exhausted and that as there is at present no vacancy for that rank no examination could be held.

Arrested on Smuggling Charge.

UTICA, Nov. 27.—C. L. Huggins, an express messenger on the New York and Ottawa Railroad, was brought here this afternoon from Tupper Lake on a charge of smuggling. It is alleged that Huggins has been smuggling for twenty-five years, and the officials think they have a clue that may lead to several confederates.

Close Amateur Billiard Matches.

C. E. White defeated C. C. Seeley last night by the score of 200 points to 129 in the continuation of the fourteen-inch balkline tournament at the Knickerbocker Academy, Brooklyn. Seeley made a fine uphill effort to win, and his safety play was excellent, but the ivory balls were at all times held close by White, who executed several good-sized runs. The summary:

C. E. White,	0	1	4	6	5	2	0	9	13	2	0	15	12	0	5	20
C. C. Seeley,	0	7	3	21	0	1	4	6	1	2	0	1	4	0	4	0	0	10.

Total, 200 points; average, 5 20-36; high runs, 21, 20, and 15.

C. C. Seeley,	10	0	1	4	5	0	2	1	8	4	10	2	0	0	4	1	0	2
1	0	2	14	10	0	0	0	1	8	0	2	2	8	4	1	2	0	5.

Total, 129 points; average, 3 25-36; high runs, 16, 14, and 10.

In the three cushion carrom tournament at the Metropolitan Academy, Sixty-sixth Street and Columbus Avenue, W. S. Johnson defeated Isaac H. Manness by the score of 25 to 24. The game was prolonged through seventy-six innings. On the last turn at the table Johnson gained the victory by a run of four caroms.

You may stand the bottle upside down,
Or lay it on its side;
Or shake it up, or shake it down,
It stays the same inside.

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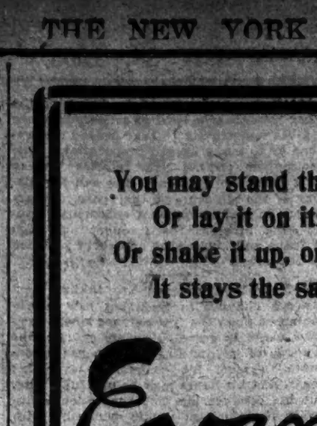
42nd Str. Cor. 8th Ave



Special Sale of
Surtout and Paddock
Overcoats at $22.

It's difficult to do justice to these new surtouts and paddocks in print. The figures in the illustration here give some idea of the perfect proportions of our Surtouts and Paddocks. It might seem too much to say a custom tailor couldn't give you as fine a garment for $35, but it's a fact, and you'll admit it if you will come here and try on a Vogel Brothers surtout or paddock of a fine Oxford gray velour at the special price of $22

Sale of $20 Great Coats at $15, (50 Inches Long.)

The big, loose, swagger Great Coat has the call—but it must be big and loose and long to be right. There's no skimpiness about the Vogel Brothers Great Coats—the broad shoulders, the long, snug-fitting collars and lapels, the perfect finish and workmanship mark them apart from the "skimpy" ordinary ready-made kind. If you buy a Vogel Brothers Great Coat of black or Oxford frieze you get an overcoat that you couldn't duplicate for $20 elsewhere. Our special sale price, $15

Store Open Saturday Night Until 10:30.

ARMY AND NAVY FOOTBALL

West Point and Annapolis Cadets To-day Meet in Annual Game.

Both Teams Ready and in Good Condition for Contest on Franklin Field, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 27.—With the members of both teams in prime condition and eager for the fray, the army and navy football elevens arrived here to-day, ready for their annual game to-morrow on Franklin Field. The West Point players, numbering twoscore men, were the first to get here. They are quartered at the Hotel Walton. The Annapolis cadets came in the afternoon and were assigned to the Normandie Hotel, in West Philadelphia, not far from the athletic grounds of the University of Pennsylvania. With the teams came a small host of officials and friends.

After luncheon both teams went to Franklin Field, where each indulged in an hour's practice. There is little betting on the game, as the army eleven is looked upon as an almost certain winner. What few bets have been made were placed at 8 to 1. The betting on the chance that Annapolis will score also is light.

The usual crowd of distinguished officers of the army and the navy is expected to be at the game. The Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy will attend the game, along with numerous other officials of the several departments of the Federal Government. Most of these will arrive in special trains from Washington to-morrow. The cadets from the two academies will reach Philadelphia about noon and will take luncheon at Houston Hall as the guests of the University of Pennsylvania, under whose auspices the annual game between the army and navy is played. The cadets will return to their respective institutions in special trains immediately after the close of the game.

For the first time in the history of army and navy athletics the teams will play before spectators one-third of whom had to pay admission to the grounds. Since the resumption of football relations between the two academies the games have been played on Franklin Field. The seating capacity of the grounds is about 21,000 persons, and the tickets have been equally divided between the two academies and the University of Pennsylvania for free distribution.

The Pennsylvania authorities heretofore have experienced so much difficulty in satisfactorily distributing their 7,000 tickets among the friends of the institution that the athletic association of the university decided to sell its entire allotment of tickets at $2.50 each, the proceeds to be turned over to the Army and Navy Departments for the benefit of the widows and orphans of soldiers and sailors. The demand for seats is enormous, and the ever-present speculators are to-night selling tickets at $5 and upward each.

The probable line-up of the teams is as follows:

West Point.	Position.	Annapolis.
Hammond	Left end	Howard
Thompson	Left tackle	Doherty
Riley	Left guard	Chambers
Tipton	Centre	Rees
Mettler	Right guard	Oak
Graves	Right tackle	Piersol
Rockwell	Right end	Soule, Capt.
Hackett	Quarter back	Strassberger
Prince	Left half back	Root
Farnsworth, Capt.	Right half back	Decker
Davis	Full back	Halsey

SOCIETY AT ARMY-NAVY GAME.

Great Exodus to Philadelphia from the Capital To-morrow.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—The Secretary of War and Miss Root will go to Philadelphia to-morrow to see the West Point-Annapolis football game. The trip will be by special car. Accompanying the Secretary and daughter will be Gen. Young, Gen. and Mrs. Chaffee, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Choate, Jr., Miss Hitchcock, Col. and Mrs. Clarence Edwards, Mrs. Dunn McKee, Miss Polly Randolph, the Misses Oliver, Miss MacVeagh, Miss Sheridan, Miss Florence Field, Miss Hagner, the Count Dechambrun, Major McCawley, Capt. Gidden, Capt. Butt, Capt. Mott, and Ernest Howe.

At Philadelphia the party will be joined by Lord and Lady Algernon Gordon-Lennox, Orrin Root, and Mrs. Marvin, who will come from New York for the day.

Gen. Crozier, Chief of Ordnance; Gen. Humphrey, Quartermaster General, and Mrs. Humphrey, Gen. George B. Davis, Judge Advocate General, and Mrs. Davis will also attend the game, each accompanied by a number of army officers and ladies of their families.

The navy will also be well represented from Washington. Assistant Secretary Darling will have as his guests Senator Hale, Representative and Mrs. George B. McClellan, Representative F. B. Harrison of New York, Mrs. Leonard Wood, Rear Admiral Capps, and Miss Bradford.

New Yorkers as Football "Ringers."

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Nov. 27.—The identity of five of the "ringers" who played on the State University football team here yesterday in its game against Kentucky University, in which State was so badly defeated, is still a mystery. Coach Jack Wright, who is an old Columbia man, said that the men had come here with the understanding that their identity be kept a secret, but admitted that they came from New York. Yancey, the Kentucky University full back, said that one of the players was Robert J. Owens.

Lafayette's New Football Captain.

EASTON, Penn., Nov. 27.—The Lafayette football squad to-day elected Joseph Morrison, of Easton, Captain of next year's team. Morrison is a member of the class of '05. Dr. Bull will coach the team next season.

SCHOOLBOY FOOTBALL RIVALS.

Great Interest in High School Match To-day Between Chicago and Brooklyn Lads.

Every school lad who plays football in Brooklyn, as well as those in Manhattan Borough, are looking forward with keen interest to the great game at Washington Park, Brooklyn, between the Brooklyn Boys' High School and the North Division High School of Chicago. These teams are about the best representatives of their class in the East and West, respectively, and the Brooklyn lads are particularly anxious to win and wipe out in some measure the sting of the overwhelming defeat administered in Chicago last year to the Polytechnic Preparatory School of Brooklyn by the Hyde Park School team of Chicago. The latter won by 105 to 0.

The game to-day will start promptly at 2:30 o'clock, and the line-up will be:

Boys' H. S.	Position.	N. Div. H. S.
Luther	Left end	Erickson
Strom	Left tackle	Graham
Donnelly	Left guard	Freer
Hendrich	Centre	Paupa
Cooney	Right guard	Young
Boyle	Right tackle	Diersen
Gilbert	Right end	Pollard
Jennings	Quarter back	Steffen
Sides	Right half back	Roy
Henshaw	Left half back	Gray
Gibson	Full back	Kennacher

The Chicago lads, in charge of Dr. Boynton, Assistant Principal of the North Division High School, arrived in the city early yesterday morning and went to the St. George Hotel, Brooklyn. They spent the morning seeing some of the sights of New York, and in the afternoon did a little practice work at Washington Park. State Senator P. H. McCarren will start the game by throwing the football on the field from the grand stand.

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BIDS FOR CITY PRINTING.

Work to be Done During Year Estimated at Between $100,000 and $150,000.

Bids for city printing for all departments for the year 1904 were opened yesterday at the meeting of the Board of City Record. The work to be done during the year is estimated at between $100,000 and $150,000. When the board met a protest was read from the Martin B. Brown Company against accepting a bid from Thomas R. Bidebotham, Jr., on the ground that on the contract awarded him for work done last year he had defaulted on the furnishing of a number of items to various departments, and that under the charter no one should be awarded a contract for city work who had been in arrears in the furnishing of work contracted for. The board decided to reserve decision on the protest.

The bids then were opened, the bidders being the Martin B. Brown Company, John Cassidy & Co., William Pitt Mitchell, Thomas Bidebotham, Jr., Jordan Stationery Company, J. W. Pratt & Co., Frank Collyer, and the Metropolitan Printing Company. Each bid was accompanied by a check for 5 per cent. of one-half of the security required by the city on the amount of the work bid for. On motion of the Mayor all the bids were referred to Supervisor Hervey for examination.

Esquimault Murderer Hanged.

VICTORIA, B. C., Nov. 27.—Alfred James Henry Frith, who killed Frederick J. Bailey, Naval Storekeeper at Esquimault, on June 27, was hanged in the jail yard to-day. Ratcliffe, the Dominion Government executioner, officiated.

After Hard Work

—when there are plenty of stains and lots of grease—try *Miller's Powerine with ammonia*—the perfect cleanser. Made of pure granulated soap and pure ammonia ground very fine, Miller's Powerine quickly dissolves and carries away all soil, stain and grease. It disinfects while it cleanses. More economical than toilet soap because you only use just what you want—the remainder in the box is left dry—no waste; better than toilet soap, because it leaves no soap grease on the skin—all cleanser.

MILLER'S
POWERINE
WITH AMMONIA (5c)

is best for cutting the grease from the dishes; best for whitening and cleaning marble from water, grease and soot stains; best for washing woodwork; best for cleaning and disinfecting drains. Sold at all grocers. Don't use it to wash clothes: get *Miller's Soap made with Naptha*, the half-hour soap, the friend of the cloth.

THE PENNSYLVANIA SOAP CO., Lancaster, Pa.

LUCKY STRIKE

SLICED CUT SMOKING TOBACCO

THE BOX FITS THE POCKET

LARGEST SALE OF ANY HIGH GRADE SLICED CUT PLUG IN THE WORLD.

Lucky Strike is an economical tobacco to smoke, because it burns slowly and evenly—lasts longer and smokes better than any other pipe tobacco—a selected leaf of finest quality and flavor.

DOES NOT BITE THE TONGUE

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Fragrant and Delicious

1⅞ oz POCKET SIZE 10¢

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ESTABLISHED 1865.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Constipation

How to Cure it.

You Must Keep the Bowels Regulated if You Would Be Well—A Simple Remedy Within Reach of All.

Constipation poisons the entire system. It charges the blood with vile impurities, causes piles and female troubles, ruins the nerves, upsets the kidneys and liver, and prepares the way for disease and death.

Nature has provided but one way by which food may be received into the system, while the importance of freeing the body of waste matter is emphasized by the fact that she has given us four ways of disposing of it.

The bowels, the kidneys, the skin, and the lungs all throw off materials which if retained in the system would poison.

Of these, the bowels and kidneys are most important. Anything which hinders natural bowel or kidney action results in sickness—this is inevitable—there is no escape.

Did you ever stop to think that you would be seriously ill if your bowels and kidneys refused to act for only three days, and that a fortnight would harry you to the grave?

Any trouble with the bowels is serious.

Anything which prevents regular daily action of the bowels is dangerous.

Iron-Ox Tablets cure constipation.

They do it by so toning up the entire digestive tract that the stomach, bowels, liver and kidneys work together naturally and in harmony.

They thoroughly regulate the bowels by their combined tonic and gentle laxative action. Their tonic qualities stimulate the flow of digestive fluids, and with their mild laxative effect relieve all trouble.

Remember, Iron-Ox Tablets are not purgative or cathartic in their effect; they are tonic-laxative; they cure by building up the entire system.

Anything which shocks the system into activity is dangerous. Do not expect immediate perceptible effects from Iron-Ox Tablets. They produce a natural, regular building up of all the functions. This takes a little time, but a successful result is absolutely certain.

Fifty Iron-Ox Tablets in an attractive aluminum pocket-case, 25 cents at druggists, or sent, postpaid, on receipt of price. The Iron-Ox Remedy Co., Detroit, Mich.

The Man from Egypt Smokes

MOGUL

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES

10 for 15 cents. Cork Tips or Plain.

Save the Coupons.

Apollo

MASTER PIANO PLAYER.

One of the most remarkable inventions of the age, playing music in so many delightful ways as to pass outside the bounds of convenient definition. The only instrument that gives to music and the piano their proper value. It has the power of making music live and move before your eyes.

By paying a few dollars you can include the Apollo among the rare gifts on Christmas morning.

THE APOLLO COMPANY,
101 Fifth Ave., bet. 17th & 18th Sts., NEW YORK.
(OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL CHRISTMAS.)

ACCOUNTS OPENED WITH EVERYBODY

CAREY & SIDES

Largest Credit Clothiers and Tailors.

MEN'S AND BOYS'

CLOTHING on CREDIT

READY MADE AND TO ORDER.

Ready-Made Suits and Overcoats, $15, $16 and $20. TO ORDER, $20, $25 and $30. Dress Suits, $25 to $12. Tuxedo and Full Dress Suits, silk lined, to order, $30. Separate Coats and Fancy Vests, $5 to $6. Men's Hats, $2. Write for terms. Open Saturdays until 10 P. M. Monday, 9.

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"All the News That's Fit to Print"

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SIXTEEN PAGES.
WITH REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

EX-PRESIDENT CLEVELAND.

In his letter to Mr. St. Clair McKelway, ex-President Cleveland removes all reason for hoping that he might consent to become the Democratic candidate next year. "I have not for a moment been able, nor am I now able, to open my mind to the thought that in any circumstances or upon any consideration I would ever again become the nominee of my party for the Presidency. My determination not to do so is unalterable and conclusive."

This is, of course, a definite refusal. It is evident that the mind of the ex-President is fully made up. The conclusion he has reached he declares to be unalterable. Read the letter as we may, and such letters are always diligently scanned by the incredulous seeking the expected loophole, it leaves to Mr. Cleveland's friends, to the Democratic Party, and to the country no ground for the belief that under appeal and persuasion he might be induced to reconsider this determination. It would appear that no one has now the right to make further use of his name in connection with the Democratic nomination.

Mr. Cleveland's resolve will evoke expressions of sincere regret the country over—first, because what a year ago was merely an opinion has now ripened into the definite belief that he is the strongest candidate the party could present; second, because Mr. Cleveland holds so high a place in the esteem and confidence of the American people. He has steadily risen in their respect and admiration. There is the best of evidence that within his party and outside his party public confidence in his ability, his wisdom, his conservatism, exists to a degree that could not be assumed or asserted in respect to any other American. Disturbed and even alarmed by recent and current exhibitions of the adventurous spirit in high places, and longing for the security and the tranquillity which the Administration of a safe President would vouchsafe to the country, the American people, a very great number of them, have indulged in the hope that Mr. Cleveland might consent to be a candidate. We are sorry that he refuses.

THE PROSPECT FOR THE TREASURY.

It was a disagreeable little batch of figures that confronted the Treasury officials and the leaders in Congress on the morrow of Thanksgiving Day. They showed the receipts and expenditures since the beginning of the fiscal year in comparison—in contrast, rather—with the corresponding period of last year to be as follows:

	1902.	1903.
Receipts	$235,171,987	$227,116,664
Expenditures	223,806,070	281,618,017
	+11,365,967	—4,501,353
Net loss		$16,867,320

This net loss to the Treasury is brought about by a decrease in the revenues of $8,000,000 and an increase in the expenditures of something over $8,000,000.

With the present condition of the Treasury available cash balance, this is by no means a serious difference, even if it should continue during the remainder of the fiscal year, which is hardly probable. The actual excess of expenditures for the four months and twenty-five days of the current fiscal year is only $4,500,000, and this would indicate for the whole year a deficit of about $13,000,000. That is not a grave matter when the available cash balance is nearly ten times that amount. It is, of course, to be borne in mind that the consummation of the plans of the Government with reference to the Panama Canal will involve a very heavy draft on the cash balance; but even after this has been made the situation of the Treasury will be far from distressing.

The real significance of the figures we have tabulated is that they are a warning as to the risk of reckless appropriations. We note that Senator Elkins, in the spirit that has prevailed only too generally in Congress, bewails the error of reducing the so-called war taxes. That was an error, but not in the way he thinks. Taxes should have been taken off the materials of industry, thus stimulating trade and furnishing new sources of revenue. But when taxes were reduced, in whatever way, expenditures should also have been cut down. They were, on the contrary, increased. It is to be hoped that the warning now given will be heeded; but, frankly, we hardly think that it will be at the coming session.

Things will have to be worse than they are yet before Congress will pay much heed to the signs of the times. There will have to be a general and definite demand for economy from the public to produce any effect on Congress, and that will come only with a pretty decided stagnation of trade, of which at present there are no distinct signs. One obstinate difficulty in the way of businesslike management in Congress is the fact that the raising of revenue is not in the hands of the committee which directs the spending of it. If the Committees on Ways and Means and on Appropriations could be consolidated and be charged with planning both the income and the outgo, there would be a better chance for sound legislation as to both. But this plan presents many difficulties with which there is little ability in the House—and less disposition—to deal.

THE HOUSE AND THE SENATE.

It is somewhat of a mock battle that has been waged between the House and the Senate over the question of adjourning the extraordinary session. Neither house could really hope to force the other and neither would be seriously inconvenienced by failure to do so. Undoubtedly it would have been more businesslike and dignified in the Senate to finish the session's work within the session, but the House, by refusing to adjourn, could not compel the Senate to pass the Cuban bill any sooner. The two branches of Congress are simply resorting in a rather solemn fashion to the schoolboys' tactics when in a huff. They "won't play."

Underlying this show of temper, however, is a sense of real grievance on the part of the House of Representatives, to which the present Speaker has repeatedly given expression. The leaders in the "popular" body feel that they are at a disadvantage in dealing with the Senate. That body has many powers the House does not possess. The House has none the Senate does not have except the almost nominal one of "originating" revenue bills—almost nominal because the Senate's power of amendment puts it on nearly the same level as the House. But what the House leaders resent most is the unwritten rule of the Senate which gives a small number of prominent men complete negative control and often complete positive control of business.

This resentment is justified. The courtesy of the Senate really has its roots in the division of spoils. Without that object to maintain it, it would not outlast a single long session. Of course, it is applied to many other things, but that is what it was invented to attain, and that is what makes it so dear to the hearts of the Senators. Mostly the spoils are offices, but often they consist in political and personal advantages in the manipulation of legislation. The history of the tariff is crowded with instances of the profitable use of this power. That of Isthmian Canal legislation is hardly less so. In the chronic dispute between the House and the Senate, which may at any time become acute, the real interests of the people are, on the whole, on the side of the House.

NEW VIEWS OF THE PANAMA CANAL.

Señor Bunau-Varilla, now somewhat prominent in the public eye, in an article contributed to The Independent, throws some new light upon certain features of the Panama Canal undertaking which is certainly interesting and may be important. What he says is entitled to respectful consideration for the reason that he is an engineer of acknowledged qualifications and varied experience, and has studied the Panama route very thoroughly.

Primarily he states that the work already done will not have to be done again, and that the cost of putting it in working order will be very small. The climate of Panama, he says, is exceptionally favorable to the maintenance of waterways without impairment. It has not been so considered by all who have discussed the subject. The high average temperature, we are told, tends to harden the clays composing the bottom and sides of an artificial waterway, "so that the formation actually becomes harder by the action of time, provided no extraordinary occurrence causes disintegration." This is obviously true, but it has been assumed by some that the torrential precipitation of the tropical rainy season and the normal high humidity of the Isthmus favored disintegration. The hardening of clay by sun baking usually results from drying it and keeping it dry. However, Señor Bunau-Varilla is quite sure that on the Isthmus of Panama the clays behave as he describes.

Of the completed section of the canal he says it will require very little dredging, partly for the reason stated and partly because the rapid flow of the Chagres River has kept it free from sedimentation. He considers this river a friendly rather than an inimical adjunct to the canal, thus contradicting the conclusions of many other engineers who have perhaps had less excellent opportunities for studying the problems involved. He is confident the control of the Chagres River is a matter of relatively small expense—or, at least, "not an enormous expense." Being relative terms, large and small may not mean to him exactly what they might mean in this case to others.

Of the Culebra Cut Señor Bunau-Varilla says that the general impression is quite erroneous. Much less rock than is generally supposed will be encountered; indeed, he wishes it were more largely rock rather than loose and disintegrated material with a tendency to slide. But he deems the work at this point very simple and free from technical difficulties, and says that with the machinery now available the amount of manual labor required is minimized. Electricity from one or two central stations will materially simplify and cheapen the work. The necessary locks seem to him to present no difficulties in the existing state of the art, but he believes that the work will eventually be made a sea-level canal by lowering the section in which locks are now contemplated.

Of course, one would not expect to find Señor Bunau-Varilla saturated with pessimism on the subject of the Panama Canal. It is within the limits of proper criticism, however, to say that he is a shade more buoyantly optimistic than he would probably consider professionally safe if his connection with the work were only that of consulting engineer. What he says may all be quite true, as he says it, but a great deal he does not say may be equally true, and if said it might appear to offset some of the favorable conditions noted. It would be misleading to assume that the cutting of the Panama Canal will be found other than a very serious and costly undertaking, with many and great difficulties which may prove the more formidable by reason of the fact that the staff of field engineers is likely to find the climate of the interior—well, say, trying.

MR. KRAFT TO THE RESCUE.

We are not at all surprised that State Civil Service Commissioner Kraft should seek to defeat the revision of the municipal rules lately approved by the Mayor and now under consideration by the State Commission. He is a convinced Democrat, and his views of the operation of the merit system are naturally modified—we will not say tainted—by his partisan proclivities. He seems to think that the revision of the municipal rules will hamper Mayor McClellan in the use of his power of removal and appointment, in brief of patronage. If he were correct that would hardly be a convincing argument to address to his Republican associates on the commission, supposing them to be as partisan as he. But we trust that they will treat the question in an entirely different spirit.

Mr. Kraft assumes that the rules were revised in order to restrict the successor to Mayor Low. That is nonsense. The revision was undertaken last Spring and completed in September. It was then submitted by the committee engaged on it to the Municipal Commission, and after amendment was approved and sent to the Mayor in October. The rules as revised were intended to apply to the work of any Mayor who might be in office, and undoubtedly it was the expectation of the revisers that Mayor Low would continue in office. They had, and could have, not the slightest bias with reference to the incumbent of the office.

As a matter of fact, the revised rules make very slight changes that can in any degree affect the tenure of office. Their principal purpose is to simplify and harmonize the numerous provisions that have been adopted from time to time during the past score of years, and in this they are of much value. It may be added that two of the three members of the committee of the City Commission which reported the revision were Democrats, and, further, that the chief objection so far made to the revision has been made by representatives of the Civil Service Reform Association, and is that it does not do what Mr. Kraft complains that it does.

FOR THE PROPAGATION OF GIANTS.

The large trust which the late Count Alfred St. Quen de Pierrecourt, left to his native city of Rouen, for the propagation of a race of giants, started an interesting litigation which only lately ended in what appears to have been a compromise agreement with the family, by which the heirs of the Count get enough to pacify, if not to satisfy, them, and the large residue of the estate is accepted by the city under the conditions of the will. It will forthwith found and maintain an institute for giants, the plan being to induce forty or more abnormally developed men and women to marry and become inmates. They will be generously cared for, occupations suitable to them will be provided, and every opportunity given through natural selection and a favoring environment to test the question whether the apparently accidental giant is a normal or a pathologic product, and whether the progeny of giant couples will not go on increasing and multiplying as giants until a race is founded which may in time repeople the earth with material on which a new Jack may exercise his skill and prowess.

This is interesting, but amusing withal. The giant of fiction and tradition was a rather formidable monster, whose reproduction would be by no means desirable. The giant of fact, standing anywhere from seven to nine feet high, is about as useless a creature for other than museum purposes as could well be imagined. Owing to the fact that the normal dimensions of doors, conveyances, and the like are not adjusted to his requirements, that chairs are not strong enough, beds long enough, or floors well enough supported to carry him, he has to put up with many inconveniences, and rarely is of much use to himself or any one else. As the rule he has the amiability which is born of intellectual weakness, and rarely has the strength which should go with his great bulk and relatively vast framework of bone. Should the Rouen experiment succeed, what will be done with the giants when the number to be provided for exceeds the capacity of the Pierrecourt institute and their maintenance exhausts the revenues of its foundation? It is doubtful if they would be of any use as soldiers under modern conditions of warfare. Even Goliath would have fared worse in front of a Krag-Jörgensen rifle in the hands of a good marksman at a distance at which an ordinary man could not be seen without a telescopic sight than he did at the hands of David, since he would not have had even the poor satisfaction of strutting around in front of the Philistines and guying his diminutive and undervalued antagonist. He would have been "potted" at a safe distance. Speculation on this subject, however, is perhaps unprofitable. Very likely the offspring of the giant couples will be subnormal in proportions. Nature likes at times to have a little fun with herself and may enjoy the joke of raising midgets. The scientific value of the experiment will perhaps remain indeterminate for a few centuries, and by that time Count Pierrecourt, his legacy, and it may be the city of Rouen, will have been forgotten. Altogether it was about as odd a disposition of an estate as has yet been suggested.

RADIUM AND HELIUM.

The announcement of Prof. Sir William Ramsay, in his lecture before the London Institution, that the element radium is capable of transmutation by the processes of radiation into the element helium, would be the most sensational of recent scientific statements if the facts upon which it appears to be based were not already familiar in the speculations of the chemists and physicists who have studied the fascinating and perplexing phenomena of radio-activity. Sir William caught some of the "heavy gas" given off by radium and confined it in glass tubes. After a time this gas, when subjected to spectrum analysis, displays the characteristic yellow lines of helium. Ergo, one element, by a mere change of form, appears to have become another and quite distinct element.

For anything like serious discussion of Sir William's conclusions we shall have to wait until the full text of his lecture is received by mail. The main facts are no doubt correctly summarized in the telegraphic report, but the conclusions to be drawn from them will depend upon a good many things which a dispatch cannot be expected to show. That some connection existed between radium and helium, if not known, has at least been suspected since it first attracted attention by its extraordinary properties. A good many philosophers have announced the belief which Sir William's experiments would appear to strengthen, if not to confirm. The phenomenon, however, is one which admits of several explanations without involving the unqualified acceptance of the theory of transmutation. Radium may not be an element at all. Indeed, there is much to warrant the conclusion that it is a highly complex and very unstable compound, and if a compound one of its components may very well be helium. Or radium and helium may be different manifestations of one element, relatively allotropic, so to speak. Not enough is yet known about either to warrant confident generalisations, and while the fact established by the experiments of Sir William Ramsay, in which he was assisted by Profs. Rutherford and Soddy, is of exceeding interest and importance, it does not prove that the dream of alchemy has become a reality. The idea of the "fontal element" is as old as science. It may be that, as John Boyle quaintly put it, "there is but one universal matter of things," but when we know that to be true all the problems of science will have been solved, our eyes will be opened and we shall be as gods, knowing good and evil.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Mr. Bryan, taking luncheon in the British capital with great lords and statesmen and diplomats, if he has any sense of humor—which it's doubtful if he has—must meditate with quiet mirthfulness on the number of the roads to international eminence, and the extreme queerness of the signals by which certain of the roads lead there. Some men achieve fame by the things they do, and others by the things they fail to do—some by exciting enthusiastic hopes and others by arousing panic fears. As a monumental failure, Mr. Bryan enters exactly the society to which glittering success would have given him access, and he beams on his titled entertainers and his titled entertainers beam on him exactly as though he were the paragon of economic and political orthodoxy instead of the type and exemplar of doctrines utterly and universally discredited. With a clean shave and a reputation for meaning well, combined with the elasticity and the insensitiveness of a pneumatic tire, a man, it seems, can go from Lincoln, Neb., to London, England, and have a mighty good time all along the road as well as at both ends of it. But there—we who know Mr. Bryan as well as a public man, or a man who tried to be public, can be known, all have a mysterious and unconquerable liking for him—a liking that was not materially affected even by the recent revelations as to his curiously broad views as to what a lawyer can do while making a client's will—and it is not for us to mow and gibber at a tendency on the part of Britons to treat him as an eminent American visitor. Somehow or other, he is eminent, he is American, and obviously he is a visitor. The yearning to have everything explained is a very inconvenient one. Investigated deeply enough, few things are explicable, and simply because some things need explanation a little more than others is no reason for putting them in a class by themselves.

—Our regret, already expressed, that the rumors as to the loss of the Cedric were put in circulation should not be interpreted as acquiescence in the too common opinion that the newspapers are always publishing sensational stories, only to contradict them the next day, and that one can never trust what one sees in the newspapers. The report about the Cedric, or, rather, the news that such a report had been put in circulation in Liverpool, was just as much news, and just as legitimate news, as any that a paper could print. It was a fact about which there was no question whatever, and the only duty of the papers was to present it for exactly what it was worth. This they did, so far as we have noticed, in no case attempting to give the story a value it did not possess or to excite unnecessary fears. The circumstance that the story was in all probability false was not concealed; it was, on the contrary, emphasized, and when the Cedric steamed calmly into port the newspapers hastened to allay the fears that had been aroused, not by themselves, but by mysterious persons who probably had no ill-intentions in what they did and only distributed unintentionally exaggerated deductions from misunderstood information. Rumors have their value, even before their truth or falsity has been determined. To conceal them would often be to invite inconveniences, losses, or dangers which their wide promulgation sometimes gives opportunity for preventing, and against the instances when their publication excites alarm that turns out to have been unnecessary should be balanced the other instances, at least as numerous, when it gives opportunity to take needed precautions or to make needed preparations. The newspapers do not print stories just to deny them the next day; they tell the history of the moments as they pass, and accuracy in performing that enormously useful task involves the frequent narration of fears and hopes that are never justified by the event.

—New York cabmen are taking most perilous chances in inflicting new inconveniences upon the few patrons whom they have cared to serve. Possibly enough, the rewards of the hireling cabman are inadequate to meet his desires, or even his needs, and his hours may be painfully long, but his conduct has not been such as to excite the slightest public sympathy with his woes, and he will be lucky, indeed, if advantage of his voluntary idleness be not seized by somebody to start the sort of a cab service that New York has long needed and never had. We have been told a thousand times that cheap cabs were impossible here, but no satisfactory explanation of the impossibility had ever been offered, and it is the general impression that when there is a will the way can soon be found.

ILLITERACY IN IMMIGRANTS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If you will permit me to say so, it seems to me you wholly mistake the purpose of the illiteracy test for immigrants.

You make the point that brawn and good will, the qualities most needed in newcomers, are not well measured by literacy. Obviously not. But to bring any real weight to your argument you would have to show that these qualities were uniformly barred by the test. This, of course, you cannot do.

The fallacy—and it is not an uncommon one—is in supposing that the chief desire of those who urge the illiteracy test is to secure "educated" rather than vigorous immigrants. On the contrary, their reasoning is this:

(1) Certain immigrants, generally acknowledged to be undesirable, are now admitted.

(2) The distinguishing characteristics of these immigrants are: (a) Their nationality. (b) Their lack of means. (c) Their illiteracy.

(3) Qualities c and b cannot, for certain reasons, be made the basis of a test. Hence a is chosen.

This is as if one were to discover that criminals were generally bowlegged; and thereafter Congress were to deny entrance to all bowlegged persons. The purpose would not be to secure straight-legged immigrants, but to exclude the qualities known to go with the opposite kind. That a more comely race would be insured would be but an incident.

So with illiteracy. We don't so much care for literate immigrants! We do care that we shan't get the qualities that go with illiteracy.

R. C. R.

New York, Nov. 25, 1903.

CHURCH ATTENDANCE QUESTION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your discussion of the relative church attendance of Catholics and Protestants the latter do not appear to good advantage. Has it occurred to those who conducted the investigation, or to those who have generalised from their reports, that there might be some facts that, if properly related, would throw a different light on the whole subject?

The morning services alone were taken into consideration. How many of the Catholic Churches in that district have evening services? In how many Protestant Churches in that district were the evening audiences large enough to warrant a revision of the ratios announced?

In my own district a canvass of the morning services would probably show about the same results as did the one under discussion, but in the evening every Protestant Church is open, with a fair audience, while the Catholic Churches are usually closed. In a word, the Catholics attend church in the morning, while the Protestants have a choice between the two services.

It seems fair to call attention to this factor in the problem. How important a factor it is can be shown only by a fair investigation.

ALVAH E. KNAPP.

New York, Nov. 24, 1903.

"GERMAN-AMERICAN" CITIZENS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am greatly pleased with your article under "Topics of the Times" in your issue of Nov. 24, referring to Dr. Anderson's address to the United German Societies.

There is not and there cannot be a German-American citizen. He is either a German and not a citizen or he is an American. A German-born American should seek to have no other liberties or legislation than those desired by and for Americans. He should use his influence and vote as an American, for whatever he considers for the best interest of America and Americans, municipal, State, and National.

A GERMAN-BORN AMERICAN.

New York City, Nov. 24, 1903.

Left-Over Tammany Posters.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As I fare to and from my daily work I am wondering if Tammany will some day get around to taking down the straggling left-overs of its campaign placards. Having borne for some weeks past, with as much of patience as one could muster, the exhibition of what has impressed one as dull, tiresome misrepresentation and falsehood, therein displayed, may one not, now that election is over, look for a clearing away of the nuisance? Surely Tammany would not wish to give an impression of inactivity, inefficiency, or anything of that kind!

A WORKING WOMAN.

New York, Nov. 23, 1903.

NUGGETS.

The Missing Link.

"There's a genuine missing link up in Pennsylvania."

"Really? What is it?"

"An old coal mine caved in under the Anthracite Club's golf course."—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Art.

Flinders—Casey's bartender is a great artist.

Flinders—Is that so?

Flinders—Yes; he drew a glass of beer to-day so naturally that I drank it.—Chicago News.

Observed a Coolness.

Count Boylon de Bakkovisnek (to his rich American bride)—How does madam like ze climate of my countree?

His Bride—So far as your relatives represent it, Count, I find it decidedly frigid.—Chicago Tribune.

Mixed Qualities.

Pahson—Brudder Baxter's got some good points; he 'tends church and c'tributes generous to de suppoht ob de Gospel. But he's got some woful bad habits, too; he plays craps an' fills hisself wif intoxicatin' stimbulants.

Deacon—Dat's sr fack. His good impulsions am done offset by his bad habitations.—Kansas City Journal.

REPUBLICS WHILE YOU WAIT.

W. T. Talbott in New Orleans Times-Democrat.

From no mountain height of Freedom
Was our glorious flag unfurled,
And we sought no grand stand plaudits,
Firing shots heard round the world.
Times have changed since gory heroes
Of their rights for country bragged;
'Mid no war shouts rose our standard,
But our courage never flagged.

For we sat in secret conclave
When we built us up a State,
Sons of freedom, cool and cautious,
Shrewd, wise and up to date;
Laid our wires with skill artistic,
Planning 'gainst untimely slips,
With much faith in business methods
And an Uncle who has ships.

No long list of dead and wounded
Glorifies our virgin scroll,
Though 'gainst the Constitution
We set out for freedom's goal;
But we've shown how modern heroes,
Free from wild unseemly hate,
Can, without undue excitement,
Build republics while you wait.

BALFOUR WARY OF RUSSIA

Says Kitchener Is in His Right Place in India.

Defense of the Indian Frontier the Chief British Military Problem—Reply to Attacks on War Office.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—Premier Balfour, in a speech last night, expressed in pointed language the universal British apprehension of Russian aggression, especially in relation to India.

The Premier presided at the annual banquet of the United Service Club. He avoided the fiscal question, and his address was devoted chiefly to War Office reform. He said he hoped that the War Office Advisory Committee would quickly evolve a satisfactory result from its investigations.

Mr. Balfour defended the Secretary of State for War, who, he said, had to face a more complex problem than that now before the War Minister of any other nation on account of the vast scope of British territory. He blamed the Liberal predecessors of the present Government for their deliberate policy of starving the army, which policy had resulted in the difficulties experienced in the South African war, notwithstanding the efforts of the present Government, which did its utmost to bring the army up to an efficient standard. He contended that the army under the Unionist Government, operating through Lord Lansdowne and Lord Wolseley, had performed a feat in South Africa that no other nation had ever attempted, but, he said, no enthusiastic gratitude had been displayed to those who were responsible for this result.

If, said the Premier, the army, in the condition in which it had been left by Lord Rosebery's administration, had had to go through the South African campaign it would have met with illimitable disasters.

Mr. Balfour said it was not his intention to apologize, because he did not consider that apology was necessary, but when he found Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman and Lord Rosebery denouncing the present Government's military policy and thought of their own conduct of military affairs he "felt his gorge rise." He thought that for very shame the members of the Rosebery Government would have preserved a discreet silence. He did not wish to minimize the magnitude of the miscalculation which had been made in South Africa, but it was a miscalculation of which the whole British military profession was alike guilty, if guilty was the word, and it was not due to maladministration of the War Office.

In regard to the future, Premier Balfour said he did not believe that a large army was required for home defense. The great military problem was the defense of the large Indian frontier against the great, and, he was glad to think, friendly, Empire of Russia.

For that reason, said the Premier, he emphatically replied to those who wanted Lord Kitchener in London at the head of the army that the Himalayas was where the General ought to be.

In conclusion the Premier maintained that conscription never had been and never could be used to defend outlying possessions. In the ultimate resort Great Britain must depend upon the free will of a free people. There was needed an elastic organization able to utilize the enthusiasm of the whole empire. He did not believe that the empire would shrink from the making of necessary sacrifices or be inadequate for the greatest strain its patriotism might endure, if only all the component parts of the empire could be harmoniously united for some scheme of defense, not dependent upon the War Office alone, but drawing its strength from all the great self-governing colonies.

SPANISH-VENEZUELAN DISPUTE.

Madrid Government Withdraws the Exequatura of All Venezuelan Consuls in Spain.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—Spain has taken the first step toward a breach of relations with Venezuela.

The State Department has been notified that the Madrid Government has withdrawn the exequatura of all Venezuelan Consuls in Spain.

It is surmised that this action is taken because of the ill-treatment accorded to the Spanish Minister to Venezuela as a result of the Mexican-Venezuelan arbitration and of the disrespect shown to the Spanish Consul at La Guayra.

It is said that the two arbitrators, one from Mexico and the other from Venezuela, reached an agreement awarding about $400,000 to Mexico, but that the Venezuelan arbitrator was obliged by President Castro to withdraw from the agreement. Thereupon the Spanish Minister at Caracas, who was the umpire, concurred in the Mexican contentions, with the result that he was immediately made the target for such abuse as to force him hastily to leave the country.

Just before this incident the Spanish Consul at La Guayra was discourteously treated by the Venezuelan authorities at that port, and the two incidents combined are believed to have overtaxed the patience of the Spanish Government.

ANXIETY FOR THE CZARINA.

Ear Inflammation Does Not Yield, and Operation May Be Necessary.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 27.—The Czarina's condition causes some alarm here, as the inflammation of her ear does not yield to treatment, and it is feared that an operation may be necessary.

The Czar has decided not to bring the Czarina to St. Petersburg, fearing she may take cold on the journey, and her Majesty will remain in Russian Poland until all danger is passed.

The papers here give no details of the Czarina's illness beyond the official bulletins.

The folowing bulletin was issued to-day:

"Her Majesty's temperature last evening was 99.14, pulse 68. The temperature this morning was 98.6, pulse 66. Her Majesty slept well during the night and was free from pain.

"The discharge from the ear continues in a normal way, and the general condition of her Majesty is good."

BERLIN, Nov. 27.—The statement published by a news agency in the United States to-day to the effect that Die Morgen Post had confirmed reports that the Czarina is not suffering from inflammation of the ear, but from the effects of strychnine placed in the food for the royal table by Nihilists, who thus attempted to kill the Czar, is untrue, and the report is considered preposterous.

Die Morgen Post merely noted a rumor published in the Polish press that the death of the Princess Elizabeth, daughter of the Grand Duke of Hesse, was caused by the eating of decayed oysters. Die Morgen Post, in referring to this rumor, made no mention whatever of the Czar or the Czarina.

MEAN TO STOP OVERCROWDING.

London Authorities Arresting Not Only Car Conductors, but Passengers.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—The North London authorities have adopted a novel method for stopping the overcrowding of street cars.

Finding that the arrest and fining of conductors was insufficient, they are now resorting to the arrest of passengers, including women, whom the Magistrates fine for "aiding and abetting" conductors in contravening the anti-crowding law.

Protests Against American Lynchings.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 27.—The International Socialist Bureau has issued a manifesto protesting against the lynching of negroes in the United States and urging the American working people "not to permit the governing classes to divert their attention from the social question by encouraging racial war." The manifesto is signed by delegates from all countries.

LONG TRIAL AT KISHINEFF.

Several More Days Will Be Taken Up with Preliminaries—A Number of Witnesses Missing.

London Times—New York Times Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—Little progress has been made in the trial at Kishineff, (which began on Nov. 19,) says a dispatch from Kieff to The Times. Several days more will be taken up with preliminaries.

Many prominent lawyers are arriving at Kishineff. A considerable number of witnesses are missing.

It is anticipated that the sentences on those rioters who are charged with murder will be exemplary. Nevertheless the dissatisfaction of the Russian Jews at the exclusion from the charge sheet of the names of many instigators of the massacre is more pronounced than ever.

The Jews think that the transportation of uncouth moujiks and ignorant artisans will have no real educational effect in quarters which most require a deterrent.

KAISER AIDS THE MACEDONIANS.

London Times—New York Times Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—The Sofia correspondent of The Times says the German Emperor has sent Princess Clementine 2,000f. for the relief of the Macedonian refugees, with an autograph letter expressing commiseration for their sufferings.

MR. BRYAN AT NOTTINGHAM.

Speaks to Children and Tells Them Schools Are the Greatest Manufacturing Establishments in World.

London Times—New York Times Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—The Times says that William Jennings Bryan visited Nottingham yesterday as the guest of the Mayor of that city, whom he met on the voyage from America.

Speaking to the Board School children, Mr. Bryan said a school was a manufacturing establishment more important than any which turned out iron or cotton. Schools were the greatest manufacturing establishments in the world, for they dealt with priceless raw material and turned out a finished product above value.

TROOPS CHARGE IRREDENTISTS

Students Try to Attack the Austrian Embassy and Consulate in Rome.

ROME, Nov. 27.—Students of the university endeavored to organize a demonstration to-day at the Quirinal in favor of the King, but with an anti-Austrian character.

The police broke up the gathering, and then the students rushed toward the Austrian Embassy and the Austrian Consulate, where they were received by troops, who charged them with drawn bayonets.

Struggles between the students and the troops ensued, and several arrests were made, while the crowd continued to cry "Down with Francis Joseph! Let us break up the Triple Alliance," and to sing the Garibaldian Hymn.

There was great enthusiasm in the law courts to-day when a student, who was arrested yesterday for having struck a policeman and smashed his helmet, was acquitted.

Similar demonstrations occurred to-day in other of the principal towns of Italy, especially in Florence and Turin, in the latter city the university has been closed.

At Florence two Austrian flags were buried in the public square amid a scene of great enthusiasm and the frantic cries of the demonstrators.

DOMINICAN DEMAND REFUSED.

United States Minister Insists on the Carrying Out of the Agreement Made by Wos y Gil.

SANTO DOMINGO, Nov. 27.—United States Minister Powell to-day refused to acknowledge the provisional Government, and also denied its demand for the withdrawal of ex-Finance Minister Calvan, who, with Judge George Gray of Delaware, was appointed to arbitrate the Santo Domingo Improvement Company matter.

Minister Powell told the provisional Government that the question of arbitrating the claims of the Improvement Company was now closed and could not be reopened; that the Board of Arbitration was now fully constituted, according to the conditions of the protocol; that the board would convene and its members proceed to the consideration of the issues presented by both parties, and that its decision would be final. He added that the United States Government could not and would not interfere in any manner with the composition of the Arbitration Board named by the Government of President Wos y Gil.

The Germany Government placed the cruiser Falke at the disposal of Gen. Wos y Gil, who, accompanied by ex-Ministers Brache and Espaillat, sailed this afternoon on the Falke for Porto Rico.

The French and Belgian Ministers have energetically protested against the decree of the provisional Government recognizing only the floating debt, and leaving other foreign claims pending.

The troops are gradually leaving and quiet prevails.

LEONIDAS HUBBARD MAY BE SAFE

Natives of Labrador Think That He and His Party Are Alive.

MONTREAL, Nov. 27.—The Rev. Frederick Swindlehurst, a missionary at Missanabie, Labrador, writes to The Montreal Star under date of Nov. 24 saying that the natives he has met all think that Leonidas Hubbard and his party are alive and have pushed on to the Hudson Bay post at Nitchekwan.

If this is so the expedition will not be heard from until next June.

THE MILWAUKEE ARCHBISHOPRIC.

Pope Pius Ratifies the Nomination of Bishop Messmer of Green Bay.

ROME, Nov. 27.—The Prefect of the Propaganda, Cardinal Gotti, to-day submitted to the Pope the name of Bishop Messmer of Green Bay, Wis., as the choice of the Propaganda for Archbishop of Milwaukee, in succession to the late Archbishop Katzer.

The Pontiff ratified the nomination.

FAIR WILL TRIAL IN PARIS.

Special Commissioner Eisler Will Begin to Hear Testimony To-day.

PARIS, Nov. 27.—The trial of the Fair case begins to-morrow before D. B. Eisler, the Special Commissioner appointed by the New York courts, who has arrived here to take testimony. A temporary tribunal has been established at the law offices of Velois, Hyde & Harper. Mr. Beekman of New York has reached Paris to assist on behalf of the relatives of Mrs. Fair.

The witnesses include the doctor who saw the Fairs soon after their death and the lodgekeeper and his wife who were at the scene of the accident.

The testimony will be similar to that heretofore given in the depositions, but the witnesses will now undergo cross-examination.

Portuguese King to Visit South Africa.

CAPE TOWN, Nov. 27.—The King of Portugal is expected to arrive at Delagoa Bay in March on a visit to the African colonies.

JAPANESE ARE IMPATIENT

Trouble Feared if Russia's Answer is Much Longer Delayed.

Negotiations as to Korea So Far Without Result—Delay Caused by Czarina's Illness—Russia Resents American Pressure.

TOKIO, Nov. 27.—There has been no alteration in the relations of Japan and Russia concerning the Far Eastern situation.

Leading organs urge the Government to press Russia for an answer to its demands regarding Korea. There are indications that should the answer of the Russian Government be much longer delayed it will be difficult to repress the impatience of the army and navy.

In circles supposed to be well informed it is believed that the Russian answer will reach Tokio before Dec. 6, the date of the assembling of the Diet.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 27.—The prolongation of the Russo-Japanese negotiations at Tokio, which have been delayed by Viceroy Alexieff's return to St. Petersburg, is due to the inability to reach an understanding regarding Korea.

Tentative terms on the subject of Manchuria have been settled. Japan recognises Russia's dominant interests and agrees not to place obstacles in the way of the solution of the problem. While still maintaining the ultimate recognition of her treaty rights, open ports, and the integrity of Chinese sovereignty, Japan is content to leave these questions in abeyance, so as not to embarrass Russia.

In return Japan insists on the recognition of her influence in Korea and the opening of Yongam-Pho or other ports to foreign trade. Russia is willing to concede something, but she opposes the opening of Yongam-Pho, on account of its proximity to the mouth of the Yalu River, on the ground that it would threaten her interests and complicate her difficulties in Manchuria.

Any temporary suspension of the negotiations at Tokio, it is explained here, is due to the situation at Skierniewice, Russian Poland, where the Czarina lies ill, and where Admiral Alexieff's propositions have been forwarded for the consideration of the Czar. Reports on many important matters have been there for ten days, awaiting his Majesty's decision.

Russia is doing everything possible to bring the negotiations to a conclusion. Viceroy Alexieff has the Czar's orders to this effect. Russia believes it wise to press matters while Japan is in a pacific mood, which is attributed to foreign counsel.

The chief fear expressed here is that the moral effect of the United States's continuous pressure in connection with the open door policy will lead Japan to rashness. The attitude of the United States causes much nervousness and some resentment.

The Russian view is that no good reason exists why the United States should become involved in a quarrel at the instigation of Russia's enemies, when her interests, comparatively insignificant, are not yet invaded.

The sudden flash of anger in China over the Russian reoccupation of Mukden because it is the old burial place of the ancestors of the present dynasty, is not considered grave, as China's impotency is recognised. Nevertheless all steps will be taken to avoid a rupture, as China's friendship is needed for the future.

Despite the conviction here that the crisis has passed for the Winter, Russia is taking nothing for granted. Three-quarters of her fleet is massed in or moving to the Pacific. Practically nothing is left on the European side.

Travelers who have just returned from Port Arthur report that the trains going eastward are still filled with troops and war munitions. It is estimated that Russia now has more than 150,000 troops east of Baikal, prepared for eventualities.

A telegram from Port Arthur says Yuan-Shi-Kai, the Governor of Pe-chi-Li Province, is expected in the Province of Mukden at the end of this month to negotiate with the Russians.

THE LATE DUC D'URSEL.

Although Head of an Ancient House, He Was a Statesman of Progressive Ideas.

Foreign Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 17.—The death of the Duc d'Ursel, President of the Belgian Senate, removes from the field of Belgian politics the most liberal minded of Conservative leaders.

Although the head of one of the most aristocratic families of the old Belgian noblesse, the Duke was the first of his party to see that the old-time Conservatism had served its day forever in Belgium and that the only hope for the Catholic Party was to follow a sincerely democratic path. Throughout his political career he did everything in his power to make his democratic ideas prevail among his party, and in this he was to a great extent successful.

The Duc d'Ursel was one of the earliest advocates of the system of minority representation in Parliament, which has now been adopted in Belgium. The Duke made a deep study of social and labor questions, and published, among other works, "Le Politique Sociale." He was the only statesman in Belgium who was popular with all classes and with every political party. The Socialist People and every Liberal organ in Belgium render homage to the services rendered by the Duke to the cause of democracy.

The Hôtel d'Ursel, the home of the d'Ursel family in Brussels, is one of the most famous landmarks in the capital, and has been occupied without interruption by the family since the sixteenth century.

NO HORSES FROM KING EDWARD

Declines Invitation to Send Some of His Racers to St. Louis Exposition.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—King Edward has decided that he is unable to accept the invitation to send some of his horses to the St. Louis Exposition. The declination is accompanied by an expression of much regret, but it is explained that his Majesty has made it an invariable rule not to enter horses in handicap races.

SOCIALIST GAINS IN BERLIN.

BERLIN, Nov. 27.—Elections for members of the Berlin Municipal Council to-day resulted in large Socialistic gains. The voting was exclusively by electors of the third class in about one-third of the wards.

Out of sixteen seats Socialists were elected to twelve, as against seven in the present Council.

The elections, like those for members of the Reichstag, indicate that the poorer classes of Berlin are rapidly deserting Liberalism for Socialism.

Fire Chief Purroy to Hold On.

Supervisor Hervey of The City Record yesterday received a notice from Secretary Briscoe of the Civil Service Commission that the examination for a new Chief of the Fire Department, advertised to take place on Monday, has been postponed "without date." When the date for the examination was first advertised it was taken to indicate that Chief Purroy was to retire, and the announcement of Secretary Briscoe was something of a surprise.

Funeral of Charles Brush Tooker.

The funeral services of Charles Brush Tooker, who died on Thursday night at his home in the Graham Court, Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, will be held to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock at the Second Collegiate Church, Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Seventeenth Street. The interment will be on Monday at Kingston, N. Y. Mr. Tooker was born in 1830 at Newburg, N. Y., not Kingston, as incorrectly stated in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday. He leaves a widow and one adopted son.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Nearly all the house parties are being continued and there is nothing of importance happening in society at this week end. The guests for Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt's house party at Idle Hour start this morning. Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish will keep their guests at Garrison's-on-Hudson over Sunday.

***

The wedding of George G. McMurtry, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. George G. McMurtry, (Miss Clara Lothrop,) and Miss Mabel C. Post, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Seton Post, (Miss Alice L. Morgan,) will take place on Wednesday, Dec. 16, at the residence of the bride's parents, Flushing, L. I. Miss Post's sister, Miss Ethel M. Post, will be her maid of honor. Mr. McMurtry, who will give his bachelor dinner at Delmonico's on Dec. 11, has not decided on his best man and ushers.

***

Mrs. Morton Redmond will give a reception at her residence, 16 West Sixteenth Street, on Saturday afternoon, Dec. 5, to introduce her cousin, Miss Ione Page. Miss Page is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Howard Page, (Miss Mildred A. Mitchell.) Miss Page's mother being in mourning, Mrs. Redmond is giving the coming-out reception.

***

Miss Ruth Ashmore, who is to have a coming-out tea given her on Dec. 5 by her mother, Mrs. Townsend Ashmore, will have the Misses Anita Peabody, Dorothy Roosevelt, Stephanie de Neufville, Bessie Moulton, Louise Jackson, Annie R. Tinker, Margaret Smallwood, and Mabel Jones to assist her in receiving.

***

The wedding will be celebrated in Grace Church this afternoon of Miss Elizabeth Paulson Gillespie, daughter of Mrs. John Gillespie, and Percy Waldron Crane at 4:30 o'clock. Mrs. A. Gross McConnell of Pittsburg and Mrs. Howard Caswell Smith of New York will attend the bride. Roger Sherman Baldwin, Michael Gavin, W. F. Gibson, Samuel McLean Loweree, John C. Gillespie, and C. A. Gilbert are to be the ushers. Howard Caswell Smith will be the best man.

***

No date has been set for the wedding of Miss Bessie Moulton, daughter of Mrs. Arthur J. Moulton, and John H. Auerbach, son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph S. Auerbach. Mr. Auerbach is at Princeton and will not finish his college course inside of two years.

***

Mrs. Henry Seligman of 30 West Fifty-sixth Street will introduce her daughter at a reception this afternoon.

***

Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Bishop, who arrived in the Cedric from Europe, are to be the guests for the present of Mr. Bishop's mother, Mrs. H. R. Bishop, at 881 Fifth Avenue.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Roosevelt, who arrived on the Cedric, are at 583 Fifth Avenue, their town residence.

***

A song recital will be given this evening by David Bispham, for the benefit of the Jennie Clarkson Home, in the Waldorf-Astoria ballroom. Among the patrons and patronesses are John D. Rockefeller, John Alvin Young, William Nelson Cromwell, Frank Dickerson, Mrs. William R. Clarkson, Mrs. Charles H. Caldwell, Mrs. Daniel Bates, Mrs. W. R. Graves, Mrs. William Merrill, Mrs. Charles W. Sanders, Mrs. R. P. Johnston, and Mrs. John F. Steeves.

***

Mrs. Francis Ormond French, mother of Lady Cheylesmore and Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt, sails to-day on the St. Paul for England. On the same ship are Mr. and Mrs. Devereux Emmet, John Kane, William Kane, and Gen. W. H. Carter.

***

The first of the Friday Assemblies was danced at Delmonico's last evening. Mrs. Wendell C. Phillips, Mrs. Samuel Francis Adams, Mrs. Bradley L. Eaton, Mrs. James Griswold Wentz, and others received.

IN THE SHOPS.

One of the prettiest things in the way of possible Christmas presents is an opera glass bag. There are all sorts and kinds of them—that is to say, in the way of the silk outside—and they all cost $1 apiece. They are in pretty little striped flowered silks, many of them, some in plaids and others in brocadelike materials, with the soft, invisible designs. Others are in plain colors, and still others in black. They are full bags, gathered with cords to two slender metal bars at the top, these finished each with a fancy quirl at the end. Some of the bars are gold and others a white silver in finish. They are among the most reasonable of the pretty Christmas presents when one wishes to go as high as $1.

Other opera glass bags which are more serviceable and cost a little more, $1.50, are bead bags. They are called opera glass bags, but, as a matter of fact, they can be used for anything and are more in the style of a regular wrist bag. They are the knitted or crocheted bags—woven, perhaps one should say, for they are probably made by machine—gray and black, and with steel and black beads. These are put on in small conventional designs. The bags are square-cornered, deeper than they are broad, and drawn up an inch or so below the top.

***

There is something to take the place of house slippers for a man, and they are much more worth while than the ordinary slipper, for they will keep the ankles warm or protect them, and that is not a bad idea even in a warm house. These new lounging shoes have the effect of the old-fashioned high boot cut off to about the ordinary walking shoe height. They are of soft leather, with a light sole, and come in tan—these are very pretty—black, and a gorgeous pair is of bright red, with a narrow turnback piece at the top of black. The shoes—if that is what they call them—cost from $4 to $6. The tan shoes are $4 and the red $5. The tops are soft and flare sufficiently so that they can be drawn on without difficulty.

***

Something new in the way of a calendar is a large card of a brownish tint set with twelve pictures of as many pretty maidens, not the ordinary picture-card girl, but one who looks as if she might really be one of the young man's friends. The bachelor and his reverie are at one side of the card; at the other end is a big interrogation point, and at the lower edge, below the pictures of the pretty maidens, are the words, "Which shall it be?" Isn't a suggestive calendar like that worth 70 cents? There is a calendar month by the side of each young woman.

***

Another pretty calendar is one which is headed "Chips of the Old Block." It is a long card, narrow for its width, and set on to it, one above the other, are pictures of the "chips," three of them, looking as if they were—as possibly they may be—actual photographs of a nice small boy.

***

Something quite new in the way of a bonbon box is that and a jack-in-the-box combined. The box is a rather large, square one, a trifle higher than it is broad, having the effect of being fastened on the outside with leather straps. Open the box and up jumps Jack, who occupies a little less than half of it, the rest being given up to the bonbons. The box costs 48 cents.

***

Still another bonbon box is a new style of camera. There have been cameras and cameras used for this purpose, but this one actually develops a picture. Try to lift the top of the box and it presses a button on the inside, releases an elastic band on the outside, and a door flies open in front, and there is a mirror in which the recipient of this pretty present sees her—it is probably her—own face. The box costs 25 cents. The mirror lens does not always work, for the button may possibly not operate in this simple mechanism, but there is the opportunity to try, try again. This is one of the most attractive trinkets of its kind.

MRS. KEMP AGAIN A BRIDE

Becomes Mrs. Hollis H. Hunnewell as Soon as Divorced.

Ceremony Performed at Newport by the Judge Who Awarded the Decree.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Nov. 27.—Mary Isabelle Kemp received to-day the formal decree granting her a full divorce from Arthur T. Kemp, and within two hours was married to Hollis H. Hunnewell, the same Supreme Court Justice who granted the divorce performing the marriage ceremony.

Mrs. Kemp's petition for divorce was heard in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court last May, Associate Justice Edward C. Dubois presiding, the grounds alleged for divorce being neglect to provide necessities for his wife for a period of one year. The petition was uncontested, although Mr. Kemp was represented at the hearing by counsel.

Under the new Rhode Island law a final decree of divorce cannot be granted until six months from date of hearing of the petition, and the case remains open during the six months for additional testimony if the petitioner or respondent wishes to present it.

This morning at 11 o'clock Judge Dubois held a special session of court, the six months having expired, and gave final decrees in a number of cases. Neither Mr. nor Mrs. Kemp was in court, and the decree was given to Col. Samuel R. Honey, Mrs. Kemp's counsel, bearing the written consent of Francis B. Peckham, Mr. Kemp's counsel.

As soon as the decree was entered, and word was sent to Mrs. Kemp she and Mr. Hunnewell went to the City Clerk's office and secured the necessary marriage license. They then drove to the Greer cottage, on Catherine Street, where Mrs. Kemp and her mother, Mrs. Isabelle Neilson, have had apartments for two months, and preparations for the marriage ceremony were at once completed.

Judge Dubois, after closing court, was driven to the cottage, and before a small company performed the marriage ceremony. There was little besides the reading of the prescribed legal form for the marriage, Frederic Gebhard, uncle of the bride, giving her in marriage.

The company at the ceremony included Mrs. Neilson, mother of the bride; Jules B. Neilson, her brother; Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt, her sister; Mr. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Duncan Elliott, Max Agassiz, and Col. Honey.

After the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Hunnewell, accompanied by Judge Dubois, Mrs. Elliott, Mr. Agassiz, and Mr. Neilson, drove to the Muenchinger King cottage, where an informal wedding breakfast was served. The tables were decorated with lilies of the valley and ferns.

At the conclusion of the breakfast Mrs. Hunnewell returned to the Greer cottage and prepared for her journey. When she left the house she wore a mouse-colored gown and hat with a coat of moleskin. Mr. and Mrs. Hunnewell left on the 3 o'clock train for Boston, being accompanied to the station by Mrs. Elliott and Mr. Agassiz. They will start in a few days on a trip around the world, proposing to make a long stay in China.

The present Mrs. Hollis H. Hunnewell was Miss Mary Isabelle Neilson, the eldest of the three children of Mrs. Frederick Neilson of 100 Fifth Avenue. Mrs. Neilson was Miss Isabelle Gebhard. She married Frederick Neilson, a well-known man about town, from whom she was divorced in 1887. He died the year following.

Miss Mary Isabelle Neilson, known in society as "Baby Belle," is a tall, handsome young woman. She made her début in New York society in 1896. She was married to Arthur T. Kemp at the residence of her mother in April, 1897, by the late Archbishop Corrigan. One child was born, a girl, now about six years old, and known as "Chiffon" Kemp. About two years ago a break took place between Arthur Kemp and his wife, and in the Spring of 1902 she went to Old Point Comfort, Va. She has never lived with Mr. Kemp since that time.

Just about the same time Mrs. Hollis Hunnewell began proceedings for divorce from her husband, who is a member of a well-known Boston family and the brother of Mrs. Victor Sorchan. The divorce was granted Mrs. Hunnewell in October last year, and this Spring she married John Stansbury Tooker in Europe.

Mr. Kemp a few weeks ago took his little daughter and placed her in charge of his sister, Miss Kemp, who sailed with the child for Europe. Miss Kemp lives in Rome. It was known that Mr. Hunnewell and Mrs. Kemp were to be married as soon as the decree of divorce had been signed. Mrs. Kemp and Mr. Hunnewell were at Lenox together last Summer, and the engagement was definitely announced from there in October.

Mrs. Hunnewell's younger sister, Cathleen, married in the Spring Reginald C. Vanderbilt, the youngest son of Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Sr. Her brother, Jules Blano Neilson, is unmarried.

Perkins—Rogers.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Nov. 27.—Albert Perkins of New York and Miss Marian Nancy Rogers of this city were married at noon to-day at the home of the bride's parents in John Street, the company being limited to members of the family and immediate friends. The Rev. John Depeau officiated. The bridegroom is a member of the Law Department of the City of New York and a son of the late Albert C. Perkins of Brooklyn.

The bride is the youngest daughter of Samuel T. Rogers. After graduating in the Theological High School, she entered Smith's College and later studied at Yale, where she received her Ph. D. degree. She completed her education at Oxford and Heidelberg.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Nov. 27.—Mr. and Mrs. W. Storrs Wells, Miss Natalie Wells, Mr. and Mrs. J. Lorimer Worden, Mr. and Mrs. P. M. Murray, Horace Trumbauer, and Heyward Cutting of New York, Mrs. Windrance of Boston, and Mrs. D. M. Fiske of Chicago are at the Muenchinger King and Hill Top cottages.

Col. and Mrs. Reginald Norman will sail next Friday for Italy to join Mrs. George H. Norman.

Ernest J. Dennen, acting rector of Trinity Church, and his bride returned to-night from their wedding trip and are at the Hayden cottage on Beach Street, where they will reside.

Major and Mrs. Theo K. Gibbs went to New York to-day for the Winter.

Mrs. P. A. Clark, who has been occupying Willow Bank cottage since early Autumn, closed her Newport season to-day and went to New York.

Mrs. Stuyvesant Leroy and Mrs. Amos T. French went to New York to-day for the Winter.

Mr. and Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt will remain at Sandy Point farm until Dec. 15. Miss Isabelle May of Washington is guest of Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt.

Mrs. Jarvis of Hartford is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. C. L. F. Robinson.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

The Rev. William Charles Roberts.

DANVILLE, Ky., Nov. 27.—The Rev. William Charles Roberts, President of Central University, died to-day of paralysis. It was principally through his efforts that Central University and Center College were consolidated four years ago.

Dr. Roberts, who was born in Aberystwyth, Wales, in 1832, was distinguished as a philologist. He came to this country with his parents when he was a boy, and earned an education for himself at Princeton, where he was graduated in 1855. Three years later he was graduated from Princeton Seminary.

During the early years of his ministry in the Presbyterian Church he was offered the chair of Greek in Delaware College, the chair of Hebrew in the McCormick Theological Seminary, the Presidency of Rutgers College, and the chair of theology in the Allegheny Seminary.

He remained in charge of several churches, however, and in 1886 became President of Lake Forest University, where he rearranged the curriculum and added $1,000,000 to the funds. He became President of Centre College in 1898.

He was named Moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in 1889, and was a member of the General Councils of the Reformed Churches at Glasgow in 1896, and at Belfast and Edinburgh previous to that time. He was for twenty years Trustee of Princeton and Chairman of the Committee on Curriculum. He was a Fellow of the American Geographical Society, and the American Academy of Political and Social Science.

James Gascoine.

James Gascoine, President of the People's Bank, in Brooklyn, died yesterday at his home, 1,223 Bushwick Avenue, in his sixtieth year. He began his business career in a grocery store at the corner of Carlton and Atlantic Avenues. Later he started a dairy farm at Glendale, L. I. Afterward he became a partner in the real estate firm of Cosine & Gascoine, which is credited with having built from 800 to 1,000 houses in the old Eighteenth Ward and in East New York.

When the People's Bank was opened, in May, 1893, Mr. Gascoine was unanimously chosen as its President, a position which he retained until his death. During Mayor Wurster's administration he served as Excise Commissioner. He was active in the movement for the construction of the new Williamsburg Bridge. He was a Trustee of the Eastern District Savings Bank and a member of the Union League Club, the Bushwick Club, and the Eastern District Turn Verein.

Mr. Gascoine had suffered for several years from Bright's disease, although the immediate cause of his death was cerebral hemorrhage. He is survived by two daughters, both married.

The funeral services will be held at 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon at the Bushwick Avenue house.

William Curtiss Kellogg.

William Curtiss Kellogg, a member of the banking firm of Kellogg, Foster & Adams, with offices at 2 Wall Street, died last night at his home, 9 Monroe Place, Brooklyn. Mr. Kellogg was born in Fairfield, Conn., sixty-one years ago, and was a veteran of the civil war. He was a member of the Stock Exchange, the Chamber of Commerce, and the Hamilton Club.

He also was President of the Brooklyn Children's Aid Society, a member of the Advisory Board of the Brooklyn Orphan Asylum, and the Board of Directors of the Brooklyn Home for Consumptives, the Society for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor, and the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities. He was President of the Presbyterian Union, Brooklyn, and an elder of the Second Presbyterian Church. He leaves a widow.

Mgr. D. E. Quigley.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 27.—Mgr. D. E. Quigley, Vicar General of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Charleston, died to-day at his residence in this city. He was born near Glasgow, Scotland, in 1835. In 1864 he accompanied Bishop Lynch of South Carolina as private secretary on his mission to Rome as representative of the Confederate States. Mgr. Quigley's private papers contain valuable unpublished documents showing the scope of the negotiations or conferences between Bishop Lynch and the Papal Nuncio at Paris relative to the proposed but never consummated recognition of the Confederate States by Pope Pius IX.

In 1885 Dr. Quigley was appointed Monsignor, and he is said to have been the first Roman Catholic prelate in the South who was so honored.

Obituary Notes.

SAMUEL B. PARMELEE, who died at Cascade, a suburb of Saratoga, yesterday, for many years lived in Richmond Hill, L. I. He was fifty-seven years old, and a widow and six children survive him.

AUGUSTUS H. BURLEY died in Chicago yesterday of heart failure, superinduced by old age. Mr. Burley went to Chicago in 1837, and was one of the founders of the Merchants' Loan and Trust Company.

JOHN M. EWING, aged fifty-nine years, died yesterday in Sheboygan after a lingering illness. Mr. Ewing was Deputy Auditor of the Treasury Department at Washington and former Secretary of the Republican State Central Committee of Wisconsin. He was prominent in politics in Wisconsin for more than twenty years.

JOHN GELSTON FLOYD, the lawyer and publisher, died yesterday of influenza, in his sixty-third year, at his residence, 138 East Thirty-seventh Street. He was a member of the Down-Town, Century, and Delta Phi Clubs, the St. Nicholas and American Geographical, and New York Genealogical and Biographical Societies, and the Sons of the Revolution.

FRANK E. LANCASTER, Treasurer of the Globe Corset Company and one of the best-known business men of Worcester, Mass., died Thursday. He was born in Acworth, N. H., Jan. 18, 1833. He was a member of the City Council from 1878 to 1882, Vice President of the Worcester Five Cents Saving Bank, Director of the Merchants and Farmers' Insurance Company, Director of the Millbury National Bank, and a Trustee of the Worcester County Mechanic Association.

MRS. SARAH HARRIS BLAISDELL, who was prominent in charitable circles in Brooklyn, died yesterday at her home, 53 Woodbine Street, that borough. She was thirty-eight years old and was the wife of Edward K. Blaisdell of Blaisdell & Co., wagon builders, Brooklyn. Mrs. Blaisdell was interested in many charities, and each Thanksgiving Day provided an entertainment for the prisoners in the Kings County Penitentiary. She had been ill several weeks. Her husband and a daughter survive her.

MRS. CAROLINE HYDE ASPINALL, wife of William Aspinall and mother of County Judge Joseph Aspinall of Brooklyn, died yesterday afternoon at her home, on Lafayette Avenue, near Tompkins Avenue, Brooklyn. Mrs. Aspinall was taken ill with acute bronchitis four days after the celebration of her golden wedding anniversary, which was on Oct. 27. She was born seventy-one years ago, in Brooklyn, and was a member of the old and well-known Hyde family of Long Island. She is survived by her husband and son.

MRS. ANN WEEKS, widow of Smith Weeks, died at the home of Mrs. Charles Dodson, on Maple Avenue, Patchogue, L. I., on Thursday, at the age of ninety-two years four months. Mrs. Weeks, who was born at Sayville, was the oldest woman in Patchogue. She was the daughter of Nathan Woodhull and a direct descendant of Nathaniel Woodhull of Revolutionary fame. She had been married twice, her first husband being Edward N. Douglass. Her only surviving child is Isaac S. Douglass of Brooklyn.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Beautiful hair is always pleasing, and PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM excels in producing it. HINDERCORNS, the best cure for corns, 15cts.

MARRIED.

HUNNEWELL—KEMP.—In Newport, R. I., on Nov. 27, 1903, Mary Isabel Kemp to Hollis Horatio Hunnewell.

DIED.

CLEVELAND.—Entered into rest on Nov. 8, 1903, at Fort Bayard, N. M., De Lancey Cleveland, Jr., eldest son of Fannie M. Gulager and De Lancey Cleveland.
Interment at Rosedale Cemetery, Orange, N. J., on Saturday, Nov. 28, 1903.

CLEVELAND.—Entered into rest, Nov. 25, 1903, Caldwell Cleveland, third son of Fannie M. Gulager and De Lancey Cleveland.
Funeral private on Saturday, Nov. 28.

DWIGHT.—On Wednesday morning, Nov. 25, 1903, at his residence, 31 Mount Morris Park West, John Dwight, in the 85th year of his age.
Funeral services will be held at his late residence on Saturday morning at 11 o'clock. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

ELLIOTT.—On Thanksgiving Day, at 119 West 71st St., Annie Rankin, beloved wife of Dr. William St. George Elliott, and daughter of the late Thomas Rathbone Lee, in the 60th year of her age.
Funeral services at the above address, on Saturday, at 12:30 o'clock.

FLACK.—Suddenly, on Thursday, Nov. 26, 1903, William Flack.
Funeral services at the New York Presbyterian Church, Seventh Av. and 128th St., this (Saturday) evening at 8 o'clock. Interment at Greenwood Cemetery.

FLOYD.—On Friday, Nov. 27, at his residence, 138 East 37th St., John Gelston Floyd, in the 63d year of his age.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

HAWLEY.—At Yonkers, N. Y., on Wednesday, Nov. 25, 1903, David Hawley, in the 84th year of his age.
Funeral services from late residence, 377 North Broadway, on Saturday, Nov. 28, at 12 o'clock noon. Carriages will meet the 10:45 A. M. train from New York. Kindly omit flowers.

HAYES.—On the 26th inst., at his late residence, 22 Washington Place, Newark, N. J., Howard Wortley Hayes, in the 46th year of his age.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

HOPPIN.—On November 26, 1903, at 14 West 21st St., New York, Geoffrey Cowdin Hoppin, beloved son of Hamilton Louis and the late Alice Cowdin Hoppin, aged 6 years and 8 months.
Funeral services will be held at the Church of the Ascension, 5th Av. and 10th St., on Saturday morning Nov. 28, at 10 o'clock.

INNIS.—At Poughkeepsie, N. Y., on Thursday evening, Nov. 26, 1903, George Innis, in the eighty-first year of his age.
Funeral private.

KELLOGG.—At his residence, 9 Monroe Place, Brooklyn, on Friday evening, Nov. 27, William Curtiss Kellogg.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

MASSEY.—On Nov. 11, in London, England, Anna Vincent, the beloved wife of Chester D. Massey of Toronto, Canada.
Interment in Toronto on Monday, 30th instant.

MYERS.—At West Farms, New York City, on Thursday, Nov. 26, 1903, her 61st birthday, Sarah Louisa Bolton, widow of John H. Myers.
Funeral services on Sunday afternoon, Nov. 29, at 3:30 at her residence, 1,261 East 179th St.

SCHMIDT.—Bache McEvers Schmidt, youngest son of F. Leopold and Melenda Pollen Schmidt, in the 37th year of his age.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

STILLMAN.—At Plainfield, N. J., Wednesday, Nov. 25, 1903, Mary S., widow of the late Dr. Charles H. Stillman, in her 83d year.
Funeral services from the residence of her son-in-law, J. H. Myers, 139 E. 7th St., Plainfield, N. J., on Saturday, Nov. 28, at 3:15 P. M.

SUMNER.—Ethel B. Sumner, suddenly, on the morning of Nov. 27, in the 24th year of her age.
Funeral services private.

TOOKER.—On Thursday, Nov. 26, 1903, Charles Brush Tooker, at his residence, No. 1 Graham Court, 116th St. and 7th Av.
Funeral at the Second Collegiate Reformed Church of Harlem, Lenox Av. and 123d St., at 3 P. M., Sunday, Nov. 29, 1903. Interment at Kingston at the convenience of the family.
Newburg and Kingston papers please copy.

High-Class Granite Monuments.
Marble and Bronze Statuary. Designs, estimates submitted. C. B. CANFIELD, 1,138 Broadway.

The Great Pinelawn Cemetery, five times size of Greenwood, now open. Office, 25 Broad St.

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

COAL TOO HIGH, USE

ROEBUCK'S WEATHER STRIPS DOORS & WINDOWS THEY EXCLUDE COLD.

For Sale or Applied by ROEBUCK, 172 Fulton St., New York; also Hamilton Ave. and 14th St., Brooklyn. TELEPHONES IN BOTH BOROUGHS. Roebuck's Window Ventilators for Offices and Dwellings.

DEATHS REPORTED NOV. 27.

Manhattan.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date Dth. Nov.
ALVI, Francesco, 67 James St.	1	25
AYER, Harriet H., 70 W. 46th St.	50	25
ADAIR, Joseph F., 329 W. 87th St.	1	26
AGNONE, Luigi, 2,306 2d Av.	15	25
AMPOLO, Antonino, 13 Spring St.	1	27
BROWN, Joseph G., 347 W. 49th St.	38	[illegible]
BLAICH, Frances, 744 E. 9th St.	59	[illegible]
BLUM, John M., Bellevue Hospital	45	[illegible]
BLESSING, George A., 197 St. Nicholas Av.	41	[illegible]
BLAUTH, Margaret, 431 W. 16th St.	1	[illegible]
BRASCO, Antonio, 7 W. 15th St.	12	[illegible]
CONNOR, William F., 217 9th Av.	1	[illegible]
CHARLEY, Thomas, 420 W. 40th St.	34	[illegible]
CHESTER, W. William, 360 Bleecker	22	[illegible]
COYNE, Catherine, 434 W. 40th St.	56	[illegible]
CLEVELAND, Caldwell, 343 W. 71st	37	[illegible]
COOGAN, Margaret, 205 W. 46th St.	40	[illegible]
CAMPO, Francesco, 31 Monroe St.	40	[illegible]
CLARK, Harriet, Amsterdam, N. Y.	50	[illegible]
COILE, Simon V., 347 W. 51st St.	63	[illegible]
COHEN, Annie, 55 Henry St.	17	[illegible]
CARTER, Margaret A., 336 W. 37th	64	[illegible]
CLARK, Sarah A., 140 W. 116th St.	51	[illegible]
COSTELLA, Anna L., 7 W. 15th St.	19	[illegible]
DAVIDSON, Abraham, 86 Ludlow St.	55	[illegible]
DWIGHT, John, 1 W. 123d St.	84	[illegible]
DUFFY, Catharine, 407 W. 51st St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
DE VINCENTUS, Adeline, 243 Mott	[illegible]	[illegible]
DE LORENZO, Maria, 110 Thompson	40	[illegible]
ENGELBRECHT, Mary, 980 E. 165th	50	[illegible]
FELDMAN, Regina, 331 E. 3d St.	50	[illegible]
FLACK, William, 122 W. 123d St.	65	[illegible]
FELDER, Neo, 314 5th St.	55	[illegible]
FENDEN, Ann, 107 W. 19th St.	70	[illegible]
FERRERI, Elizabeth, 49 Oliver St.	12	[illegible]
FOX, Mary, 513 W. 48th St.	30	[illegible]
GILMARTIN, John G., 423 E. 87th St.	40	[illegible]
GILLEN, William, 107 Perry St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
HENLINE, Caroline, 52 W. 116th St.	66	[illegible]
HAUGHNEY, Mary, 460 W. 54th St.	67	[illegible]
HOGAN, Joseph, 375 10th Av.	30	[illegible]
HANLEY, Martin, 401 E. 72d St.	68	[illegible]
HILL, Cornelius, 672 3d Av.	1	[illegible]
HOPPIN, Geoffrey C., 14 W. 21st	6	[illegible]
HESS, Francesca, 646 9th Av.	70	[illegible]
HANNIGAN, Patrick J., 210 W. 67th	34	[illegible]
HEARN, James E., 43 E. 104th St.	34	[illegible]
ISAACS, Joseph, 34 E. 110th St.	51	[illegible]
INNGERMAN, Christian, 507 E. 85th	81	[illegible]
JORDAN, Walter A., 830 Greenwich	[illegible]	[illegible]
KUCHHOFER, Susan, 782 3d Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
LUTZNER, Sarah, 95 Henry St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
LYONS, Aaron, 127 E. 115th St.	57	[illegible]
LOUGHRAN, John, 317 W. 4th St.	44	[illegible]
LEVIN, Gertrude, 208 W. 39th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
LICHTEN, Adolph, 113 E. 91st St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
LAMBERT, Emily, 315 5th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
LANDESS, Timothy F., 458 Hudson	1	[illegible]
LANGWIRT, Sylvia, 328 E. 91st St.	1	[illegible]
MOSI, Donato, 31 Roosevelt St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
MOORE, Helen, 246 W. 29th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
MORIARTY, Martha, 309 W. 15th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
MILIUS, Alexander L., 64 E. 90th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
MIMNAUGH, Nellie, 14 Prospect Pl.	[illegible]	[illegible]
MEEHAN, John, 538 W. 45th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
McNALLY, Ellen, 5 Perry St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
McKENNA, Thomas, Roosevelt Hosp.	[illegible]	[illegible]
McKENNA, Patrick, 900 6th Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
NACHLER, Caroline W., Carlstadt, N. J.	[illegible]	[illegible]
O'CONNELL, D., 10 Bowery	[illegible]	[illegible]
O'CONNELL, S., 113 Varick St.	70	[illegible]
PLETAIN, Caroline, 1,480 Amsterdam Av.	66	[illegible]
PARKER, R., 254 W. 11th St.	37	[illegible]
POHLE, A. F., 434 E. 15th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
RADGNINSKY, Esther, 74 7th St.	1	[illegible]
RAPALYEA, Alice L., 386 Amsterdam Av.	1	[illegible]
SCHWARTZBERG, D., 179 E. Broadway	12	[illegible]
SIEBOLD, F., 371 Cooper St., B'klyn	[illegible]	[illegible]
SHIELD, Mary E., 411 W. 36th	[illegible]	[illegible]
SIEBER, Robert, 246 W. 30th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
SOKOLOFF, Fanny, 77 Eldridge St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
STRICKLER, Charlotte, 206 W. 63d	[illegible]	[illegible]
SPICIARICH, G., 237 Hudson St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
SMITH, Mary, 315 E. 37th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
STEAKIN, Margaret, 331 E. 10..d	[illegible]	[illegible]
SULLIVAN, Elizabeth, 66 E. 4th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
SULLIVAN, Cecelia, 90 Madison St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
SCHMIDT, Charles, 369 W. 51st St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
TOOKER, C. H., Graham Court	73	26
VAN LUMM, E., 428 W. 40th St.	59	24
VERNER, M., 1,123 1st Av.	42	25
VOHRINGER, Anna M., 130 E. 3d St	52	26
VOUGHT, S. J., 406 W. 17th St.	3	26
VINONA, Margherita, 436 E. 14th St.	1	27
WHITING, H. W., 1,131 3d Av.	52	25
WITTNER, Jacob, 219 Chrystie St.	2	26
WHALEN, M., 327 W. 59th St.	1	25
WEBER, Anna, 364 E. 72d St.	1	25
WEIS, J., 583 5th St.	45	26
WIELANDT, R. W., 314 E. 91st St.	37	23
WELDON, P., 193 South St.	61	26
WALL, Josephine, 92 New Chambers St.	42	25
ZETZSCHKA, Otto, 2,026 2d Av.	43	26

Bronx.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date Dth. Nov.
ARLAND, Helene, 1,943 Washington Av.	32	26
ELSON, Annie, 737 East 172d St.	1	26
MacNAMARA, J., William's Bridge	75	25
SCHANCK, Joseph, Seton Hospital	40	25
YORSTON, Walter K., River Av. and 167th St.	38	26

Brooklyn.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date Dth. Nov.
ALBERT, Irene, 577 Park Av.	1	26
ALLEN, Catherine C., 346 Dean St.	50	25
APREA, A., 278 Tillary St.	16	27
ASENDOOF, F., 386 Manhattan Av.	1	26
BARWICK, F. E., 150 Harman St.	21	25
BAUMANN, L. H., 357 Pulaski St.	74	26
BENTON, W. H., 141 17th St.	43	25
BODEN, Mary F., 415 Tompkins Av.	61	25
BRIEST, Rachel P., 1,661 44th St.	73	[illegible]
BURTON, W. G., 196 Park Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
BUSH, W. G., 1,065 Bergen St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
BUTON, W., 20 Eldert St.	[illegible]	25
CARL, Philip, 37 Knickerbocker Av.	75	25
CARLTON, R. A., St. Mary's Hosp.	30	25
CAULKINS, Anna I., 964 Greene Av	2	26
CRAPMAN, Isabella E., Voorhees Av	46	[illegible]
CLARK, Philip, 507 Henry St.	52	25
CLARK, W. J., Kings County Hosp.	37	26
DE STEFANE, F. A., 312 N. 8th St.	2	[illegible]
FALLEN, Hugh, Brooklyn Hosp.	42	25
FARRELL, J., 467 19th St.	57	25
FAY, M., St. Peter's Hosp.	30	25
FOLEY, Ellen C., 364 15th St.	1	27
GORMAN, Mary E., 590 President	6	25
GRAF, Mary, St. Catharine's Hosp.	70	25
GUTHE, Martin, 247 12th St.	40	24
HEYMANN, Anna, 196 Meserole St.	1	26
HICKEY, Catharine F., 289 Nassau	28	24
HICKEY, J., Eastern District Hosp.	53	27
HOAGLAND, Virginia, 195 Franklin Av.	3	25
HASSEN, Bertha, 1,516 Gates Av.	37	26
HUSTED, Susan M., Williamsburg Hosp.	54	27
JOHNSTON, Elizabeth, 10th Av. and Sherman St.	48	26
KELLOGG, Abigail, 464 Franklin Av	70	26
KELLEY, T. F., 64 Covert St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
KELLY, A. C., Long Island Col. Hos.	[illegible]	[illegible]
KELLY, D. A., 517 Leonard St.	[illegible]	24
LEHNERT, Susannah, 134 Melrose St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
LIPPERT, R., 800 Ellery St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
MAGUIRE, J., 75 N. 6th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
MANNING, Mary, 191 Franklin St.	1	26
MOKELY, Margaret, Cumberland St. Hosp.	60	26
McCAULEY, R. H., 282 Penn St.	48	[illegible]
McEVANY, E., 144 22d St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
McGOVERN, Lucy, 612 20th St.	[illegible]	26
NELSON, C. H., 126 Carlton Av.	[illegible]	26
NELSON, H., Kings County Hosp.	[illegible]	[illegible]
NORTON, R. S., 220 3d St.	[illegible]	26
NOSWORTHY, W. G., St. Catharine's Hosp.	[illegible]	[illegible]
O'DONNELL, W. H., 528 Park Pl.	[illegible]	[illegible]
O'MALLEY, Andrew, 496 5th Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
ORAM, Thos. C., 135 Leonard St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
PETERS, Maria L., 194 Clinton St.	70	[illegible]
REGA, Francesco, 257 N. 7th St.	1	[illegible]
ROTH, Margarette, 53 Tompkins Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
RYAN, John, 907 3d Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
SCHAEFER, Emeline, 1,536 Bushwick Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
SCHMIDT, John, 147 Powers St.	67	[illegible]
SCHNECKENBURGER, Elizabeth, 212 Moore St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
SMITH, John J., 16 Cooper St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
STRUBE, Gertrude, Kings Co. Hosp.	27	24
THETFORD, W. H., 787 Bedford Av.	[illegible]	24
THORSON, Gustave E., 18th St. and 5th Av.	70	[illegible]
VOGEL, Peter J., 304 Stagg St.	1	[illegible]
WILSON, George F., 193 Freeman St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
WILSON, Julia A., 61 Duffield St.	[illegible]	27
W[illegible], Mary, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

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RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

BAPTIST.

BAPTIST CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, Madison Av. and 64th St. Sermons by the Pastor, REV. HOWARD L. JONES, D. D. 11 A. M.—"The Religion of Readiness." 8 P. M.—"Faith's Most Frequent Failure."

CALVARY CHURCH, WEST 57TH ST.—Dr. MacArthur preaches. Morning, "Mary's Magnificat." Evening, "John Calvin's Friends and Foes," in series.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 42D ST., WEST of Broadway. Frank M. Goodchild, Pastor.—11 A. M., "Jesus and the Treasury"; 7:45 P. M., "The Saloon," fourth in course on "Seven Curses of New York." Everybody welcome.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 6 West 46th Street. Rev. R. P. JOHNSTON, D. D., Pastor. Public Worship with Preaching by the Pastor at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Bible School 9:45 A. M. Young Men's and Young Women's Bible Classes.

LEXINGTON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, Corner 111th.—Dr. J. L. Campbell preaches at 11 o'clock, "Fundamental Unities"; at 7:45 o'clock on "What the Bible Is"; baptism.

Madison Avenue Baptist Church, Cor. 31st St. Services, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Bible Class, 9:45 A. M. Rev. GEORGE C. LORIMER, D. D., Pastor, will preach at both services. Morning topic: "Another Gospel That Is No Gospel." Evening topic: "Parable of the Sower," or "The Kingdom of Heaven in Its Successes and Failures." EVERYBODY WELCOME.

MEMORIAL BAPTIST, WASHINGTON SQUARE, Edward Judson, Pastor.—Sermon by the Rev. James M. Bruce, 10:45; special musical service 7:30, with sermon by the Rev. David A. MacMurray.

MOUNT MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH, 5TH Av., Near 126th St., W. C. Bitting, Pastor.—11 A. M., "Channels for Divine Comfort"; 7:45 P. M., "God's Way."

WEST 33D STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, 8TH and 9th Avs., Rev. E. S. Holloway, Pastor.—Services, 10:45, "Gratitude in All Things"; 7:45, "Show Thyself a Man."

CONGREGATIONAL.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE, Mendelssohn Hall, 119 West 40th Street. Rev. C. E. JEFFERSON, D. D., Pastor, Rev. C. R. SEYMOUR, D. D., Associate Pastor. Dr. Seymour will preach at 11 A. M. Special musical service at 8 P. M. Dr. Thompson's Bible class at 3 P. M.

MANHATTAN CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Rev. H. A. Stimson, D. D., Pastor, Broadway and 76th St. Sunday school, 9:45 A. M. Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

EPISCOPALIAN.

ALL ANGELS' CHURCH, West End Av. and 81st St., Rev. S. De Lancey Townsend, D. D., Rector. Holy communion, 8 A. M.; morning prayer and sermon by the rector at 11 A. M.; choral evensong, 4 P. M. Strangers welcome.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 66th St.—Rev. S. D. McCONNELL, rector, will preach at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

CHRIST CHURCH, BROADWAY AND 71ST STREET. Rev. George Alexander Strong, Rector. Services 8 A. M., 11 A. M.; preacher, rector. 8 P. M., seats free; preacher, Mr. Bird.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN.—Low masses, 7:30, 8:15, 9. Solemn mass and sermon, (rector,) 10:45. Evensong, 4, (sermon, rector.)

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, 5th Av. and 10th St., Rev. Percy S. Grant, Rector. 11 A. M.—Morning service and sermon by Rector. 4 P. M.—GAUL'S "HOLY CITY." 8 P. M.—Evening service and sermon by the Rev. Walter E. Clifton Smith.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, Fifth Avenue, above 45th Street. Rev. D. Parker Morgan, D. D., Rector. 8 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11 A. M.—Morning Prayer, holy communion; preacher, the Rector. 8 P. M.—Musical service, (Maunder's "Penitence, Pardon, and Peace.")

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION, 20th St. and 6th Av. Services 7:30, 9:30, 11, noon, 4, and 8.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, MADISON Av. and 35th St.—Services 8, 11, and 4 o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, 5 E. 29th St.—Communions, 7, 8, 9 o'clock. Sermon and choral Eucharist, 10:30. Choral evensong, 4.

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY, 334 West 57th St., Rector Rev. Henry Lubeck, D. C. L. Holy communion ....8 A. M. Morning Prayer and holy communion, preacher, the Rector........11 o'clock. Choral Service, preacher, Rev. Dr. Rushton.8 P. M.

EGLISE DU SAINT ESPRIT, 45, 27e RUE EST. Services religieux le Dimanche à 10½ h. du matin et à 8 h. du soir. Rev. A. V. Wittmeyer, Recteur.

GIRLS' FRIENDLY SOCIETY, St. Agnes' Ward, Church of the Transfiguration; fifth anniversary and admission of senior members Sunday evening, 8 o'clock. Choral compline and sermon.

ST. ANDREW'S, HARLEM. Sunday Services: Holy communion, 8 A. M.; Bishop Brewer, preacher, 11 A. M.; Church Workers' service, Rev. G. Alex'r Strong, rector Christ Church, preacher, 8 P. M. Special St. Andrew's Brotherhood service, Monday night, 8 o'clock. Bishop Brewer of Montana and Rev. Dr. Lubeck will make addresses to Brotherhood men. Strangers invited.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, MADISON Av. and 44th St., the Rev. David H. Greer, D. D., Rector.—Celebration of the holy communion at 8 o'clock. Regular morning service, with communion, at 11 o'clock. Afternoon service, 4 o'clock. Bishop Restarick will preach in the morning.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, Stuyvesant Square, 16th St., East of 3d Av. Rev. W. S. Rainsford, D. D., Rector. Monthly musical service Sunday evening at 8 o'clock. The choir will render Mendelssohn's Hymn of Praise.

ST. JAMES'S CHURCH, MADISON AVENUE and 71st Street. 8 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11 A. M.—Morning Service and Sermon, (Rev. Cornelius B. Smith, D. D.) 8 P. M.—Evening Service and Sermon, (Rev. C. B. Kirkby.)

ST. JOHN'S CHAPEL, TRINITY PARISH.—Varick St., below Canal.—Sunday services, 7:30, 10:30 A. M., 7:30 P. M.

LUTHERAN.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE ADVENT, Broadway and 93d St. Rev. G. F. Krotel, D. D., Pastor. Services 11 A.M., 8 P.M. Sunday school 9:30 A.M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF the Holy Trinity, Central Park West and 65th St., Rev. G. A. Miller, Pastor.—Services 11 A. M., 8 P. M.; Sunday school, 9:30.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH, (ST. James,) Madison Av. and 73d St., Dr. Remensnyder, Pastor.—Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

AT SOUTH CHURCH, Madison Av. and 38th St., Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M.—The pastor will preach. 4 P. M., "Stabat Mater," by Rossini.

GRACE M. E. CHURCH, West 104th Street, between Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues. DR. LOUIS ALBERT BANKS will preach at 11 and 8.

MADISON AVENUE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, COR. 60TH ST. REV. WALLACE MacMULLEN, D.D., PASTOR. Preaching by the Pastor at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Sunday school at 9:30 A. M. Midweek Social Devotional Service, Wednesday at 8 P. M.

[illegible] CHURCH, 61st St., near 3d Av.—Rev. E. A. DENT, Pastor. Services 11 and 8.

ST. ANDREW'S M. E. CHURCH, 76TH ST., WEST OF COLUMBUS AVE. REV. ANDREW GILLIES. 11 A. M.—"CHARACTER AS AN ASSET." 8 P. M.—"THE LAW OF PURITY."

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, West End Av. and 86th St. Rev. GEORGE P. ECKMAN, D. D., Pastor. Preaching at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. by Pastor. 8 P. M.—"THE STORY OF A SAINT." Special Music by soloists and chorus from Mendelssohn's "Saint Paul." Prayer service Wednesday evening, 8 o'clock.

THE WASHINGTON SQUARE CHURCH, 4th St., between Square and 6th Av. Rev. D. J. Reed, Pastor, will preach. 10:30—"The Christ Life." 7:45—"John's Recognition of Jesus." Children's Hour, Dec. 4, 3:30. Public invited. E. P. Donnelly, Board of Education, will preside.

UNION METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 48th St., bet. Broadway and 8th Av., Rev. Richard E. Bell, Pastor.—Public worship, with sermon, at 10:45 A. M. and 8 P. M.

WILLIS AVENUE METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, cor. E. 141st St.—Rev. Charles E. Barto preaches 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

7TH AV. METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 14TH ST. Rev. Robert Bagnell, Pastor. The pastor preaches, 10:45 and 7:45. Twelfth anniversary of the Temple. Beginning Dec. 24, 8 P. M. Addresses by Rev. S. P. Cadman, D. D. Music by combined choir and orchestra.

PRESBYTERIAN.

BRICK CHURCH, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street. Ministers: Rev. William R. Richards, D. D. Rev. Shepherd Knapp. On Sunday, Nov. 29th, Dr. Richards will preach at Morning Service, 11 o'clock, and afternoon service, 4 o'clock. CHORAL EVENING SERVICE, 8 O'CLOCK. All seats free. Strangers cordially invited. Mr. Knapp will preach. Sunday school at 9:45 A. M. Prayer Meeting Wednesday, 8 P. M. Vesper service Friday at 5 P. M. Organ Prelude at 4:30.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 57TH St., between Broadway and 7th Av.—Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, D. D., Pastor; Rev. Joseph Taylor Britan Assistant.—Preaching by the pastor at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Sunday school and Bible classes at 3 P. M. Christian Endeavor Monday evening at 8; devotional meeting Wednesday evening at 8. All welcome.

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PRESBYTERIAN.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5th Av. and 55th St. REV. J. ROSS STEVENSON, D. D., Minister. The morning service commences at 11 A. M. Topic: "Christ's View of Our Country's Need." At 8 P. M. will be held the third of the SPECIAL EVENING SERVICES. Topic: "The Place of Christ in Christian Life." To these services young men and women without a church home are cordially invited, and will be welcome. The Sunday school and adult Bible classes meet at 9:45 A. M. Midweek prayer meeting on Wednesday, Dec. 2d, at 8:15 P. M.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West End Av. and 91st. Rev. Pleasant Hunter, D. D., Pastor, will preach 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

HARLEM PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, MADIson Av. and 125th St., Rev. Daniel Russell, minister.—Services 11 and 8.

MADISON SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Av., corner of 24th St.—Sabbath services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor, Rev. C. H. Parkhurst, D. D., will preach in the morning and Rev. William W. Coe, assistant minister, in the evening. Bible school in chapel, 10 A. M.; classes for adults.

OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Fifth Avenue, Eleventh to Twelfth Street. HOWARD DUFFIELD, D. D., Pastor. Services at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broadway, corner 73d St. Rev. Robert Mackenzie, D. D., Pastor, preaches at 11 and 8. Weekly service Wednesday evening at 8.

SPRING STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Spring St., Near Varick.—Sunday school, 9:30. Preaching by the pastor, H. R. Bates, 10:45 and 7:45. Strangers invited.

THIRTEENTH STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church, Between 6th and 7th Avs.—Rev. James H. Hoadley, D. D., pastor, preaches Sunday, 10:45 and 7:45; Sunday school, 2:30.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Corner of 10th St.—Public worship tomorrow at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. At the morning service the pastor, Rev. George Alexander, D. D., will preach. At the evening service Rev. R. Ernest Hume will preach. Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock. Service preparatory to the communion will be held in the church Friday evening at 8 o'clock.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS AND NORTH PRESbyterian Churches, Amsterdam Av. and 155th St., Rev. John C. Bliss, D. D., and Rev. Wilson D. Sexton, Pastors.—Services, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Morning—Rev. W. D. Sexton. Evening—Rev. J. C. Bliss, D. D.

WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 42D ST., Bet. 5th & 6th Avs.—The Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D., pastor, preaches at 11 A. M. & 8 P. M.

WEST END PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Amsterdam Av. and 105th St. Rev. JOHN BALCOM SHAW, D. D., Pastor, preaches at 11 and 8.

REFORMED CHURCH.

COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 2d Av. and 7th St. Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, D. D., Minister. Rev. Floyd Decker will preach at 11 A. M. Dr. Fagg, 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE (MARBLE) CHURCH, 5th Av. and 29th St. Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Morning—"The Ideal Church." Evening—"The Full-grown Man."

COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 5th Av. and 48th St. Rev. DONALD SAGE MACKAY, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Morning—"The Message of the Church To-day to Thinking Men and Women." Evening—"The Silent Tragedy of a Half Salvation: a Story from the Wilderness."

COLLEGIATE CHURCH, West End Av. and 77th St., Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D.D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Morning—"Ingratitude's Apology." Evening—"The Return to Lystra."

MADISON AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, Corner 57th St., Rev. Abbott E. Kittredge, Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; Dr. Kittredge will preach morning and evening. In the evening he will (by request) repeat his Thanksgiving sermon of last Thursday.

UNITARIAN.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, (UNITARIAN,) 4th Avenue and 20th Street. Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, Pastor. Services, 11 A. M. All cordially invited. Sermon—"Is the Gospel of Christ Really Good News?" by the pastor; minister's study class after services; Sunday school in parish house, 10 A. M.

AT LENOX AVENUE UNITARIAN CHURCH, corner 121st St., Rev. Merle St. C. Wright, pastor, will preach at 11. Subject, "A Modern Wise Man." Sunday school, 9:45 A. M.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, (UNITARIAN,) 34th St., Cor. Park Av.—Services 11 A. M. Rev. Robert Collyer will preach; subject—"IF HE SLEEP HE SHALL DO WELL." Sunday school, 10 o'clock in chapel; entrance Park Av. All cordially invited.

UNIVERSALIST.

AT THE CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY, Central Park West and 76th St.—Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Frank Oliver Hall, D. D., pastor. Evening second in series on "Books and Reading"; subject, "The Art of Reading."

MISCELLANEOUS.

ANNIVERSARY. The friends of the Old Jerry McAuley Mission, 316 Water St., (nearly under the Brooklyn Bridge,) are cordially invited to the 31st anniversary of this famous work Sunday, November 29th, 3 P. M. and 7:30 P. M. Mr. R. Fulton Cutting, the Treasurer, will preside in the afternoon and our President, Mr. John S. Huyler, in the evening. Mr. J. Willis Baer and Rev. Dr. J. Wesley Johnston will speak; also many converts. S. H. HADLEY, Superintendent.

A CLASS FOR SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHERS. To-morrow's lesson explained at the People's Bible Institute, 150 Fifth Av., at 4:30 P. M. to-day. All are welcome.

AT REFORMED CATHOLIC SERVICES, Christ's Mission, 142 West 21st St., evening, 7:45. Rev. James O'Connor preaches. Dr. Adolf Gil, Colombia, South America, also speaks.

CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM, THIRty-fifth Street, Between Park and Lexington Ave., the Rev. Julian K. Smyth, Pastor.—Sunday school at 10 A. M. Church service, 11 A. M., with sermon by the Pastor.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, Central Park West and 96th St. Christian Science service Sundays at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; Wednesday evenings at 8 o'clock; reading rooms open daily from 10 to 5.

GOSPEL TABERNACLE, 8TH AV. AND 44TH St.—Rev. A. B. Simpson, pastor, will preach Sunday, 10:30, 8 o'clock; evangelistic service. All welcome.

HENRY FRANK. Carnegie Lyceum, Sunday, 11:15, "Confucius." Prologue: "Anarchists and Free Speech." Also, 8 P. M., 108 West 45th.

HUGH O. PENTECOST, Lyric Hall, 723 6th Av., near 42d St. Sunday morning, 11 o'clock. Subject: "Concerning the Devil."

SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE, CARNEgie Hall, 57th St. and 7th Av.—Sunday morning at 11:15 o'clock, lecture by Dr. Felix Adler; subject, "New Standards of Conduct Based on Ethical Religion." All interested are invited.

TEMPLE BETH-EL, 5TH AV. AND 76TH ST.—Regular Sunday services at 11 A. M. Rev. Dr. S. Schulman will lecture; subject, "The Influence of Prosperity on Character."

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, 244 Lenox Av., near 123d St.—Public lecture Sunday 8:15 P. M. Mr. Donald Nicholson. Public meeting next Tuesday evening, "Egypt."

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, N. Y. BRANCH, Dec. 1st, "Personality," Alexander Fullerton. Free lecture Tuesday eve's, 8:15, 226 W. 58th St.

THIRTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE REformed Episcopal Church Wednesday evening, Dec. 2, Madison Av. and 55th St. Addresses by Rev. Wm. H. [illegible], D. D., and Chas. D. Kelly, Esq.

Mayor to Lay Library Cornerstone.

Mayor Low this afternoon will lay the cornerstone of what is to be the largest of the five Carnegie public libraries in Brooklyn. The site is at Marcy Avenue and Rodney Street, Williamsburg. Ex-Mayor David A. Boody will preside. The Rev. Edward W. McCarty of St. Augustine's Roman Catholic Church and the Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis will participate. A banquet at the Hanover Club will follow.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes on the International Series Selections for Dec. 6, 1903.

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SUBJECT—Solomon's wise choice. I Kings, iii: 4-15.

GOLDEN TEXT—The fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom. Prov. ix: 10.

Last week our attention was fixed upon the unique position Solomon occupied in history. He was to be the builder of "The Temple." Whatever else he might do or be was subordinate to this. It was a position of high honor. Spiritually, it is the position every one "beloved of the Lord" occupies to-day, and every one is "beloved." "For God so loved the world that He gave His only begotten Son" to be the world's Redeemer. And being redeemed, the great responsibility of life for every one is to build in himself, or herself, a temple in which God may dwell. Occupying such a position, our attention is now turned to the great privilege which belongs to it. It is the privilege of prayer.

In ordinary human affairs it is not often that men hesitate to accept a position of high honor, or refuse to avail themselves of all its privileges. But in spiritual things it is very common to see them do both. Satan and sin have so blinded the minds of men that God does actually seem obliged to come to them, as He came to Solomon, saying, "Ask what I shall give thee"; to urge as well as to invite them to accept His grace.

Prayer, however, is vastly more than a privilege which men can accept or not, as they choose. For every one prays, whether he knows it or not, and it is the test by which men are proved every day, whether they will or not. For,

"Prayer is the soul's sincere desire,
Unuttered, or expressed."

It may not, therefore, always take the form of specific petitions. Very generally it does not. But the longings of the mind and heart—the great desires and aims of life—declare to God as plainly as words what is every one's answer to His invitation—"Ask what I shall give thee." Thus some ask for wealth, some for pleasure, some for fame, and so every one after his, or her, own mind. And these longing desires which men strive so earnestly to gratify show, not only to God, but to themselves, how they look upon Him, upon the world about them, upon their position in the world—and what they most desire to meet those conditions. So if real prayer is the sincere expression of the deep longings of the mind and heart, then those longings as seen in every one's life, whether expressed in words or not, must rise up before God as real prayer. How merciful and gracious is it therefore, that He does not always give us what we often thus most earnestly ask of Him, for, like John and James, we know not what we ask. (Matt., xx., 22.)

PRAYER A TEST.

While every one is thus tested by his or her life-prayer—by that which is most earnestly sought after—the child of God is not only thus proved, but his or her formulated prayers to God show, in the same way, what each one really is, much more truly than is ever shown by conduct among men. When we read, for instance, the fifty-first and thirty-second Psalms, we know at once what was the state of David's mind and heart, as we never could have learned it from his conduct. When we see Jacob at the brook Jabbok, clinging to his Almighty antagonist and hear his cry—"I will not let Thee go except Thou bless me," (Genesis, xxxii., 26)—we know perfectly well how deeply he felt his own necessities and weakness, and what strong confidence he had in Him to whom he clung as "he wept and made supplication unto Him." (Hosea, xii., 4.) And when we see the Syrophenecian mother (Mark, vii., 24-30) pleading even for "the crumbs" of Divine grace, her persistent prayer tells us clearly, both of her deep love for her daughter, and of her deeper faith in Jesus. It is just so also with the unbelieving. The prayer of Herodias reveals her selfishness and sinfulness quite as clearly as any other act in her life. For prayer always tells what one really desires, just as surely as in this lesson it reveals the one great longing of Solomon's heart. The answer which he gave to God's invitation, we call—"Solomon's wise choice." Our answers to His invitation show just as clearly whether our choice has been wise or not. His choice was given to him in a dream. (Verse 15.) Ours is given to us in reality. The great difference between us often is—he considered the dream as a reality, and we consider the reality only as a dream.

It must also be noticed that this privilege of prayer was offered to Solomon by God, and not sought by Solomon from God. It is so always. For sinful man—even when repentant—would never dare to approach God in prayer, asking for forgiveness, guidance, strength, or any other gift, unless He invited him to come. Hence the heathen never pray in the sense of asking favors from their gods. They come before them only to deprecate their wrath—to beg them not to hurt. But in infinite grace "The Lord" (v. 5)—even Jehovah, the Almighty God—comes to every one as He came to Solomon, and by His own invitation, with most encouraging words, desires to bring each one into personal relations with Himself. It is always "I" and "thee." The child is bidden to "ask," and the Father stands ready with open hand to "give." As in the case of Solomon, so with us—all that God can "give" we are permitted to "ask." There is no limit or reserve. It is a grand, incomprehensibly precious privilege. Happy are we if, like him, the great overmastering desire of our hearts is that we may have "wisdom and knowledge" (II. Chron., i., 10)—grace and strength—to fulfill His holy will.

When David gave to Solomon his special charge, which we considered last week, it was a very august and memorable occasion. It must have made a great impression upon the mind of the young King. For "the Princes of the tribes, the Captains of the companies that ministered to the King by course, the Captains over the thousands, and the Captains over the hundreds, the stewards over all the substance and possessions of the King and of his sons, with the officers, with the mighty men, and all the valiant men" (I. Chr., xxviii., 1,) were present to take part in the services. After his father had impressed upon him the great work he was called of God to do, and had pointed out to him the amount and value of the material he had collected for his use, every one present, apparently, vied with each other in adding a special contribution. It was a time of great enthusiasm "because with perfect heart they offered willingly to the Lord." (I. Chr., xxix., 9.)

EXHIBITION OF MUNIFICENCE.

It was a wonderful exhibition of munificence. No one has ever been able to accurately compute its value. David was deeply touched, and he poured out his heart before God in a prayer of grateful thanksgiving for all that he and his people had been enabled to do, and of earnest entreaty for his son, that he might have "a perfect heart" to keep God's "commandments, testimonies and statutes, and to build the palace," for which he made provision. (I. Chr., xxix., 6-19.) Then "they sacrificed sacrifices unto the Lord, and offered burnt offerings unto the Lord on the morrow after that day, even a thousand bullocks, a thousand rams, and a thousand lambs, with their drink offerings and sacrifices in abundance for all Israel, and did eat and drink before the Lord on that day with great gladness. And they made Solomon, the son of David, King the second time, and anointed him unto the Lord to be the chief Governor and Zadok to be Priest." (I. Chr., xxix., 10-22.)

This was probably David's last public official act. After that day "Solomon sat on the throne of the Lord as King instead of David his father." (I. Chron., xxix., 23.) Not long after, apparently, David died "in a good old age, full of days, riches, and honor," having "reigned over Israel forty years." (I. Chron., xxvi., 27-28.) Then Adonijah appears to have again made an effort to make good a claim to the throne, by seeking marriage with Abishag. In this he was probably again seconded by Joab and Abiathar. Shimei also awoke suspicion, as a disturber of the peace, by breaking his parole. "At the end of three years," however, all factious opposition to the new order of things was put down by the execution of Adonijah, Joab, and Shimei, and the deposition of Abiathar. Then "the kingdom was established in the hand of Solomon." (I. Ki., ii., 5-46.)

To strengthen himself still further—probably some time during these "three years," or soon after—"Solomon made affinity, or an alliance, with Pharaoh, King of Egypt," by marrying his daughter," (v. 1.) At the time it undoubtedly seemed to him and to all his people as a very wise step. At all events, there is no specially recorded condemnation of it or of protest against it. With peace, therefore, among all the tribes of Israel—with the Philistines in their midst subdued—in friendship with Hiram, King of Tyre on the north, and Pharaoh, King of Egypt, on the south—with his borders extending far to the east of the Jordan—with wealth pouring into his coffers from all directions—the outlook before the young King was not only dazzling in its brightness, but grand in its possibilities. If it had not been written, "Solomon loved the Lord, walking in the statutes of David, his father," (v. 3,) we might have expected that both his head and his heart would have been turned by the prospect. But his first love had not as yet grown cold, and the memory of his father's course and counsel were as yet too fresh to be easily set aside.

Although it had been positively commanded that "the high places" consecrated to idol worship should be destroyed, (Deut., xii., 2-3,) yet the people had imbibed the heathen idea that on the mountain tops they were nearer to God than in the valleys. Very naturally and easily, therefore, they had formed the habit of sacrificing to him on several "high places" during the unsettled period when "The Tabernacle" had no recognized home. At first it was probably simply a matter of convenience, and for a long time these "high places" seem to have occupied a somewhat similar relation to "The Tabernacle," which the synagogue of a later day held toward "The Temple." At this time, as we have already seen, there were two "high places" of special sacredness, viz., one at Gibeon, where was "The Tabernacle" and "The Altar," which Moses had set up in the wilderness, and the other at Jerusalem, where David had erected a Tabernacle for "The Ark." (I. Chr., xxi., 29. II. Chr., i., 2-5.)

SOLOMON ASSEMBLES HIS PEOPLE.

In this condition of affairs, when Solomon was firmly seated upon the throne and strengthened on every side, when "the Lord his God was with him, and magnified him exceedingly," (II. Chr., i., 1,) then he called together a great assembly of the representative men of his kingdom, "and all the congregation with him went to the high place that was at Gibeon. (II. Chr., i., 3.) It was not to inaugurate his reign, but to consecrate himself and his people in a special manner to God, and to acknowledge His hand in all of their prosperity. The close connection between the declarations, "Solomon loved the Lord" and "the King went to Gibeon to sacrifice there," (vv. 3-4,) seems to point to such a conclusion. It was evidently a grand, solemn, and "holy convocation." When Solomon looked over the vast assembly he saw at a glance his whole kingdom represented before him in "the Captains of thousands and of hundreds," in "the Judges," in "every Governor in all Israel," in "the chief of the fathers," and in all who came up with them. (II. Chr., i., 2.)

It is not strange, therefore, that when he lay down to sleep that night two great facts had impressed themselves deeply on his mind—the near presence of God and the greatness of his kingdom. Dwelling upon these facts nothing is more natural than that in his night thoughts he should seem to see God and hear Him speak. And although the revelation which was then given to him appears to have been given in a dream, it was based on the real state of his mind and heart when he was wide awake. It was not therefore altogether "a dream," but a veritable reality. For the answer which he gave to God's invitation—"Ask what I shall give thee"—evidently indicates that the absorbing thoughts which then filled his mind were: How should he govern such a people according to the will of God, how maintain harmony between all sections, how quell all disorders and disturbances, how encourage industry and develop resources, how fulfill the charge of David, his father, and how extend and keep sound relations with surrounding nations. And then coupled with the thought of the greatness of the work before him there was evidently a full recognition of his own youth and inexperience. How could he possibly meet his responsibilities and fulfill the duties of his high office unless God endued him with wisdom and understanding? How can any one fulfill his obligations in any other way?

Now the prayer of Solomon thus made exhibits some of the essential features which mark all true prayer. It was evidently indited by the Holy Ghost, for He alone is able to teach men how to ask in accordance with the will of God. (Rom., viii., 26.)

It was definite. There is no missing the point, or mistaking what he most earnestly desired—"an understanding heart." (Verse 9.)

It was based on God's promise—"Let Thy promise unto David, my father, be established." (Second Chronicles, i., 9.)

It was offered in faith, with thanksgiving. For he fully believed that what God had promised, He would surely perform. In fact, because God had promised—therefore, he prayed. (Verse 6.) This is always the logic of faith.

ANSWERS TO PRAYER.

Moreover, the answer given to Solomon is just what may always be expected when man prays, and God answers. He always gives far more than we can ask, or think. For praying is like the sowing of grain—the harvest always measures more than the seed scattered. Solomon did not ask for himself "long life"—nor "riches"—nor victory in battle, (Verse 11)—but all of these, and much more, were given to him and that without measure. So is it even yet. For it is a remarkable fact that the true child of God—one who sincerely seeks the guidance of the Holy Spirit, and is in close fellowship with his Father in heaven—not only grows in spiritual understanding, but is a wonderful gainer in every other direction as well. This cannot be said of any other relationship. It is not only the grand assurance of the Gospel, but it is the rich experience of all who have accepted it. (Mark, x., 29-30; Romans, viii., 17.)

It is important also to notice the order in which the events of this incident occurred. Solomon stood first before the great "brazen altar" at Gibeon, and offered up "a thousand burnt offerings." "In that night did God appear unto Solomon, and said unto him: 'Ask what I shall give thee.'" (II. Chr., i., 6-7.)

"And Solomon awoke. And he came to Jerusalem and stood before the ark," (v. 15.) This was the next day. Then again he "offered up burnt offerings and peace offerings and made a feast to all his servants." (v. 15.)

Now there is a very close and significant relation between "the altar" and "the ark." When Moses set up "the tabernacle" in the wilderness, "the altar" stood at the entrance to its court, (Ex., xl., 6.) "The ark" stood at the opposite end, "in the most holy place," (Ex., xxvi., 34.) Upon "the altar" the high priest offered the appointed sacrifice. That sacrifice was entirely consumed as a burnt offering. It signified that sin needed a complete atonement. When he stood before "the ark" he sprinkled it with the blood of the sacrifice and obtained mercy and forgiveness for all Israel. So he probably represented Solomon at Gibeon, and at Jerusalem, and what he did for Solomon is spoken of as if it was done by Solomon himself.

Thus "The Altar" spoke of guilt," "The Ark" of pardon and peace. When Solomon, therefore, sacrificed at Gibeon God accepted an atonement for his sins. When he sacrificed in Jerusalem he received the assurances of forgiveness and adoption. It is to such a one that the great privilege of prayer belongs, and to whom the work of building a temple for the living God is committed. For that work he can ask all that God can give.

QUESTIONS ON THE LESSON.

What is the relation of this lesson to that of last week?

What indicates the response which all men make to God's invitation to ask of Him?

How do the prayers of God's children prove them, how is it illustrated, and what is said of the offer of this privilege of prayer?

What marked the charge given to Solomon, which was considerel last week, and what occurred soon after?

What did Solomon do when firmly established on the throne, and what were the results?

What were the essential features of his prayer, and what characterized God's answer?

What important truths does the order of events bring before us?

SITE FOR CHURCH BOUGHT.

New Roman Catholic Congregation Secures Property at Yonkers.

The Roman Catholic Church of St. John the Baptist, in Yonkers, which recently was organized, has purchased a plot of about ten lots at the junction of Midland, Bennett, and Valentine Avenues. A new church probably will be erected on the site in the future, but for the present the dwelling now there will be remodeled to meet the needs of the congregation. The pastor of the church is the Rev. Thomas J. Lynch, who is also Treasurer of St. Joseph's Seminary at Dunwoodie. The purchase of the site was made through Broker P. S. Treacy.

Church Cornerstone Will Be Laid.

Ceremonies have been arranged for the laying of the cornerstone of the St. Peter's German Lutheran Church at Lexington Avenue and Fifty-fourth Street at 3 o'clock to-morrow afternoon. There will be addresses by the Rev. Dr. Edward F. Moldehnke and the Rev. Dr. Alfred B. Moldehnke, pastors of the church; the Rev. D. W. Peterson, President of the New York Conference, and the Rev. Alexander Richter of Hoboken. The church, which is of modern Gothic architecture, will cover a plot 60 by 80 feet, and will be built of white Indiana limestone. The cost will be $125,000.

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MEETING OF EDUCATORS

Annual Gathering of School and College Association.

Welcomed to This City by President Butler of Columbia—Length of the College Course Discussed.

The seventeenth annual convention of the Association of Colleges and Preparatory Schools of the Middle States and Maryland yesterday began a two days' session at Columbia University in this city. Nearly 1,000 college professors and Principals of high schools and secondary schools had registered up to last night.

President Butler of Columbia welcomed the visitors. Superintendent William H. Maxwell of the schools of this city delivered an address in which he discussed the elective systems in secondary schools. Harlan Updegraff, Principal of the Girls' Latin School of Baltimore; Principal W. C. Joslin of New Brunswick, N. J., and Prof. Charles De Garmo of Cornell University spoke on the same topic.

After a luncheon tendered to the delegates in the University Commons, the session was resumed in the auditorium of Horace Mann School, and an animated discussion took place on what should be the length of a college course. Sentiment seemed to be evenly divided. Reference was frequently made to the two-year plan as already adopted at Chicago University. Among those who expressed their opinions upon this topic were Presidents Schurman of Cornell and Taylor of Vassar. Both upheld the four-year course.

During the discussion which followed no one opposed the views of the speakers. Prof. E. G. Sihler of New York University spoke of the fulsom praise given by the newspapers to college athletes, to the almost utter exclusion of honor students.

"Columns are devoted to the successful line-bucker," he said, "and pages to a college game, but excellence in study is ignored. The football champion is greater than the Faculty and the student body."

Prof. Sihler deplored the fact that the work of students is made subsidiary to athletic ambition.

Last evening a reception was tendered to the visitors by President Butler and the Faculty of Columbia. This took place in the Brinckerhoff Theatre at Barnard College and was largely attended.

Prof. Remsen, President of Johns Hopkins University, delivered a lecture later in the evening in Earl Hall, Columbia University, before a large audience on "Reforms Needed in Education." The lecturer said in part:

"The fundamental defect in our educational system at present is complexity. We expect more and more from the scholar. There should be a limit to this complex system. There is a waste of time. Much just complaint is entertained for spreading over too much work in education. The requirements have reached an unreasonable point.

"College students now are often found deficient in knowledge of their mother tongue. No reputable college degree is a sign of good knowledge of English acquired. If boys have not acquired the use of good English before entering college they will hardly have the time afterward to do it. It is better to give more time to the study of English than to other training. Better to be able to write English well rather than to be familiar with a number of books."

The final session will be held to-day. At the same time the Convention of the Association of Teachers of Mathematics of the Middle States and Maryland will be opened in Milbank Memorial Chapel of the Teachers College. President Butler will deliver the opening address.

Among the distinguished guests present besides those already mentioned were President A. V. V. Raymond of Union, President Rush Rees of Rochester, Dean J. H. Penniman of the University of Pennsylvania, and Dean A. F. West of Princeton.

LONDON'S "GARDEN CITY."

Dr. Tolman Speaks on English Effort to Solve Tenement-House Problem.

Dr. W. H. Tolman, director of the American Institute of Social Service, talked last night before the Society for Ethical Culture, at 48 East Fifty-eighth Street. He spoke on "A Search for the Good," and among other things told of the first "Garden City" of the world, which is the latest idea in an effort to solve the tenement-house problem.

"This first 'Garden City' in the world," said the speaker, "is no dream of an idealist, nor is it a paper city of a theorist. It is a great trust of business men in London, who are earnestly and seriously trying to overcome in scientific ways the blighting curse of unhealthy and unsanitary homes. Thirty-eight hundred acres of land have been secured within an hour of London, and on this land is being built a model city. The most improved sanitary and engineering skill is being devoted in an effort to secure healthy and beautiful conditions of home life. The buildings, when completed, will occupy only one-sixth of the area, thus giving opportunity for small farms and garden plots, in order that the cultivaters of the soil may be so near the city population as to benefit by a market for their productions.

"Manufacturers and co-operative societies have been invited to locate in the 'Garden City,' where they will be guaranteed uninterrupted light and air, with special advantages for those trades which require pure air and freedom from smoke.

"In this model city, besides the workingmen's homes and the factories, there will be schools, churches, in fact everything to make a city that shall follow scientific lines and incorporate any benefits that can be shown by the world's experience.

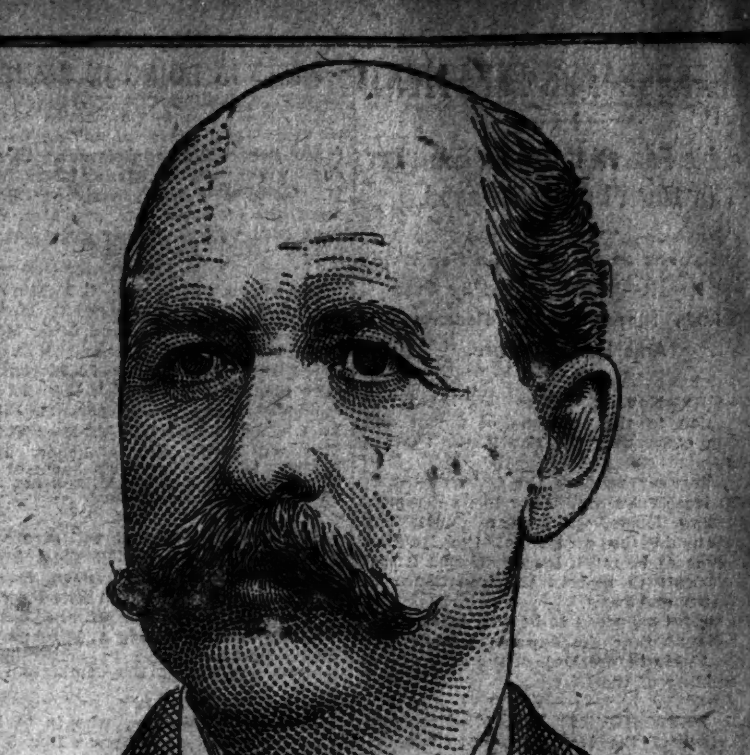
"The entire area is being laid out according to a well-devised plan, which has been worked over for years. The control of this city is vested in Trustees, who will grant leases for all purposes, and these leases will give the fullest security to tenants for all improvements made by them and will secure to the community the increased value of the land."

WANT THIRD RAIL PROTECTED.

Brooklyn Coroner's Jury Condemn Way It is Exposed in That Borough.

At an inquest last night into the death of Felix Hendrickson, a telephone lineman who was killed while at work by the third rail of the Brooklyn elevated railroad, the jury before Coroner Flaherty, in Brooklyn, called the attention of the Grand Jury to the careless way in which the third rail of that road is exposed.

The Coroner's jury asks the Grand Jury to see that the third rail "is made safe for the protection of the public and employes of the road."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Bait, a line, hook, rod and a little patience are all that are necessary.

There is good sport within a stone's throw of several of the largest hotels along the coast, but the best fishing is at Santa Catalina Island. Santa Catalina is the home of the tuna—Tiger of the Pacific—which attains a weight of 200 pounds and has been known to tow a boat for hours. The tuna visits Santa Catalina for only a few days in the year, but sea bass, yellowtail and barracuda are plentiful the year round.

Santa Catalina is only three and one-half hours from Los Angeles and Los Angeles is only three and one-half days from Chicago via the Rock Island System. Full information on request.

A. H. MOFFET, General Eastern Passenger Agent, Downtown office, 401 Broadway, Uptown office, 5th Ave. and 35th St., New York, N. Y.

Rock Island System

B & K Co

A LITTLE "CLEAN-UP"

The odds and ends of our broken lines of Suits and Overcoats at $18 and $20 offer some mighty good pickings.

THEY'RE $15 NOW.

Beautifully tailored garments at an especial price-advantage.

Open till 10 to-night.

Browning, King & Co

COOPER SQUARE WEST (Opposite Cooper Union)
BROOKLYN—Fulton St. at DeKalb Ave.

IN THE BUSINESS WORLD

CRAVENETTE CASE DECIDED.

Judge Townsend Reverses General Appraisers on Interpretation of McKinley Law.

Judge Townsend, in the United States Circuit Court, yesterday handed down a decision reversing the decision of Judge Henderson M. Somerville of the Board of United States General Appraisers on the classification of cravenette woolen cloths. If not appealed by the Treasury Department to the Circuit Court of Appeals, it will mean that the Government will have to refund excess duties on every yard of this material imported during the period between 1890 and 1897—the life of the McKinley tariff law.

Judge Somerville's decision, which is now reversed, was that such cloths were not entitled to admission under the clause of the McKinley law providing for waterproof cloths. He held that this clause applied only to oilcloths, rubber goods, and the like. Waterproof cloth under the old law paid a duty of 15 cents a square yard and 30 per cent. ad valorem, while woolen cloth was taxed 44 cents a pound and 50 per cent.

Under the present law cravenette woolen goods pay duty under the regular woolen schedule. This is a special provision for waterproof cloth of cotton or other vegetable fibre.

About 200 suspended protests are disposed of by the decision if it is not appealed from.

TO CONTINUE BUSINESS.

William P. Gill & Co.'s Trade to be Conducted by Assignee.

It was announced yesterday that an agreement had been reached under which the ribbon importing and commission business of William P. Gill & Co. of 18 Greene Street will be conducted for the present at least, by the assignee, George C. De Lacy. He has given a bond in $350,000.

A committee of creditors will act in a supervisory capacity. The committee includes Miles M. O'Brien, Vice President of the Mercantile National Bank, George Ashley of the Ashley & Bailey Company, and Abraham Kridel of J. Kridel, Sons & Co.

APPRAISERS' SECRECY ATTACKED.

Clerk to Board Summoned to Produce Record Worcestershire Sauce Case.

W. Wickham Smith of Curie, Smith & Maxwell, as attorney for John Duncan's Sons, will try again on Monday to secure a court ruling on the legality of the policy of secrecy in reappraisement hearings by the Board of United States General Appraisers. He has subpoenaed John F. Dowling, chief clerk, to the board to appear in the United States Circuit Court and produce all the papers and records in the case.

John Duncan's Sons are the American agents for Lea & Perrin's Worcestershire sauce. They import the "base" of the sauce and complete the process of manufacture here. The composition of this "base" is secret, and on this fact the appeal is founded. They contend that the appraisers, not knowing its composition, had no facts on which to base an advance in valuation.

The Board of Appraisers will resist the production of its records, as it has been its uniform practice to hold reappraisement hearings in secret.

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

Imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week were valued at $2,072,938, as against $2,394,976 for the previous week and $2,[illegible],602 for the corresponding week last year. The value of the dry goods marketed was $2,017,140, as against $2,312,110 in the previous week and $2,823,854 in the corresponding week last year.

New England Cotton Yarn Company.

BOSTON, Nov. 27.—Papers have been filed at the State House for the incorporation of the New England Cotton Yarn Company, with a capital stock of $5,000,000, consisting of 20,000 shares of 6 per cent. non-cumulative preferred and 30,000 shares of common. The incorporators and the amount of stock subscribed are: Herbert L. Boyer, 30,000 shares common; Alfred J. Rowan, 19,997 shares preferred; Thomas Hunt, 1 share preferred; Henry Endicott, Jr., 1 share preferred; Henry S. MacPherson, 1 share preferred.

Silk Association Banquet.

It was announced yesterday at the rooms of the Silk Association of America, Broadway and Broome Street, that the thirty-second annual banquet will be held at Delmonico's on Feb. 11 next. This committee is to make the arrangements: George C. Andrese, William Schramm, Jerome C. Read, H. A. Van Liew, and Col. Charles F. Homer.

Duty on Ischirogene.

Only one decision was handed down yesterday by the Board of United States General Appraisers. It affected an Italian medicinal preparation known as "Ischirogene," which was entered as containing no alcohol. Analysis showed that it contains 6 per cent., so that it must pay the higher rate of duty.

GENERAL COMMERCIAL NEWS.

The Joseph Joseph & Brothers Company, which it was announced the other day was about to erect a cotton waste mill at Boston, will also erect one at Charlotte, N. C.

Goodkind, Unger & Sessler, 1 to 5 Bond Street, importers and dealers in feathers, flowers, and millinery material, are about to retire. The firm has been in business about three years and a half.

J. Kirschberg and J. Selden have formed a partnership under the firm name of Selden & Kirschberg, and have engaged in the manufacture of trimmed and ready-to-wear hats, with a factory and salesrooms at 616-618 Broadway. Mr. Kirschberg was the junior member of I. Phillips & Co., dealers in chiffons and velvets at 69 Spring Street. Mr. Selden was in the ostrich feather trade at 36 Great Jones Street, and has moved this business to 616 and 618 Broadway, where he will continue this line separately from the firm's enterprise.

William Solomon & Son, clothing manufacturers at 646 Broadway, will dissolve partnership Jan. 1. The business will be continued by Abraham and Samuel Solomon under the firm name of A. Solomon & Brother.

The Meinhard-Cozzens Company, successor to the Meinhard-Dolsimer Company, will occupy the second floor of 502 Broadway beginning Jan. 1, and will make and sell ladies' neckwear.

NEW DELAWARE CHARTERS.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Nov. 27.—These charters were secured at Dover to-day:

Rejuvenated Paper Company of Wilmington, to manufacture and sell paper made from old newspapers; capital, $800,000.

General Lighting Supply Company of Philadelphia, to furnish light, heat, and power and manufacture and sell lighting supplies; capital, $25,000.

Idle Hour Outing Company of Wilmington, to maintain a club or association for social purposes; capital, $5,000.

Delaware Saengerbund of Wilmington, to cultivate a taste for vocal and instrumental music.

The Millbrook Lea Greenhouse Company of Philadelphia, to cultivate seeds, trees, and fruit; capital, $[illegible].

The Economy Company of Wilmington, Del., to manufacture household supplies; capital, $100,000.

The Travelers' Specialty Company of Philadelphia, to manufacture trunks and straps; capital, $50,000.

TRADE CONDITIONS.

Trade conditions are reviewed by Bradstreet's as follows:

Continued cold weather has offered a needed stimulus to retail trade in all seasonable lines, but particularly in clothing and wearing apparel. This in turn is reflected in better reorder business with jobbers at interior centres, who also note more interest in holiday goods, fancy groceries, furs, and kindred lines. In wholesale trade features are the rather stronger tone of cotton goods, which are held more firmly by agents, and a little better feeling in woolen goods. Firmness of prices of agricultural produce is another element which is to be taken account of. The agricultural interest and those interested in distributive trade seem at present to be having their innings, and appear well situated, whereas the manufacturing and industrial branches send forth nearly all the pessimistic reports. The prosperity of the grain and food producing populations north and west, and of the cotton, lumber, and naval stores interests at the South is, in fact, the chief basis for the conservative confidence in the general business outlook expressed by many observers.

Although iron and steel production is limited and shutdowns are numerous, there is a rather better tone, particularly in crude iron, due to the growth of the feeling that prices are now grounding on the bottom. Foundry iron is in rather better demand, and a larger business is doing in Southern iron at or near $9 per ton. A good deal of iron has gone abroad as ballast for cotton ships and some speculative buying is reported at Birmingham. Finished products are rather dull, and domestic buyers are rather reserved, but the extension of the reduction in railway rates to other lines of iron and steel gives prospects of a large export business to come. Some large orders for sheet bars are reported booked from English manufacturers, and old material is inquired for for export. Other metals are dull, with copper and lead weak.

Manufacturing industry shows numerous soft spots. The cotton mill hands of southern New England, 100,000 in number, have quietly accepted lower wages. Fifteen thousand employes of paper mills are idle for a time, partly because of dull trade, but also because of low water in the streams. In Colorado, Wyoming, and Utah strikes, accompanied by violence, curtail coal production, halt industry, and interfere with distribution. Numerous small labor disturbances give an appearance of further irritation to an already unhealthy condition.

Wheat, including flour, exports for the week ended Nov. 26 aggregate 3,851,767 bushels, against 2,974,277 bushels last week, 4,170,635 bushels this week last year, 5,117,478 bushels in 1901, and 2,497,880 bushels in 1900. For twenty-one weeks of the cereal year they aggregate 68,727,-705 bushels, against 109,487,011 bushels in 1902, 123,293,624 bushels in 1901, and 73,771,435 bushels in 1900. Corn exports for the week aggregate 1,520,941 bushels, against 1,891,625 bushels last week, 255,174 bushels a year ago, 680,968 bushels in 1901, and 4,601,000 bushels in 1900. For twenty-one weeks of the present cereal year they aggregate 24,503,589 bushels, against 2,643,354 bushels in 1902, 17,659,869 bushels in 1901, and 71,068,269 bushels in 1900.

The advanced stage of the season is against much doing in the building lines, but that in October and November, favored by open weather, has been larger than expected, giving hope of better things to come, providing the radical element among the employes can be induced to be quiescent. Lumber is quiet for domestic trade, but export demand is active. Cold weather and snow favor an early getting to work in the Northern forests. Hardware sales continue really good, all things considered, and some railway work reported abandoned some time ago has been resumed, while leading systems announce liberal expenditures for next year.

Cotton has shown less of the excitement but no loss of the strength manifested last week. In fact, near-by futures are slightly higher than a week ago, while spots are steady at nearly 2 cents advance over a year ago at this date. Large receipts and reported less active export demand neutralize to some extent the uneasiness as to the supply growing out of past short crop estimates. Unless all signs fail the crop this year will fall considerably below that of last year's, namely, 10,727,000 bales.

Dunn's Review comments on the subject as follows:

Seasonable temperature and holiday purchases stimulated retail trade, making results more satisfactory during the past week than at any recent date. Improvement was most conspicuous in heavy wearing apparel and kindred lines that have remained dull because of the mild weather. Another encouraging feature was the resumption of work at many mills, although there is still much idle machinery, especially in the textile and iron industries. Thousands of operatives are idle because of the shutdown at a number of paper mills. Few labor controversies are in progress, several settlements having been effected, and little interruption is caused by the disagreement in the building trades. In view of the numerous wage reductions there is noteworthy harmony between employers and workers, indicating that labor leaders appreciate the necessity of sharing in the readjustment. Grain shipments increased with the approaching close of navigation on the lakes, and freight traffic was subjected to the greatest pressure of the season, but there is less than the customary complaint of delay. Railway earnings for three weeks of November averaged 5.2 per cent. larger than last year, and the stock market has ruled fairly steady. More gold arrived from abroad, raising Treasury holdings above $670,500,000, and sterling exchange declined sufficiently to resume negotiations for further imports. Foreign commerce at this port fell off for the last week, merchandise exports losing $1,389,030, and imports declining $1,450,870 in comparison with the same week last year. Mainly owing to smaller speculation, bank exchanges at New York were 27.8 per cent. less than in the same week of 1902, while at other leading cities the loss was only 4.3 per cent.

It is at last possible to perceive an improvement in the demand for pig iron, due to the exhaustion of supplies by consumers, the extensive reduction in output, and the absence of further price concessions. Business is by no means brisk, nor is there any expectation of wholesome activity during the remaining weeks of this year, yet there is evidence of returning confidence with the lapse of time. This industry was more severely affected than any other by the collapse in securities and withdrawal of funds from structural undertakings, so the period of readjustment to new conditions may be prolonged, but, in addition to several large railway terminals and other improvements, there are many minor contracts in sight, while the export feature will be developed as far as possible. Even on steel rails the freight rate eastbound to the seaboard has been reduced one-third on foreign business. With the aid of lower cost of material, wages, and transportation, the modern steel mills should be able to invade markets abroad and regain the prestige that was sacrificed to a large extent during the recent era of abnormal domestic consumption, when high premiums were readily paid for prompt delivery. Makers of structural shapes are also looking forward to a resumption of building operations that were demoralized and discontinued because of contentions between employers and wage earners.

Textile manufacturing conditions are without alteration. Demand for cotton goods is on a smaller scale and confined to immediate requirements, while neither makers nor purchasers appear inclined to undertake future commitments until the question of quotations is more definitely settled. Mill agents are no longer in position to place contracts for distant business, makers reserving the right in practically every case to pass upon bids. Although spot prices are without change, there is a firmer tone on all future deliveries, and the position of sellers is decidedly above the views of purchasers. This applies to export as well as domestic trade. There is still much idle machinery in cotton mills, but not owing to labor disputes, as the reductions in wages have been generally accepted. Colder weather stimulated retail trade in woolens and worsteds, but as yet there is no improvement in piece goods. Sellers anticipate an early revival in reorder business, however, especially in light weights. Thus far the new contracts are confined to woolens. Raw wool remains quiet, little encouragement being given by the London auction sale, at which the competition was fairly keen, but prices generally lower.

Liabilities of commercial failures thus far reported for November aggregate $12,502,080, of which $4,580,054 was in manufacturing, $6,257,-562 in trading, and $1,664,464 in other commercial lines. Failures this week numbered 258 in the United States, against 218 last year, and 14 in Canada, compared with 16 a year ago.

PRICES AND WAGES REDUCED.

Flint Glass Workers Cut Twice the Amount They Refused.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 27.—The American Flint Glass Manufacturers' Association to-day announced a reduction in prices to the trade from 18 to 14 cents per dozen on one-third-pint bottles and from 21 to 16 cents on one-half pints. As the employes are on a sliding scale, this will mean a cut of about one dollar a day in the wages. About 1,000 men are affected.

Several weeks ago the members of the American Flint Glass Workers' Union were asked to accept a voluntary reduction of 10 per cent. in order that the manufacturers might meet the competition of independent concerns. This the workers refused. The manufacturers then cut prices to the trade, and instead of 10 per cent., the reduction in wages will average 21 per cent.

May Sell Property of Talmage Heirs.

Justice Dickey, sitting at motion term of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, granted permission to the Washington Loan and Trust Company of Washington, D. C., to sell the Summer home and some property on Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn, of the Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, who died in Washington April 12, 1902. The Summer home, which is at Easthampton, Long Island, and the Brooklyn property are held in trust for the heirs.

ERIE CANAL FROZEN UP.

SYRACUSE, Nov. 27.—Fifty boats on the sixty-mile level of the Erie Canal are frozen in, with $1,600,000 worth of merchandise, principally lumber and coal.

Superintendent of Public Works Boyd, at Albany, says there are about seventy boats in the canal between Schenectady and Montezuma, bound for tide water. Between Syracuse and Utica the ice is from 3 to 5 inches thick. Twenty-eight loaded boats are frozen in the canal at Amsterdam.

While to-morrow at midnight is set for the closing of the canals, if there is favorable weather the Superintendent will keep the waterway open long enough to clear the canals of loaded boats.

INTEROCEANIC ROAD CHANGE.

Standard to Supplant Narrow Gauge of Mexican Railroad.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Nov. 27.—It is announced that plans have been drawn for the changing of the gauge of the Interoceanic Railroad of Mexico from narrow to standard width, and that the work of construction will commence the early part of next year.

This is one of the roads in which the Mexican Government owns a controlling interest. It runs from the City of Mexico to the port of Vera Cruz, and has several branches, its total mileage being more than 700 miles.

Owing to the fact that it traverses an exceedingly mountainous country for a large part of the distance between the City of Mexico and Vera Cruz the curves will have to be lengthened and in many instances the route of the road changed materially. The cost of the proposed improvement work will be very heavy.

Union Pacific's Counsel Retires.

Winslow S. Pierce has decided to retire from the office of general counsel of the Union Pacific Railroad, which he has held for many years. His decision is due to the fact that he is also general counsel of the Missouri Pacific and he finds the duties of both offices too much. It was stated yesterday that the withdrawal of Mr. Pierce was not to be taken as meaning that the Gould interests intended to sever their relations with the Union Pacific interests.

Another Line for the Lackawanna.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Nov. 27.—It has become known that the New York attorney who bought the Erie and Central New York Railroad a few days ago did so for the Lackawanna, and that company will use it as a feeder for the Syracuse Division. This road is sixteen miles long, running from Cortland to Cincinnatus, and was built about five years ago.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

CHARLES R. PORTERFIELD.—A transcript of a judgment for $20,224 from Kings County was entered here yesterday against Charles R. Porterfield in favor of David K. Case.

BERNARD FLIGEL.—Bernard Fligel, dealer in dress trimmings at 203 Stanton Street, has made an assignment to Abraham J. Bernstein. He has been in business since 1894, and on Sept. 21 last claimed to have assets of $5,000 and liabilities of $600.

JOHN ULBER.—Two judgments, aggregating $6,870, were entered yesterday against John Ulber in favor of the American Malting Company, one for $2,267 on a note, dated Brooklyn, Aug. 31, of the Elm Brewing Company, of which he was Treasurer, and which note he indorsed, and the other for $4,608 on two notes, dated April 14, of the Conrad Eurich's Brewery, of which he was Treasurer, and which he indorsed.

TANZER & RUBENSTEIN.—Judge Scott of the Supreme Court has decided to appoint Simon Rubenstein receiver of the assets of the firm of Tanzer & Rubenstein, wholesale dealers in furs and skins at 151 Mercer Street, upon giving a bond of $5,000, in a suit brought by Albert Tanzer against Louis A. Rubenstein for a dissolution of the partnership. The firm was formed on Dec. 26, 1902, and Mr. Tanzer's statement of the firm's condition shows liabilities of $3,492 and assets of $1,670.

MORRIS LESSER.—Morris Lesser, cigar manufacturer at 416 East Seventy-sixth Street, made an assignment yesterday to William Covensky, Goldfogle, Cohn & Lind, his attorneys, said that business had been unprofitable, and he had to slaughter goods to get money to pay notes and did not have sufficient capital to compete with other manufacturers. The liabilities are about $4,000 and assets between $1,000 and $2,000. He began business in April last, claiming $3,000 cash capital.

WALBRIDGE & CO.—Francis E. Walbridge has been appointed temporary receiver for Walbridge & Co., a corporation, printers, at 23 Vandewater Street, by Judge Scott of the Supreme Court, in proceedings brought for the dissolution of the corporation by Francis E. Walbridge, Harold R. Butler, and Wilson F. Brainard, stockholders and officers. The bond of the receiver was fixed at $20,000. The business was started in 1883, and the company was incorporated in November, 1900, with a capital stock of $50,000. Francis E. Walbridge was President and Harold R. Butler Secretary.

CONSUMERS' COFFEE COMPANY.—The Consumers' Coffee Company of 160 Reade Street, roasters and vendors of coffees, teas, and spices, made an assignment yesterday to Bernard J. Isecke. The company was incorporated in June, 1902, with a capital stock of $200,000, and John Bodenstab was President. For the past two months the business has been in liquidation, and when a reporter called at 160 Reade Street yesterday it was found that the building is to let, and it was said the company had moved out. In the trade it was said that a recent statement of the company's condition showed liabilities of $15,000 and assets of $13,700.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

ADOLF HYMAN.—Adolf Hyman of 61 Gold Street, a tailor, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $1,634 and assets $30 in a debt due him.

DAVIDOV & SANDER.—Judge Holt of the United States District Court has appointed Herbert H. Maass receiver of the assets of Davidov & Sander, ladies' tailors of 60 West Thirty-ninth Street, who filed a petition in bankruptcy on Wednesday.

MELVILLE M. ELLIS.—Melville M. Ellis, a musician at 1,520 Broadway, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $2,065 and no assets. The debts were contracted in the past three years for clothing, jewelry, borrowed money, and hotel bill. Among the creditors are the Carlton Hotel of London, $105; Flodgate & Co., London, $255, borrowed money; Harmon & Co., London, $160, shirts and collars; G. P. Schotte, London, $600, clothes; Arthur Pitson, London, $260, jewelry; Kaskel & Kaskel, New York, $31, neckwear; Jenkins & Taylor, $120, clothes; Shans & Co., $100, clothes; Mr. Lucas, Boston, $165, clothes, and Mrs. Chatain, $289, secured by two trunks containing clothes and music valued at $25.

Bradstreet's Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 167 failures in the United States during the week, against 234 for the previous week, and 182, 189, 134, and 177 for the corresponding weeks of 1902 to 1899. The Middle States had 45, New England 22, Southern 36, Western 45, Northwestern 7, Pacific 10, and Territories 2. Canada had 18, against 16 for the preceding week. About 85 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had capital of $5,000 or less, and 10 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

A. COOLOT COMPANY—L. Kahner & Co., incorporated	483
AHEARN, Margaret—W. S. Easter	183
BENNETT, Ernest H.—Hillside College	93
BALZER, Nick, and Abraham Bernstein—B. Levison	107
BRUNDAGE, Warren C.—L. Rosengarten	221
BLINN, Frank J., and James Hand—People of the State of New York	1,000
BELSITO, Frank C.—J. H. Colyer	668
BARRY, Nora—City of New York, costs	117
BUGG, Owen T.—National Park Bank of New York	5,754
CONWAY, Charles N.—W. Ulrich	60
CUMMINS, Thomas J. and Anne E.—M. Steinheimer	654
COIL CLUTCH MANUFACTURING Company—R. McSaveny	137
CITY OF NEW YORK—J. Grady	1,071
COHEN, Simon—E. F. Vieweg	204
COX, Margaret—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs	115
CAMPBELL, Mary—E. Hamilton	311
DAVIS, TURNER & CO.—A. Van der Laan and another, costs	129
DEGNON-McLEAN CONTRACTING COMpany—Riverside Boat Club	1,002
DUFFY, Bernard H., and John McIlroy—West Side Bank	508
DAVIS, Henry H.—B. Goldman, costs	124
DUFFY, Mary A.—M. Burchell	82
EARLE, Lewis—H. C. Courtney	78
DOURAS, Bernard J.—L. Karasik	165
FORD, Walter J.—F. B. Powers	47
FAULKNER, Edward—New York Edison Company	65
FALK, Julius P.—J. A. Tyler	150
GARBER, William—Sosa Brothers Company	318
GARFUNKEL, Morris—C. E. Hirsch	64
HAYNES, Albert—W. Morris	46
HERSHEY, Edward—N. Foley	134
HILL, George W.—N. Foley	67
HARRIS, Mary E.—A. Cagliostro	1,356
HALL, Alfred S., receiver—C. E. T. Stone, costs	88
HERTER, Peter and Maria—A. Volcker	1,361
HUSBY, Mary—V. Pedrazzi	37
HILLEGAS, Howard C.—First National Bank of Saratoga Springs, N. Y.	526
HYDE, James W., executor—E. J. Croker	519
INTERURBAN STREET RAPID TRANSIT Company—M. Burian, by guardian	50
J. M. HEGEMAN & CO.—Diamond Soda Water Manufacturing Company, costs	87
JOHN KRANE JEWELRY COMPANY—A. Krower	391
MITCHELL, Herbert M.—F. Verplanck, executor	140
KALITZKI, Lena—Interurban Street Railway Company, costs	65
KAUFMAN, Abraham—S. Schwartzman	302
KRAUTMAN, Elias—L. Sanders and another	56
KENNEDY, Clara—H. A. C. Browne, Com	1,580
LUSK, Frank—C. Murray	84
MANHATTAN FIXTURE COMPANY—A. Fasanella	84
MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY and Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company—G. P. Marcel and another	2,069
MACLEAN, William—M. Stott	3,321
MEYER, Henry—H. Fiegenheimer	124
MITCHELL, Peter and Lucy B.—J. M. Baldwin	312
MYERSON, Emanuel—I. Bernstein	65
MUDGE, May E.—W. H. Wright, costs	70
McDONALD, Joseph—L. Goldsmith	15
McCONNELL, Louis—S. S. Glauber	65
NATIONAL BREAD COMPANY—National Park Bank of New York	5,754
THE UNITED STATES BREAD COMpany—National Park Bank of New York	5,754
OLCOTT, Thomas W.—Doubleday, Page & Co.	162
PEARSON, Charles J., and Louis C. Whiton—W. Greenfield	20
PRIVIDI, Joseph, Domenick Bozzutti, and Giuseppe Rafanelli—G. Garofulo	107
PHIPPS, James H.—Carey Show Print Company	130
PORTERFIELD, Charles R.—D. R. Case	20,224
PRESTON, Louise—C. Lange	65
PRACHT, Charles M.—W. L. Allen	39
PALMIERI, John, administrator—S. Ragone	208
PENNELL, George C., and Edward A. Rogers—E. C. Potter, costs	78
RESTIRO, Giuseppe—V. Brocato	50
RATH, Henry C.—New York Edison Company	15
RIETHS, Lena—A. Abraham and another	350
STANDARD HOTEL COMPANY—E. M. Cartier	2,212
SHONNARD MANUFACTURING AND Trading Corporation—G. White	849
SHANNON, Herbert E.—S. W. Andrews	90
SMIDT, Allen L.—City of New York, costs	65
THE INDUSTRIAL FEDERATION OF America—American Audit Company	1,164
THE DENVER GAS AND ELECTRIC Company—L. L. Hoffman	348
THOMAS, Edward—H. Fresse and another	56
TOMPKINS, Ida—Interurban Street Railway Company, costs	73
TUELE, George A.—L. P. Morton	215
ULBER, John—American Malting Company	2,267
ULBER, John—American Malting Company	4,608
VAN ALLEN, Ward—B. Raaf Trading Company	30
WALLER, Thomas M.—W. I. O'Brien, costs	76
WEISBERGER, Morris—Saranac Realty Company	2,043
WALDENFELS, Anna — Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs	65
WILCOX, Frederick W.—J. Wanamaker	300
WEXLER, Lena—C. A. Weber and another	300

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA.—S. M. Felton, Chicago; Byron L. Smith, Boston; Senator Thomas Kearns, Utah; Dr. F. F. Ellingwood, Utica.

IMPERIAL.—Gen. C. C. Carr, United States Army; Prof. H. A. Sage, Harvard; Capt. Reilly McLeon, United States Navy; Col. C. E. Wood, Washington.

MANHATTAN.—Sir Frederick W. Borden, Ottawa.

MURRAY HILL.—Dr. Frank Terry Brooks, Greenwich; Capt. O. Edwards, United States Army.

ALBEMARLE.—Lady Algernon Gordon Lennox, England; Sir Charles Ross, Ottawa; Percy Wyndham, Second Secretary of the British Legation, Washington.

HOFFMAN.—Sir Algernon and Lady Coote, Ireland.

EARLINGTON.—Gen. I. De Russey, United States Army, (retired.)

NEW AMSTERDAM.—Major H. V. Bunbury, British Army.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Barron, S. H., & Co., Birmingham, Ala.; A. B. Dearborn, millinery; Hotel Marlborough.

Hart Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; H. H. Hart, piece goods, 38 Thomas Street; Hotel Imperial.

Parisian Cloak Company, Columbus, Ohio; A. B. Cohen, cloaks; Herald Square Hotel.

Burchard & Co., Lansing, Mich.; D. Burnham, notions and millinery; Sinclair House.

McKibben, Driscoll & Dorsey, St. Paul, Minn.; J. McKibben, hats and caps; Holland House.

Stearns, R. H., & Co., Boston, Mass.; W. I. Wood, ribbons; Murray Hill Hotel.

Smoot, Coffer & McColley, Washington, D. C.; J. O. Coffer, white goods and ribbons; Hotel Navarre.

Benholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; R. Brandeis, boys' clothing, 2 Walker Street; Hotel Navarre.

Netcher, C., Chicago, Ill.; dry goods; 377 Broadway.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; F. S. Mack, linens; J. M. Bussell, domestics, 455 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Brown & Co., Pittston, Penn.; J. W. Cohen, furnishing goods and millinery, 467 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Major William H. Hart, Commissary, will repair to Washington and report to the Commissary General for duty in his office.

Transfers in the Second Infantry: First Lieut. George De G. Catlin, from K to Company A; First Lieut. Philip J. Lauber, from A to Company K; Second Lieut. Tallmadge H. Brereton, from K to Company G; Second Lieut. Clark Lynn, from D to Company F.

Surgeon Allen J. Black will proceed from New York City to his home, East Radford, Va., and report for annulment of contract.

The operation of special orders Nov. 20, relating to Capt. Joseph W. Gilloden, Twenty-fifth Infantry, is suspended until March 1.

Capt. John M. Sigworth, Paymaster, will report for duty in Chicago.

Changes in stations and duties of officers of the Signal Corps:

Major William A. Glassford, upon arrival at San Francisco, will report for duty as Signal Officer of the Department of Colorado. Capt. Edward S. Russell, now on duty at Seattle, is relieved from duty at Juneau, Alaska, Dec. 1, and will then take station at Seattle in temporary charge of the installation of the Alaskan cable.

Capt. Eugene O. Fechet, upon arrival at San Francisco, will go to San Antonio, Texas, and report for duty as Signal Officer of that department.

Capt. Carl F. Hartmann, upon arrival at San Francisco, will assume command of the Signal Corps company at Fort McDowell, Cal.

Capt. Walter L. Clarke, now at Seattle, will report to Capt. Edgar Russell for temporary duty, and upon its completion will proceed to Fort McDowell.

Capt. Charles S. Wallace, upon arrival at San Francisco, will proceed to Omaha and report to the commanding General, Department of Missouri, for duty as Signal Officer.

First Lieut. James S. Butler leaves Fort Myer as soon after Dec. 1 as practicable for Seattle for duty on the cable ship Burnside, in the Philippines, in connection with cable work.

Capt. Henry W. Stamford, Signal Corps, leaves Fort Myer as soon after Jan. 1 as his services can be spared, and will then proceed to the Philippines for duty.

Col. William C. Gorgas, Assistant Surgeon General, is detailed as a member of the army retiring board appointed to meet at Governors Island, vice Major John L. Phillips, Surgeon.

Navy.

Lieut. Commander W. P. White's orders Nov. 16 modified, and ordered to the Asiatic station via the Solace.

Lieut. J. E. Walker is commissioned from Oct. 19, 1903, and Lieut. C. B. Barnes from Nov. 21, 1902. First Lieut. G. Bishop, Jr., Marine Corps, is commissioned from March 3, 1903.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—Arrived—Chicago, Potomac, Powhatan, and Kearsarge at Tompkinsville; Decatur at Norfolk, Peoria at Newport, and MacDonough at Annapolis.

Sailed—Petrel from San Francisco for trial course off Tacoma, Fortune from Mare Island for trial course off Tacoma, Perry from Mare Island for Monterey, Nanshan from Manila for Yokohama, Hull from New London for Annapolis, and Osceola from Key West for Guantanamo.

The Potomac and Powhatan are towing the Chicago.

The Commandant at San Juan reports the arrival at that port of the Italian cruiser Ligura.

The Vixen has been detached from the Caribbean squadron and assigned as station ship at Guantanamo.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.		P. M.		A. M.
Sun rises	7:02	Sun sets	4:35	Moon sets	12:28

High Water This Day.

	A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	1:45	Gov. Isl'd	1:55	H. Gate	3:46
	P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	1:50	Gov. Isl'd	1:58	H. Gate	3:54

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) NOV. 28.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Adirondack, Inagua, Port au Prince, Santa Marta	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*11:30 A. M.	
Alene, Kingston, Savanilla, Port Limon	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Camoens, Argentine, Uruguay, and Paraguay	11:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Curityba, Havana	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Denver, Galveston	....	3:00 P. M.
El Siglo, New Orleans	....	12:00 M.
Furnessia, Glasgow	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Hindoo, Hull	....	....
Germania, Naples	....	....
Lucania, Liverpool	7:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
	*9:00 A. M.	
Manoa, West Indian Ports	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Maraval, Granada and Trinidad	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Minnehaha, London	....	12:00 M.
Morro Castle, Havana	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Oscar II., Copenhagen	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Patricia, Hamburg	....	11:30 A. M.
Philadelphia, San Juan and Venezuela	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Rio Grande, Brunswick	....	3:00 P. M.
St. Paul, Southampton	6:00 A. M.	9:30 A. M.
Zeeland, Antwerp	6:30 A. M.	10:30 A. M.

SUNDAY, NOV. 29.

Apache, Charleston and Jacksonville	....	3:00 P. M.

MONDAY, NOV. 30.

Camoens, Argentina, Uruguay, and Paraguay	8:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Hubert, Barbados and Northern Brazil	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	....	3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, DEC. 1.

Iroquois, Charleston and Jacksonville	....	3:00 P. M.
Kronprinz Wilhelm, Bremen	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
	*11:00 A. M.	
Lombardia, Naples and Genoa	8:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Prinzessin Irene, Naples and Genoa	8:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Seguranca, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
	*10:30 A. M.	

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Cuba, via Florida, close at this office daily, except Thursday, at 5:30 A. M., (the connecting mails close here on Wednesdays and Saturdays via Tampa, and on Mondays via Miami.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M.; Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting mails close here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Jamaica, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office at 6:30 P. M. every Tuesday. By rail to Philadelphia and thence by steamer, close at this office at 11:30 P. M. every Wednesday. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 11:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 11:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., (connecting mail closes here Mondays at 11:30 P. M.) Mails for Costa Rica, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 11:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 11:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., (connecting mail closes here Tuesdays at 11:30 P. M.)

†Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for New Zealand, Australia, (except West Australia,) New Caledonia, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. [illegible], inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Ventura. (If the Cunard steamer carrying the British mail for New Zealand does not arrive in time to connect with this dispatch, extra mails—closing at [illegible] A. M., 9:30 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.; Sundays at 4:30 A. M., 9 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.—will be made up and forwarded until the arrival of the Cunard steamer.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Fiji Islands, and New Caledonia, (specially addressed only,) via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. [illegible], inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Moana. Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. [illegible], inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Hyades. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. [illegible], inclusive, for dispatch per steamer China. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. [illegible], inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Alameda. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. [illegible], inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Doric. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. [illegible], inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of India. (Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada.) Mails for Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 27, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. [illegible], inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Mariposa.

Note.—Unless otherwise addressed, West Australia is forwarded via Europe; and New Zealand and Philippines via San Francisco—the quickest routes. Philippines specially addressed "via Canada" or "via Europe" must be fully prepaid at the foreign rates. Hawaii is forwarded via San Francisco exclusively.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. †Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) NOV. 28.

Etruria, Liverpool, Nov. 21.
Kansas City, Swansea, Nov. 14.
Korona, St. Croix, Nov. 22.
Llandaff City, Swansea, Nov. 10.
Muristan, Algiers, Nov. 9.
Tribia, Gibraltar, Nov. 10.

SUNDAY, NOV. 29.

Aurania, Gibraltar, Nov. 21.
El Cid, Galveston, Nov. 24.
Mesaba, London, Nov. 19.
Napolitan Prince, Naples, Nov. 8.

MONDAY, NOV. 30.

Astoria, Glasgow, Nov. 19.
Comus, New Orleans, Nov. 25.
Finland, Antwerp, Nov. 21.
Noordam, Rotterdam, Nov. 21.
Toronto, Hull, Nov. 16.
United States, Christiansand, Nov. 20.

TUESDAY, DEC. 1.

Bellenden, Barbados, Nov. 24.
El Dorado, Galveston, Nov. 26.
Kelvin Bank, Sunderland, Nov. 10.
Nueces, Galveston, Nov. 24.
Victorian, Liverpool, Nov. 20.

Arrived.

Devonshire, Penarvekan, Sept. 18.
Sloterdyk, Rotterdam, Nov. 14.
Tioga, Vera Cruz, Nov. 19.
Condon, Callao, Sept. 21.
Opland, Cienfuegos, Nov. 2.
Largo Bay, Leghorn, Oct. 19.
Chesapeake, Baltimore, Nov. 26.
El Sud, Galveston, Nov. 21.
Hamilton, Norfolk, Nov. 26.
Philadelphia, Southampton. Passed Nantucket Lightship at 3:30 P. M.
La Touraine, Havre. Passed Nantucket Lightship at 5:50 P. M.

Sailed.

Monroe, for Norfolk and Newport News.
Northtown, for Port Arthur.
Santiago, for Nassau and Tampico.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.

La Savoie, at Havre.
Mariechen, at Suez.
Fuerst Bismarck, at Gibraltar.
Island, at Copenhagen.
Manuel Calvo, at Naples.
Sagami, at Kobe.
Arkansas, at Stettin.
Everton Grange, at Melbourne.
Telemachus, at Suez.

Sailed.

Cevic, from Liverpool.
Moltke, from Cherbourg.
Pretoria, from Bermuda.
Parima, from St. Thomas.
Dona Maria, from Oporto.

Passed.

Kurdistan, Yokohama for New York, passed Perim.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.86¾
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.50¼
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.42
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.75
Cotton, middling	11.60
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06¼
Sugar, granulated	4.70
Molasses, O. K., prime	.40
Beef, family	10.50
Beef hams	21.25
Tallow, prime	.04¾
Pork, mess	13.12½
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb.	.06¼
Lard, prime	6.85
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	15.50
Butter, Western creamery	[illegible]

CHICAGO, Nov. 27.—No. 2 spring wheat, 79@[illegible]c; No. 3 red, [illegible]; No. 2 corn, 42¾c; No. 2 yellow, 44c; No. 3 oats, 35¾c; No. 3 white, 36@[illegible]c; No. 2 rye, 55¼@55¾c; good feeding barley, 38@[illegible]c; fair to choice malting, 40@[illegible]c; No. 1 flaxseed, [illegible]; No. 1 Northwestern, [illegible]; prime timothy seed, $2.90; mess pork, per barrel, $11@11.12½; lard, per 100 lb., $[illegible]; short ribs sides, (loose,) $[illegible]; short clear sides, (boxed,) $6.37½@6.50; whisky, basis of highwines, $1.28; clover, contract grade, $11.

COTTON.—After some activity at the start the cotton market yesterday ruled generally quiet. Prices also which had started out with a good advance turned easier, and later in the day showed rather a declining tendency, though the market was at no time lower for the day. The opening was firm at an advance of 10@16 points on active covering and bull support, which followed a good advance in Liverpool over the local holiday and rather less favorable weather, rains having been reported on Thursday, and temperatures for the day being lower. After an advance of 10@16 points on the more active positions, however, demand slackened down and realizing eased the market off.

The range of contract prices was as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
November	11.16	11.16	11.07	11.11@11.13
December	11.10	11.12	11.09	11.12@11.13
January	11.16	11.25	11.17	11.18@11.19
February	11.20	11.25	11.20	11.20@11.21
March	11.30	11.33	11.25	11.25@11.26
April	.....	.....	.....	11.23@11.25
May	11.37	11.31	11.23	11.23@.....
June	.....	.....	.....	11.23@11.25
July	11.26	11.26	11.21	11.20@.....
August	10.98	10.98	10.89	10.91@10.93

NEW YORK COTTON EXCHANGE—WEEKLY MOVEMENT.

	1903-4.	1902-3.
Port receipts	376,040	305,071
Overland to mills and Canada	26,463	47,962
Southern mill takings, (estimated)	55,000	47,500
Gain of stock at interior towns	44,051	*7,261
Brought into sight for week	502,484	393,292

TOTAL CROP MOVEMENT.

Port receipts	3,638,321	3,512,072
Overland to mills and Canada	196,944	203,509
Southern mill takings, (estimated)	523,000	547,000
Stock at interior towns in excess of Sept. 1	420,184	466,628
Brought into sight thus far for season	4,774,489	4,933,190

*Loss.

The total crop movement is for 88 days this season against 89 days in 1902-3.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—A slow, but very steady advance characterized yesterday's wheat market, leaving the close [illegible]c higher than Wednesday. Trade was of moderate volume, and hesitated for a time in its support of the bull side until stimulated at noon by private cable, reporting considerable damage to the Argentine crop by hail. As this followed earlier announcements of rain in that country, the effect on sentiment was more pronounced than might otherwise have been the case. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board, afloat basis, were as follows: No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 91¾c; No. 2 hard, New York, 89¾c, and No. 2 red, New York, 88¾c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Nov. 27.—Wheat—December, 79¼c; May, 80¾c; on track, No. 1 hard, 81c; No. 1 Northern, 80¼c; No. 2 Northern, 78¾c; No. 3 Northern, 7[illegible]c.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 27.—Wheat—December, 80¼c; May, 82¼@82⅜c; No. 2 hard, 77@79c. Corn—No. 2 cash, 41c; December, 40½c; May, 40c. Oats—No. 2 cash, 37c; May, 36¾c; No. 2 white, 39¾c.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 27.—Wheat, ½c higher; No. 1 Northern, 85½c; No. 2 Northern, 81@83c; May, 80½c bid. Rye—No. 1, 56½@57c. Barley—No. 2, 63c; sample, 40@60c. Corn—May, 41⅞@42c.

DULUTH, Nov. 27.—Wheat—To arrive, No. 1 hard, 79¾c; No. 1 Northern, 78¾c; No. 2 Northern, 76¾c; December, 78¾c; May, 79¾c.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Spring patents, $4.60@$4.90; Winter straights, $3.95@$4.10; Winter patents, $4@4.35; Spring clears, $3.70@3.85; extra No. 1 Winter, $3.40@3.60; extra No. 2 Winter, $[illegible]@3.20; Red Dog, $22.50. Buckwheat flour, $2.20@2.30. Rye Flour—Fair to good, $3.30@$3.40; choice to fancy, $3.45@3.50. Cornmeal—Kiln-dried, $2.90@3.05, as to brand. Bagmeal—Fine white and yellow, $1.20@1.25; coarse, $1.01@1.03. Feed—Spring bran, spot, $18.75, sacks; to arrive, 200 lb. $18.75; December Spring bran, middling, $21@22, in 100-lb sacks; standard do. $18.75, December; hominy chop, $20.50 bulk, $21.50 sacks; oil meal, $32.75.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
December	87½	88¼	87½	88¼
May	86¼	84 7-16	83⅞	84½
July	79 15-16	80¼	79 15-16	80¼
Corn—				
December	49¼	49¼	49¼	49¼
May	47¼	48	47¼	47¾

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
Wheat—				
December	80	80¼	79⅞	80¼
May	79¼	80¼	79¼	80¼
July	74¼	75	74¼	74½
Corn—				
December	42	42¼	41⅞	41⅞
May	42	42 1-16	41¾	41⅞
July	41⅞	41⅞	41⅝	41⅝
Oats—				
December	34¼	34⅜	34¼	34⅜
May	35¾	35⅞	35⅝	35⅝
Lard—				
January	$6.35	$6.30	$6.20	$6.22½
May	6.40	6.40	6.30	6.37½
Ribs—				
January	5.77½	5.77½	5.70	5.70
May	5.95	5.95	5.87½	5.87½
Pork—				
January	11.07½	11.07½	10.75	10.75
May	11.30	11.20	11.00	11.00

COFFEE.—The coffee market reopened after the holiday with prices steady at a partial advance of 5 points. During the balance of the session it ruled quiet, but steady to firm, and at the close was steady net 5@10 points higher. Sales, 21,250 bags. The advancing tendency seemed the result of nothing new in the situation and reflected it would appear merely the absence of aggressive offerings and the continued bullishness of certain interests who figure that the small movement from the present crop is a confirmation of their theory of deterioration as a result of careless cultivation.

The range of contract prices was as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
November	.....	.....	.....	5.60@5.65
December	5.60	5.65	5.60	5.60@5.65
January	5.75	5.80	5.75	5.75@5.80
February	.....	.....	.....	5.85@5.95
March	5.95	6.00	5.95	5.95@6.00
April	.....	.....	.....	6.05@6.10
May	6.15	6.20	6.15	6.15@6.20
June	.....	.....	.....	6.20@6.25
July	6.30	6.35	6.30	6.30@6.35
August	.....	.....	.....	6.35@6.40
September	6.45	6.45	6.40	6.40@6.45
October	6.45	6.50	6.45	6.45@6.50

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $12.75@13.50; family, $18; short clear, $13.50@15. BEEF—Mess, $8@8.50; family, $10@11; packet, $9@$10; extra India mess, $15@17. BEEF HAMS—$20.50@22. DRESSED HOGS—Bacon, 8¾c; 180 lb, 6¼c; 160 lb, 6½c; 140 lb, 6¾c; pigs, 7½@7¾c. CUTMEATS—Pickled bellies unsettled; 10 lb, 10½c; 12 lb, 9¾c; 14 lb, 9c; pickled shoulders, 6⅜@6½c; pickled hams, 10¼@11½c. TALLOW—Firm; city, 4¾c; country, 4¾@4⅞c. LARD—$6.85; city lard, 6¼@6⅜c; refined lard, South America, $8; Continent, $7.20; Brazil, kegs, $9; compound, 6⅜@6⅝c. STEARINE—Oleo, 8c; city lard stearine, [illegible].

METALS.—TIN advanced £2 in London, spot closing at £119 and futures at £120 5s; locally tin was about 40 points higher, closing at $25.75@$26.25. COPPER—Copper was higher in London by about 7s 6d, as compared with the price of last Wednesday, with spot quoted at £54 15s and futures at £54 11s 3d; locally, however, copper continues rather unsettled, with prices for the day quoted at $12.50 for lake, $12.25 for electrolytic, and $12 for casting. LEAD—Lead advanced 2s 9d in London to £11 2s 6d, but remained unchanged at $4.25 in the local market. SPELTER—Spelter ruled generally dull and unchanged at $5.62½ for spot in the local market, with December quoted at $4.87½; the London market was 2s 6d lower at £20 10s. IRON—Iron closed at 46s 10d in Glasgow and at 42s 7½d in Middlesborough; locally iron was quiet; No. 1 foundry, Northern, is quoted at $15@16; No. 2 foundry, Northern, at $14@15; No. 1 foundry, Southern, and No. 1 foundry, Southern, soft, at $13.50@14.

NAVAL STORES.—Spirits of turpentine, oil and machine barrels, 59@60c. Tar, pine barrels, $3.70@3.80; oil barrels, $4.70@4.75. Resin—common to good strained, $2.20@2.25; E, $2.30; F, $2.35@2.40; G, $2.40@2.45; H, $2.60@2.65; I, $2.95; nominal; K, $3.25; M, $3.50@3.65; N, $3.70; $3.80; W G, $3.85@3.90, and W W, $4.10@4.20, all nominal.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 27.—Turpentine firm, 56c; receipts, 838 casks; sales, 109; exports, 6,102. Resin firm; receipts, 3,378 bbls; sales, 310; exports, 4,008; A, B, C, D, $2.10; E, $2.15; F, $2.20; G, $2.25; H, $2.40; I, $2.80; K, $2.80; M, $2.90; N, $3.10; W G, $3.25; W W, $3.50.

WILMINGTON, Nov. 27.—Spirits turpentine—Receipts, 56 casks. Resin firm; receipts, 501 bbls. Tar firm, $1.80; receipts, 334 bbls. Crude turpentine firm, $2.50, $3.30, and $3.50. Receipts, 105 casks.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 27.—Turpentine steady, 55½c. Resin steady; A, B, C, D, E, $1.95; F, $2.05; G, $2.15; H, $2.30; I, $2.50; K, $2.70; M, $2.80; N, $3; W G, $3.15; W W, $3.40.

LIVE STOCK.—Fair to good steers strong; medium and common do slow to a shade lower; bulls steady; thin cows firm; others unchanged. Native steers, $3.90@5.20; oxen, $2.25; bulls, $2.40@4.30; cows, $1.25@3.20; fat heifers, $4.40; dressed beef slow; native sides 6@9c per lb; Texas do, 5@6½c. Calves steady; Western dull; veals, $5.50@8.75; grassers, $3.25; no sales of Westerns; city-dressed veals slow at 9@13½c per lb; country-dressed, 5@11½c; dressed grassers and fed calves, 6@8c. Sheep slow; lambs steady; 9 cars on sale. Sheep, $2.50@3.62½; export do, $4; lambs, $5@6; culls, $4.50; Canada lambs, $5.85; dressed mutton, 5@7c per lb; dressed lambs, 7½@10c. Hogs steady; Pennsylvania mixed hogs, $4.85; country-dressed hogs steady at 6@8¼c per lb.

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Fancy Apples

from the famous Lake Shore section of Western New York.

Kings, Snows, Baldwins, Greenings, Northern Spys, Russets, Spitzenburgs, Seek-no-furthers, Etc.

Delivered at your door for $3.50 per box, all points on Long Island R. R., $4.00, cash to accompany order, all charges prepaid. Boxes contain about one bushel. In single varieties or assorted.

Each apple carefully selected, wrapped in paper and perfectly packed.

This enables you to get your table fruit direct from the storage. It leaves the warehouse in exactly the condition it came from the tree, crisp and full of life. No tossing about the docks and railroad terminals in barrels, from where it goes to the jobbers, grocers and fruiterers, but direct by express to your house.

E. M. UPTON & CO., Rochester, N. Y.

Telephone Directory

for the Winter months goes to press Nov. 28th. To secure listings, contracts must be made prior to that date.

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DAY AND EVENING—46TH YEAR.

LANGUAGES

THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES. New York, Madison Sq. Brooklyn, 73 Court St. Pupils hear and speak exclusively the foreign language from the very first lesson. New terms begin now. Trial lessons free. French lecture at Waldorf-Astoria December 4th, 8:30 P. M. Adm. tickets obtained free at school.

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ANNOUNCEMENT.—If you wish to learn to dance and do not want your friends to know anything about it, go to Howe's Private Dancing School, 729 6th Av., Between 41st and 42d Sts. Strictly private and individual instruction without embarrassment of public classes. Always Open. Beginners at any time. We positively guarantee to teach young or old the Glide Waltz—"Half Time" and Two-Step in six private lessons, with music, for $5. You can take one, two, or more lessons per week, at any hour, day, or evening. Mr. and Mrs. Howe.

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Atlantic City.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. Permanent Bureau of Information with personal representative at 1,364 Broadway, above Thirty-sixth Street, where information and literature concerning following hotels can be secured: Hotel Dennis, Hotel Brighton, Haddon Hall, Hotel St. Charles, Young's Hotel, Wiltshire, Marlborough House, Dunlop, Hotel Seaside, Hotel Rudolf, The Chalfonte, Hotel Traymore, New Strand Hotel, Galen Hall, Islesworth, Garden Hotel, Hotel Raleigh.

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THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks close strong.

Call money firm, 4½@7 per cent.

The course of prices upon the Stock Exchange yesterday provides further encouragement for those whose judgment of securities is governed by this factor. Upon the other hand, there was ample proof that the prevailing moments of strength were artificial, and the recurring weakness as well. In other words, the market continues professional, not reflecting independent or settled opinion in either direction. Business opened under the stimulus of more or less natural strength in London quotations and the generally circulated tip that the market would be advanced. And prices were upward bound until it was discovered that under this cover somebody was dispensing Republic preferred to whoever would take it at concessions in prices. The disposition to buy anything weakened upon this discovery, and when the pressure to sell Republic relaxed prices grew strong again, until it was discovered that the new strength was being used to market Pennsylvania. Dullness followed, and there was renewed selling pressure, which was rather better resisted, the close being at nearly the day's best, and with advances ruling. The largest business was done in Pennsylvania at a fractional decline, but Southern Pacific and Union Pacific were a good second, with about the average improvement in each. Southern Pacific's advance was undisturbed by the disclosure that it has made its improvements not only with its own money—"diverted from dividends," as it will be remembered—but also with Union Pacific millions, which debt of course now ranks ahead of Southern Pacific dividends. This, it was light-heartedly remarked, would be satisfactorily arranged when Southern Pacific was financed. Only the interest upon the advances need be reckoned, and that would cut a small figure. Sugar was strong, of course, upon well-understood advantages under the Cuban treaty, and the intervening period before the treaty becomes effective. The tractions were strong, Metropolitan Securities in particular justifying the tipsters who last week said that the speculation would shift from the guaranteed property to the guarantor. It is a little hard to follow out the intrinsic character of the argument, but the fact is recorded. The best-marked strength of the day was in the industrials, which were weak on Wednesday. The urgent borrowing demand for them indicated beyond doubt the nature of the selling and their fall, and the difficulty in borrowing them created the necessity to cover, which put them approximately back in their previous places. All is as before, except, of course, the further shock to confidence, and the impairment in the value as collateral of the stocks of discredited market stability. The movement in the Steels was chiefly characterized by its smallness and narrowness of change. In neither the bond or stock markets was there any increased activity. Colorado Fuel 5 per cents were active and strong, and Steel 5 per cents were fractionally lower.

Forecasts of the bank statement are favorable. Both upon the domestic and foreign movements the banks are gainers. The Autumn outgo is indicated to be over, and the return to have begun. It matters less every day whether we import more gold or not, and there is every sign of our power to take it in case of new unsuspected need. There was some excellent railway news. Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton declared an initial dividend; Atchison reported an increase of net for October of $835,008, and Chicago and Alton of $110,035. The weekly summaries of the iron trade were somewhat mixed, but upon the whole less pessimistic.

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. C. & F. pf.	1¼	Met. St. Ry.	1
Am. Locomotive	⅞	Mexican Central	½
Am. Locom. pf.	2½	Mo., K. & T. pf.	½
Am. Sugar	2¼	Nash., C. & St. L.	2
At., Top. & S. F.	⅝	Nat. R. of M. 2d pf.	2
Balt. & Ohio	⅜	North American	2½
Brunswick	½	Pacific Mail	½
Canada South	1⅛	People's Gas	½
Chi. & Alton	⅝	Ry. Steel Sp. pf.	1
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	2	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1
Chi. Gt. West	⅝	St. L. S. W. pf.	½
Chi. G. W. pf., A.	½	Southern Pacific	¾
Chi., M. & St. P.	½	Tenn. Coal & I.	⅝
Chi. & N. W.	1½	Tol., Rys. & L.	⅝
Del. & Hudson	⅝	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	⅝
Detroit Un. Ry.	1⅝	Twin City	1⅛
Distillers' Sec.	1	Union Pacific	1
General Electric	1	Va.-Car. Ch. pf.	⅝
Hock. Valley pf.	½	Westinghouse	1
Met. Securities	½	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	½

Stocks Declined.

Am. Smelting pf.	¾	Kan. C. So. pf.	⅝
Col. Fuel & I.	1¼	M. & St. L. pf.	1⅝
Consol. Gas	1½	N. Y. & N. J. Tel.	½
Iowa Central	⅝	Un. Rys. Inv. pf.	1

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Lehigh & W. B. 5s	2¼	N. Y. Cent. M. C. col. 3½s	1
Mex. Cent. 4½s	1⅜		

Bonds Declined.

Col. F. & I. gen. 5s	3	San A. & A. P. 4s	1¼
Lake Shore 3½s	1¼	Wis. Cent. 1st	1

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Nov. 27	448,772
To date this year	165,006,815
Corresponding date last year	172,863,483

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Nov. 27	$1,696,000
To date this year	$617,141,050
Corresponding date last year	$829,617,550

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Boston and Lowell Railroad.
Diamond Match Co.
Metropolitan Securities Co.
Old Dominion Steamship Co.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Irregular Market.—During most of the day prices showed considerable uncertainty, but during the last hour a buying movement on the part of many of the traders had considerable effect upon the list, and closing quotations in nearly all cases showed some gain over Wednesday's close. At the opening some issues showed firmness, and there was an inclination to disregard weakness in certain parts of the list, notably in some of the industrials, but a little later prices of several railroad stocks showed the effect of heavy selling, and the whole market became more or less unsettled. Pennsylvania in particular gave signs of a renewal of the effort to depress this stock, and along with it the rest of the market. Subsequently the short covering, which was attributed to the expectation of a favorable bank statement to-day turned the market sufficiently to wipe out most of the earlier declines.

Borrowing Demand for Industrials.—As an evidence of the character of much of the recent selling of the preferred stocks of a number of industrial corporations, the demand for these stocks for delivery which developed yesterday was of special interest. The supply of many of these issues is so limited that the shorts had considerable difficulty in securing enough stock to deliver against their recent sales, and as a result premiums of as much as three-quarters of 1 per cent. were paid, the maximum being reached in the case of American Locomotive preferred. Premiums such as these in any of the active railway issues would indicate a tremendous short interest, but they mean much less in the case of stocks, the supply of which is very limited, as is the supply of a number of these industrial stocks. Their scarcity is due in some cases to the fact that they are very widely distributed, while in others it is the result of their being very closely held.

American Sugar.—One of the most interesting movements in yesterday's market was the advance in American Sugar to 121⅝, accompanied by transactions amounting to about 25,000 shares. After reacting slightly from the highest of the day, the stock closed with a net gain of 2¼ points. The buying was supposedly on the benefits that are expected to accrue to the Sugar Trust from the passage of the Cuban Reciprocity bill, although some attempt is made to credit general trade conditions with all of the stock's strength.

Republic Steel.—Reports more definite than those heretofore heard to the effect that the next dividend on the preferred stock of the Republic Iron and Steel Company will be passed were circulated in Wall Street yesterday. In many quarters these reports have come to be accepted as accurate forecasts of the action to be taken by the Directors when they meet to consider the dividend question next Monday. Nevertheless, some of the company's Directors again yesterday asserted that there was no reason for the prediction of the preferred dividend being passed. Yesterday's trading in Republic Steel preferred amounted to nearly 25,000 shares, being considerably in excess of the trading in United States Steel preferred, and at one time during the day the price of the stock went as low as 36⅜. The rally which occurred during the latter part of the day extended to this issue, as it did to most other stocks in the list, and its net loss as shown by the final sale at 39⅞, was only a small fraction.

Recent High Money Rates.—In some quarters it is said that bear operators in their efforts to depress the market have extended their operations to the money market as well as to the stock market. The belief is expressed that to a certain extent, at least, the recent advances in call money rates above 7 per cent. were the result of a bidding up process on the part of the bears. As a verification of this view a member of the Exchange stated yesterday that one day early in the week a broker who had $250,000 to lend entered the money crowd and found several bidders there at 7½ per cent. He offered privately $100,000 to each of them at the rate which they were bidding, but they explained that they really did not want the money, which, it was added, was not forced upon them.

One Insider's Experience.—As an example of the market's disposition to go by contraries, especially in the matter of its response to the publication of good news, the following incident is interesting: Before the publication recently of the annual report of one of the industrial companies, the stocks of which have recently suffered severely in the market, one of the company's officers bought a certain amount of the company's preferred stock believing that the publication of the report which showed that during the year the company, besides earning the year's dividend on the preferred stock, had earned a sufficient surplus to pay this dividend a whole year in advance, would result in an advance in the stock. The next day, however, when the report was made public, the stock immediately sold off 2 points. This insider gained more knowledge than he did satisfaction from his experience.

Foreign Exchange.—The market for sterling exchange was firm at the opening yesterday, but before the day was over the price of demand sterling had fallen from 4.8375 to 4.8350. Cable reports were to the effect that the price of gold in London had advanced ¼d., thus increasing the difficulty of securing gold for import, but the rumor of fairly large engagements was again heard. The report was probably due to the knowledge that a considerable amount of gold is expected to reach England from South Africa within the next few days.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, Nov. 27, 1903.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	†Net Change.
38¾	38⅞	17,520	*Amalgamated Cop. Co.	38⅜	38⅞	38⅛	38⅞	+¾
18½	18⅞	1,020	Am. Car & F. Co.	18¼	18⅝	18¼	18⅝	+⅜
64	65	600	Am. Car & F. Co. pf.	64	65	64	65	+1¼
6	6½	100	*Am. Grass Twine	6½	6½	6½	6½	...
8¼	8⅝	1,000	*Am. Ice Co	8¼	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	+⅜
28½	29	866	*Am. Ice Co. pf.	28¾	29¼	28½	28¾	+⅛
28	30	210	*Am. Linseed Co. pf.	29¼	29¼	29¼	29¼	−¼
14	14½	3,725	*Am. Locomo. Co.	13¾	14½	13¾	14½	+⅞
74	74⅝	5,610	*Am. Locomo. Co. pf.	72½	74⅝	72	74⅝	+2½
17	19	100	*Am. Malting Co. pf.	19	19	19	19	...
43½	44	1,400	*Am. S. & R. Co.	44½	44½	44	44	+¼
86	86⅝	300	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	86½	86½	86¼	86½	−¾
...	82	100	*Am. Snuff Co. pf.	82	82	82	82	...
121⅛	121¼	28,200	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co.	119	121⅝	119	121¼	+2¼
68	69½	40	*Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	70¼	70¼	70¼	70¼	...
65⅞	66⅛	22,450	Atch., Top. & S. F.	65⅝	66⅛	65⅝	66⅛	+⅝
89¾	90⅛	400	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	90	90	89¾	89⅞	+⅜
76⅛	76⅜	10,280	Baltimore & Ohio	76	76⅜	75¾	76⅛	+⅜
87	87½	100	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	87½	87½	87½	87½	+½
39⅝	39¾	8,670	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	39½	40	39¼	39⅝	+⅝
6½	7	400	Brunswick City	6½	6½	6½	6½	+½
65⅛	66	400	Canada Southern	64¾	66	64¾	66	+1⅛
118	118⅛	1,400	Canadian Pacific	118⅛	118⅝	117⅞	118⅛	−⅛
30⅛	30⅜	500	Chesapeake & Ohio	30⅜	30⅜	30	30⅜	−⅛
31½	31⅞	300	Chicago & Alton	31	31⅞	31	31⅞	+⅝
115	124	100	Chicago & East Ill. pf.	122	122	122	122	+2
15⅛	15⅜	400	Chicago Great Western	15⅜	15⅜	15⅛	15⅛	+⅛
65	65½	200	Chi. Gt. West. pf., A.	65	65½	65	65½	+½
138⅛	138¼	7,700	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	138¼	138⅝	138	138¼	+½
172	173	500	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	172	172	172	172	...
164	167	200	Chicago & Northw.	166⅞	166⅞	166⅞	166⅞	+1½
5	5½	200	Chicago Union Trac.	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	...
70	73	50	C., C., C. & St. L.	69½	69½	69½	69½	...
26	26¼	500	Colorado Fuel & Iron	25½	25½	25	25	−1¼
12½	13	100	Colorado & Southern	12½	12½	12½	12½	+½
21	22	200	Col. & Southern 2d pf.	21½	21½	21½	21½	+½
176¾	177½	1,600	Consolidated Gas	175	176½	175	176½	−1½
17⅛	18	712	Corn Products Co	17¼	18	17	17⅞	+⅝
63	64	710	Corn Products Co. pf.	63¼	65	63¼	63¾	+⅝
154	155	200	Delaware & Hudson	154	154	154	154	+⅝
20	20⅝	200	Denver & R. G.	19⅞	20	19⅞	20	+⅝
67	68	100	Denver & R. G. pf.	67	67	67	67	...
15½	16½	100	Detroit Southern pf.	15½	15½	15½	15½	...
67	67½	450	Detroit United Ry	65⅞	67½	65⅞	67½	+1⅝
21	21½	100	*Distillers Securities	22	22	22	22	+1
27½	27¾	6,800	Erie	27	27⅝	26⅞	27¼	+¼
66⅞	66⅞	820	Erie 1st pf	66½	66⅞	66⅜	66⅞	+⅝
48	48½	1,600	Erie 2d pf	48⅜	48½	48	48	−⅛
153½	154½	200	General Electric	154	154	154	154	+1
...	...	20	H. B. Claflin Co. 1st pf.	85	85	85	85	...
74½	75	800	Hocking Valley	73¾	74⅝	73⅝	74⅝	+⅜
82⅞	83¼	850	Hocking Valley pf	82⅞	83	82⅞	83	+⅛
128⅝	129½	248	Illinois Central	129	129	128⅝	128⅝	−½
61	62	200	Internat. Paper pf.	62	62	62	62	...
29	30	100	*Internat. Power Co.	25	25	25	25	...
20	21	200	Iowa Central	20	20	20	20	−⅝
64	66	25	K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	64	64	64	64	...
33	33⅜	200	Kansas City South. pf.	33	33	33	33	+⅜
103⅝	103⅞	6,600	Louisville & Nashville	103⅝	103⅞	102⅞	103⅝	+⅜
139	139¼	1,630	Manhattan Elevated	139	139¼	139	139	...
91⅛	91⅜	3,600	*Met. Securities	91	91⅝	90¾	91⅜	+½
117	117⅛	5,000	*Met. Street Railway	116⅞	117⅛	116⅞	117	+1
9⅛	9⅝	2,600	Mexican Central	9⅛	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	+½
86	89	112	Minn. & St. Louis pf.	88	88	88	88	−1⅝
53	53⅝	15	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝	...
17⅛	17⅜	800	Mo., Kan. & Texas	17⅛	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜	...
37	37⅛	3,720	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	36⅞	37⅛	36⅞	37⅛	+½
90⅛	90¼	5,630	Missouri Pacific	90	90⅝	89⅞	90⅛	+⅛
103⅛	106	570	Nash., Chat. & St. L.	102½	105	102½	105	+2½
33⅜	34⅛	20	*Nat. Biscuit Co.	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	...
97	101	150	*Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	+⅛
14⅛	14⅜	100	*Nat. Lead Co	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	−⅛
37	37½	100	Nat. R. R. of Mex. pf.	37	37	37	37	...
18½	19	150	Nat. R.R. of Mex. 2d pf	19	19	19	19	+2
122½	125	100	*New York Air Brake	122½	122½	122½	122½	+⅞
117⅝	117¾	8,114	New York Central	117⅛	117⅞	116⅞	117⅝	+⅜
24½	25	200	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	24½	24½	24½	24½	+⅜
145	150	110	N. Y. & N. J. Tel.	147½	147½	147½	147½	−½
20⅝	20⅞	2,550	N. Y., Ont. & West.	20⅝	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝	...
56	56¼	2,350	Norfolk & Western	56¼	56⅜	56	56⅛	...
73½	74	200	North American	73	73⅝	73	73⅝	+2½
27	27½	1,280	Pacific Mail	26½	27½	26½	26½	+½
113⅞	114	96,650	Pennsylvania R. R.	114⅛	114⅜	112⅞	114	−⅛
94¼	94½	1,835	People's Gas, Chicago	94	94¾	93¾	94¼	+½
24½	24⅞	465	Pressed Steel Car	24	24¾	24	24⅞	+½
64½	66	380	Pressed Steel Car pf	65	65	64½	64½	+½
72	73⅛	1,100	Ry. Steel Spring pf.	73	73	71¾	71¾	+1
40¼	40⅜	14,050	Reading	40⅜	40¾	39⅞	40¼	...
5⅝	6	300	*Rep. Iron & Steel	5⅝	6	5⅝	6	...
39⅞	40	23,780	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	40	40	36⅜	39⅞	−⅛
24⅛	24⅜	8,250	Rock Island Co	24	24⅛	23⅞	24⅛	+⅛
44⅛	45	300	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	44⅛	45	44⅛	45	+1
13⅛	13⅝	300	St. Louis Southw	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+⅜
30⅛	31⅛	800	St. Louis Southw. pf.	30⅜	31	30⅜	31	+½
46⅛	46¼	35,810	Southern Pacific	45⅝	46⅛	45⅝	46⅛	+¾
19⅛	19½	11,470	Southern Ry., ext.	19½	20⅛	19⅛	19⅜	+¼
77	77⅛	1,600	Southern Ry., pf., ext.	76⅞	77⅛	76⅝	76⅞	−¼
27½	28⅛	100	Tennessee Coal & Iron	28	28	28	28	+⅝
110	115	16	Third Avenue	110	110	110	110	...
22¼	23	200	Tol. Rys. & Light.	22	22¼	22	22¼	+⅝
31⅛	32	100	Tol., St. L. & West. pf.	32	32	32	32	+⅝
91⅛	92	1,227	Twin City R. T.	91⅛	91⅛	91	91⅛	+1⅛
...	...	500	*Union Bag & P. Co.	5½	5½	5½	5½	...
...	...	100	*Union Bag & P. Co. pf	58	58	58	58	...
74⅞	74⅞	53,250	Union Pacific	73⅞	74⅝	73⅛	74⅞	+1
44⅛	47½	100	United Rys. Invest. pf	45	45	45	45	−1
...	...	100	*U. S. C. I. P. & F. pf	37	37	37	37	...
100	108	33	U. S. Express	100	100	100	100	...
7	7½	40	*U. S. Leather	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	...
75½	76⅛	230	*U. S. Leather pf.	76	76	76	76	...
11	11⅛	5,520	U. S. Steel	11	11⅛	10⅝	11⅛	...
51½	52	29,120	U. S. Steel pf	52⅛	52½	51½	52	+½
88½	91	100	Va.-Caro. Chemical pf.	89	89	89	89	...
19⅛	19⅜	1,900	Wabash	19⅛	19⅜	19⅛	19⅜	...
34⅛	35⅛	4,000	Wabash pf	35	35⅛	34⅞	35⅛	+⅛
85⅛	85⅝	310	Western Union Tel.	84⅝	85	84⅝	85	...
137½	140	100	Westinghouse E. & M.	138	138	138	138	+1
175	200	100	Westinghouse 1st pf.	170	170	170	170	...
24	24½	100	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	24	24	24	24	+½
16½	17⅛	100	Wisconsin Central	17	17	17	17	+⅛

Sales........448,772 *Unlisted. †From last previous sale, based on 100 share lots.

MOVEMENT OF CURRENCY.

In its weekly review of the movement of currency during the week, The Wall Street Journal says:

The principal movements of currency this week indicate a gain of $2,659,500 in reserve held by the banks.

They received from the interior $4,015,100, and sent to the interior $3,882,600—of which there was transferred through the Sub-Treasury $900,000 to New Orleans and $500,000 to San Francisco. The gain from the interior was $132,500. This is the first gain from the interior reported since the week ending Aug. 27, 1903.

Gold imports were $3,630,300—$986,000 in United States gold coin, $294,200 in foreign gold coin, and $2,350,000 in bars.

Receipts of domestic and Klondike new gold were $856,100, namely, $822,900 on New York Assay Office checks and $33,200 on Seattle Assay Office checks.

The Sub-Treasury paid $214,800 in redemption of 5 per cent. bonds of 1904.

Other disbursements by the Sub-Treasury were $15,019,800; payments by the banks to the Sub-Treasury for customs, internal revenue, 5 per cent. redemption fund, &c., were $17,194,000. The loss on Sub-Treasury operations proper was $2,174,200.

The total gain from the interior, gold imports, domestic and Klondike new gold, and bond redemptions was $4,833,700; deducting the loss of $2,174,200 on Sub-Treasury operations proper, the net gain was $2,659,500.

The gain on the direct interior movement was $1,532,500. The flow of currency to the South and West on account of the crops is practically over. Transfers through the Sub-Treasury to New Orleans are expected to continue until the sugar crop is made, but direct shipments to the interior will for the next few weeks be comparatively light. This week's receipts came chiefly from near by and Eastern points, and most of the shipments were to banks in the same section. Some of the currency that was sent to such banks last week came back this week in the original packages.

The loss of $2,174,200 on Sub-Treasury operations proper was chiefly due to transfers of internal revenue collections and payments on account of the 5 per cent. fund. Pension payments fell to $1,148,000 from $2,775,000 last week. Customs collections were $2,872,600, a daily average of $574,500, comparing with a daily average of $427,000 in the preceding week.

The Sub-Treasury received from banks and sent to Washington for redemption $1,771,000 mutilated currency.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 27.—There was a little more activity in the local market, but not much of interest was displayed.

Marsden was the attraction and had an upward movement of ⅛, closing at 2. This was due to the report of a revival of negotiations between the International Smokeless Powder Company and the Du Ponts looking to the purchase of the former, in which the Marsden Company is the chief owner.

The arbitrage steel and railroad stocks as usual provided most of the trading, and at the end of the day Reading had advanced ⅛ and Pennsylvania declined 1-16. Fairmount Park Transportation sold at 20, an advance of ⅝, under the moderate speculative impetus given by the opening of the speedway.

Total sales, 17,106 shares.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
20	American Cement	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
114	Cambria Steel	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
100	Consol. Lake Sup.	⅛	⅛	⅛
10	Consol. Lake Sup. pf.	1½	1½	1½
20	De Long Hook & Eye	8½	8½	8½
102	Electric Co. of Am.	7 7-16	7⅜	7 7-16
200	Erie	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛
100	Fairmount Park Transp.	20	20	20
47	Intern. Smokeless Powder	8	8	8
10	Lehigh Valley R. R.	35	35	35
8	Lehigh Navigation	65	65	65
1	Little Schuylkill R. R.	61	61	61
800	Marsden	2⅛	1⅞	2
3,114	Penn. R. R.	57⅛	56⅞	57
98	Philadelphia Traction	95	95	95
405	Philadelphia Electric	6	5⅞	5⅞
220	Philadelphia Rapid Tr.	12	11	11
9,930	Reading	20 7-16	19 13-16	20¼
100	Rock Island	24	24	24
300	Southern R. R.	20⅛	20	20
42	United Gas Imp.	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝
105	Union Traction	44	43⅞	43⅞
650	United States Steel	11⅛	10⅞	11
510	United States Steel pf.	51⅞	51⅝	51⅝

SOUTHERN PIG SITUATION.

Rumor That Southern Association May Be Re-established.

A movement is said to be on foot for the rehabilitation of the Southern Pig Iron Association, which was disrupted about two months ago. Since that time there has been in progress much competition between the various pig iron producers formerly members of the association, and in the effort to secure business prices of Southern pig iron have been reduced to such an extent that some of the furnaces are said to be selling below cost. The larger Southern producers claim that they are not selling below $9.25 for No. 2 foundry, but it is said that actually business is being done at $9, and even below. The point is made that even present trade conditions do not necessitate the acceptance of such low prices, and it is thought that were the Southern Association to again come into existence a price could be maintained above the present quotation, and yet sufficiently low to avoid competition from the Northern furnaces, which for the most part cannot afford to meet the prices recently named by Southern producers.

In their weekly review of conditions in the pig iron trade, Rogers, Brown & Co. say:

Amid conflicting advices as to the pig iron market the one fact stands out that inquiries and sales have largely increased. That this has been at the expense of prices there can be little doubt. There is, however, so much misrepresentation as to prices that the facts are hard to arrive at. The leading Southern companies insist that they are not shading the $9.25 basis, but some buyers claim to be placing orders at $9. However this may be, it is certain that a large majority of current orders are going to Alabama furnaces, whose prices continue to rule much under Northern prices. Northern furnaces generally seem content to let the business go that way for the time being.

Under ordinary conditions the Southern furnace order books would have been overfilled by the recent buying, but the policy followed during the Spring and Summer of holding above the market resulted in large stocks and few orders, so that it takes longer now to restore the equilibrium.

GENERAL BUSINESS ITEMS.

Coal shipments over Pennsylvania lines east of Pittsburg and Erie for the week ending Nov. 21, it is stated, were 683,760 tons, making the total for the year to date, 37,004,499 tons against 34,213,749 tons last year.

According to Shamokin (Penn.) dispatches the Lehigh Valley Coal Company will shut down its Centralia colliery indefinitely after Dec. 1.

It is stated that the Hoyt Metal Company has increased its capital to $1,250,000, and will build an additional plant in East St. Louis.

The Sacajawea Gold and Copper Mining Company, capital $5,000,000, has been organized to take title to a large number of mining plants near Helena, Mont.

Appleton (Wis.) dispatches state that all the print paper mills in the Fox River Valley region and throughout the West have shut down on an agreement to curtail production.

Imports of dry goods at the Port of New York decreased $322,038, as compared with the previous week, and $932,754, as compared with the corresponding week last year.

The October gross and net earnings of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway, it is stated, were the largest for any previous month in the history of the company.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 27.—The money market continues quiet and firm. The supply of funds is not large.

Call loans, 5½@6 per cent.; time loans on collateral, 5@6 per cent.; time loans on mercantile paper, 6@6½ per cent. Clearing House loans, 5@6 per cent.

New York funds, 5c premium.

Clearings, $20,365,315. Balances, $1,426,025.

The foreign exchange market is firmer. Quotations follow:

	Sight.	60 Days.
Cables	$4.84¾	
Sterling	4.84	$4.80¼
Commercial		4.79½
Francs	5.19⅜	5.21⅞
Reichsmarks	.94⅞	.94⅛
Guilders	.40⅛	.40

The aftermath of the holiday was seen in the stock market to-day, and business was rather dull most of the time. Prices, as a rule, did not change much, although they were irregular.

Complete transactions follow:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
	RAILROADS.			
773	*Atchison	66⅛	65⅝	66⅛
10	Atchison pf.	90¼	90¼	90¼
31	Boston & Providence	295	294	295
83	Boston & Albany	248	246	248
25	Boston Elevated	140⅝	140⅝	140⅝
9	C. J. R. & S. Y.	135	135	135
1	Fitchburg pf.	135½	135½	135½
10	Massachusetts Electric	17¼	17¼	17¼
25	Massachusetts Elec. pf.	77	77	77
22	N. Y., N. H. & H.	196	195½	196
2	Old Colony	200	200	200
20	Pennsylvania	56⅝	56⅝	56⅝
4	Pere Marquette pf.	73	73	73
1,253	Union Pacific	74	73½	74
23	West End	90	89½	90
3	West End pf.	110	110	110
3	Wor. Nash.	145	145	145
	TELEPHONES.			
640	American	126	125	125⅝
66	Edison	243	243	243
1	General Electric	153	153	153
5	New England	122½	122½	122½
10	Westinghouse	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝
	MISCELLANEOUS.			
6,994	American Sugar	121⅝	119	121⅝
30	American Sugar pf.	121	120⅝	121
500	American Woolen pf.	66⅝	66⅛	66¼
60	American Zinc	11	10½	11
110	Dom. Iron & Steel	9	8½	8½
6	*Mass. Gas pf.	77½	76½	77½
1	Mergenthaler	180⅝	180⅝	180⅝
30	Swift & Co.	103	103	103
11	United Fruit	97	97	97
782	United Shoe Machine	50	48⅝	50
364	United Shoe Machine pf.	29½	29	29½
70	United States Coal & Oil.	8⅞	8	8⅞
245	United States Steel	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛
1,215	United States Steel pf.	52⅛	51⅝	52
	MINING.			
1,760	*Amalgamated	38⅞	38¼	38⅞
225	Bingham	21½	21	21½
2	*Cal. & Hecla	430	430	430
350	Centennial	14½	14¼	14½
5,715	Copper Range	44⅞	43⅝	44⅞
300	Daly-West	35	35	35
40	Dominion Coal	72	72	72
152	Granby	4½	4½	4½
1,000	Isle Royale	6⅝	6¼	6½
5	Mass	4	4	4
55	Mohawk	35	35	35
10	Montreal & Boston	62½	62½	62½
100	†Old Colony	1 7-32	1 7-32	1 7-32
100	Old Dominion	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
60	Osceola	57½	57	57
100	Santa Fe	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
340	Shannon	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝
70	Tamarack	87	87	87
428	Trinity	5½	5	5½
255	United States	18⅛	17⅞	18
160	Utah	27½	27¼	27½
25	Victoria	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝

*Ex dividend. †Assessment paid.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 27.—New York exchange was 10 cents premium; time and call loans, 5½@6 per cent.

Locally, business centred around Biscuit shares again, over 700 going early at near 34, while the preferred sold again at 97½. Swift's was being accumulated in small lots, and sold well above 103, on the prospect of a brilliant annual report. Tool was improved at 25. Lake Street receipts were going begging around 2.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	Am. Can pf.	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝
5	Chicago City Railway	170	170	170
150	Chicago Pneumatic Tool	25	25	25
10	Diamond Match	132½	132½	132½
684	National Biscuit	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛
189	National Biscuit pf.	98	97	97½
25	National Carbon pf.	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝
40	South Side Elevated	95	95	95
165	Swift & Co.	103⅝	103½	103⅝

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 27.—The market was dull but steady. The trading amounted to 162 shares of stock, and bonds to the value of $35,200.

The transactions were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$3,000	Seaboard Ry. 10-yr. 5s	99¼	99¼	99¼
10,000	Seaboard Ry. 4s	72	71½	71½
1,000	United Rys. & Elec. inc.	59¼	59¼	59¼
2,000	United Rys. & Elec. 4s.	91¼	91¼	91¼
1,000	Cotton Duck inc.	14	14	14
8,000	Ga., Car. & North. 5s.	107⅛	107	107
7,000	G. B. S. Brewing 1st	46	46	46
3,000	Albany & Northern 5s	94	94	94
200	Baltimore City 5s, 1916	121½	121½	121½
7	Consolidated Gas	60	60	60
155	United Rys. & Elec.	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on stock collateral loaned at 4½@7 per cent., with the last loan at 6 per cent. The majority of the day's loans were made at 6½ per cent.

Time money rates, 6 per cent. for sixty to ninety days and 5@5½ per cent. for four, five, and six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 6 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 6 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6@6½ per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $230,963,307; balances, $8,410,532; United States Sub-Treasury debit balance, $903,624.

Money on call in London, 3½@4 per cent.; short bills, 3 15-16 per cent.; three months' bills, 4@4¼ per cent.

Foreign exchange closed weak after early firmness. Nominal rates were $4.81 for sixty days and $4.84½ for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.80@$4.8010; demand, $4.8345@$4.8360; cables, $4.84@$4.8410. Commercial bills were $4.79¼@$4.80¼.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.23⅛ less 1-16 and 5.20⅝ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 93⅞@94 1-16 and 94 9-16 less 1-32; guilders, 39 13-16@39⅞ and 40 1-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—5c premium. Chicago—10c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 5c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-16 discount; selling, 1-16 premium. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, 2½c. Cincinnati—15c discount.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—Rates for money were firm and the supplies were not abundant in the market to-day, but the keenness of the demand was somewhat abated. Discounts were firm and quiet, the weakness of New York exchange renewing the apprehension of considerable further withdrawals of gold. Otherwise the prospect of a rise in the Bank of England's rate of discount this year has been minimized.

Business on the Stock Exchange opened undecided and rather dull, but afterward prices were generally firm on investment buying and indications of increasing speculation. Consols hardened on the firmness of money being referable only to month-end requirements. Americans were steady, but were neglected, pending the receipt of Wall Street's opening quotations. They closed easier. Kafirs were moderately cheerful and irregular. Copper was flat, the drop in American prices having shaken confidence. Consequently the bears offered freely to an unwilling market.

Closing prices:

Consols for money, 89; Consols for account, 89 1-16; Anaconda, 3½; Atchison, 67½; Atchison preferred, 93; Baltimore and Ohio, 78⅛; Canadian Pacific, 122¼; Chesapeake and Ohio, 32; Chicago Great Western, 16; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 143¼; De Beers, 20½; Denver and Rio Grande, 21¼; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 70; Erie, 28¼; Erie first preferred, 68⅝; Erie second preferred, 50½; Illinois Central, 134; Louisville and Nashville, 107½; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 17⅞; New York Central, 122; Norfolk and Western, 58¼; Norfolk and Western preferred, 89; Ontario and Western, 21⅝; Pennsylvania, 59¼; Rand Mines, 9⅝; Reading, 21; Reading first preferred, 39; Reading second preferred, 30; Southern Railway, 20⅝; Southern Railway preferred, 80; Southern Pacific, 47½; Union Pacific, 71¼; Union Pacific preferred, 89; United States Steel, 11⅝; United States Steel preferred, 54¼; Wabash, 20; Wabash preferred, 36½.

Bar silver steady, 26½d. per ounce.

Money, 3½@4 per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 4⅛ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 4@4⅛ per cent.

Bar gold, 77s. 11¼d. American eagles, 76s. 6½d.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 38.80; Lisbon, 28.50.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Nov. 27.—Trading on the Bourse opened dull and remained inactive throughout the day.

Three per cent. rentes, 97f 90c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 19½c for checks.

BERLIN, Nov. 27.—Prices on the Boerse to-day continued firm.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 45⅝ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 2⅝ per cent.; three months' bills, 3½ per cent.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the third week of November showed increases:

Chicago Great Western	$20,202
Detroit Southern	1,349
Kanawha and Michigan	3,170
Louisville and Nashville	8,125
Mexican Central	1,272
Mineral Range	445
Nash., Chattanooga and St. Louis	4,262
Southern Pacific	56,372
Total increase, 8 roads	$90,306
Increase previously reported	191,563
Total increase, 10 roads	$281,869

The following showed decreases:

Central of Georgia	$5,940
Evansville and Indianapolis	1,680
Evansville and Terre Haute	298
Iowa Central	7,765
Minneapolis and St. Louis	6,364
Minn., St. P. and Sault Ste. Marie	10,150
Norfolk and Western	7,060
Pere Marquette	2,518
Rio Grande Southern	5,457
Toledo, Peoria and Western	913
Total decrease, 9 roads	$48,145
Decrease previously reported	108,459
Total decrease, 14 roads	$156,604
Net increase, 33 roads	$125,265

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Nov. 27.—Incorporated to-day:

The Bagdad-Chase Gold Mining Company, Rochester, to operate in California; capital, $1,000,000. Directors—Chauncey M. Depew, New York; Edgar Van Etten, Boston; B. E. Chase, Rochester.

American Vitalizer Company, New York, to deal in drugs; capital, $100,000. Directors—W. B. Wolff, H. D. Robbins, New York; C. N. Greig, New Rochelle.

Traction Development and Securities Company, New York; capital, $200,000. Directors—C. B. Manning, Henry Oppenheimer, C. C. Marshall, New York.

R. W. Robinson & Son, New York, to deal in drugs; capital, $50,000. Directors—F. M. Robinson, W. R. Robinson, D. W. Kent, New York.

The M. Lindsay Rubber Manufacturing Company, New York; capital, $50,000. Directors—M. Lindsay, M. D. Lindsay, Washington; C. A. Lindsay, New York.

Gloversville Textile Company, Gloversville; capital, $35,000. Directors—J. T. Shanahan, L. B. Winne, A. D. Kyne, Gloversville.

The Nu-to-Na Remedy Company, Binghamton; capital, $50,000. Directors—J. W. Coleman, W. D. Redington, L. D. Turk, Binghamton.

Reliance Manufacturing Company, New York City, gas engine works of City Island; capital, $25,000. Directors—G. D. Sturtevant, J. D. McRae, D. L. Cady, New York.

W. L. Losier Company, Buffalo, to deal in junk; capital, $40,000. Directors—W. L. Losier, E. H. Losier, Buffalo; N. Losier, Cleveland.

Schenectady Hotel and Amusement Company, Schenectady; capital, $40,000. Directors—Charles F. Veeder, J. J. McMullen, Schenectady; L. L. Weber, New York.

Union Square Pharmacy, New York; capital, $5,000. Directors—G. H. Abbott, W. H. Lyon, T. Townsend, New York.

The Selected Securities Company, New York; capital, $500. Directors—Bernard Michael Loonis, New Jersey; R. Hammerschlag, P. L. Liebeman, New York.

The Ideal Hat Fastener and Novelty Company, New York; capital, $5,000. Directors—J. Spero, M. Lippiner, S. P. Goldman, New York.

The Holland-Easton-Korder Company, New York, to finance corporations; capital, $15,000. Directors—C. E. Holland, Yonkers; R. J. Easton, P. J. Korder, Brooklyn.

The Standard American Company, New York, to deal in merchandise; capital, $10,000. Directors—G. B. Dunn, E. J. Pandrey, Brooklyn; E. C. Bacon, New York.

Finn & Baker Company, New Rochelle, publishing; capital, $20,000. Directors—G. T. Finn, Brooklyn; W. H. Baker, C. R. Cook, New York.

Manhattan Protective Company, New York, to supply night watchmen; capital, $10,000. Directors—H. N. Landgraff, G. H. Stonebridge, W. F. Craig, New York.

Organic Chemical Company, New York; capital, $3,000. Directors—W. E. Crampton, John Robertson, New York; W. M. Miner, Plainfield.

G. A. Gilfeather & Co., New York, contracting; capital, $5,000. Directors—Mary C. Bohan, Winifred Morrison, T. F. Mallory, New York.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

There was quite a falling off in activity in the trading in outside securities yesterday, with consequent irregularity in price movement. Though the declines for the day outnumbered the advances, there was a good strong undertone in a number of issues. Among the copper stocks Union was the most active, dropping to plain ⅞, while Greene Consolidated closed at a fractional loss after moderate trading. White Knob Copper showed increased activity, advancing to 9⅝, and closing ⅜ of a point up at 9⅝. Interborough Rapid Transit did not follow the lead of the traction stocks, selling off ⅛ to 89⅞, after opening at 90¼, a fraction higher than Wednesday's closing. International Mercantile Marine preferred was weak, easing off to 18, a loss of ⅝, while the common sold up to 4⅜. Northern Securities showed quite an advance at the opening, selling at 88⅝, a gain of 1⅞, but later reacted, closing at 88⅜, a net advance of 1¼.

CONSOLIDATED RUBBER TIRE 4s, which have not been traded in for a long time, sold at 10, a gain of 3 points over the previous open sale. Several lots of bonds amounting to $13,000 were quietly purchased on Monday and Wednesday at 10. The stocks were favorably influenced by the advance in the bonds, both closing substantially higher, though no trades were reported.

UNITED LUMBER FIRST 5s were offered yesterday at 50, a decline in the offered price of 15 points so far this week. There seems to be no bid whatever for the bonds.

The principal transactions, in 100-share lots, reported in the outside market yesterday, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	American Can pf.	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝
100	Cotton Oil & Fibre pf.	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
1,200	Greene Con. Copper	13	12⅝	12⅝
200	Hackensack Meadows	12⅝	12½	12½
517	Inter. Rapid Transit	90¼	89⅞	89⅞
350	Internat. Mer. Marine	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜
100	Internat. Mar. Mar. pf.	18	18	18
1,100	Mont. & Boston Cop.	⅝	9-16	⅝
150	New York Trans.	5	*4⅞	5
600	Northern Securities	88⅝	88⅜	88⅜
20	Royal Baking Pow. pf.	98½	98½	98½
100	Seaboard Air Line	13⅝	13½	13⅝
6	Standard Oil	649	648	649
70	Tennessee Copper	28½	28½	28½
2,900	Union Copper	9-16	½	½
100	U. S. Cotton Duck	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
1,100	White Knob Copper	9⅝	8⅞	9⅝

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$17,000	†Brook. R. T. new 4s.	76¼	75⅝	76
10,000	†Con. Rubber Tire 4s.	10	10	10

*Less than 100 shares. †Sell flat.

QUOTATIONS—INACTIVE ISSUES.

Closing quotations of stocks compare as follows with the closing prices of Wednesday:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Nov. 27. Bid.	Asked.	Nov. 25. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	46	48½	46	48½
American Can	3½	3⅝	3½	3⅝
American Can pf.	29⅝	30⅛	29⅝	30⅛
American Chicle	95	105	93	102
American Chicle pf.	75	82	75	82
American De Forest	..	5	..	5
American Malting 6s	96	100	96	100
American Motive Power	⅛	1	⅛	1
American Surety	160	160¼	160	163
American Typefounders	25	35	25	35
Amer. Typefounders pf.	88½	93	88½	93
American Writing Paper	2	2½	2	2½
Amer. Writing Paper pf.	10	11	10	11
Amer. Writing Paper 5s	67	68	67	68½
Automatic Heating pf.	91	96	91	95
Bamberger De Lamar	5¼	6¼	5¼	6¼
Borden's Cond. Milk	116	125	116	125
Borden's Cond. Milk pf.	107	109	107	109
Buff. & Susq. R. R. pf.	..	87	..	87
British Columbia Copper	2⅝	2⅞	2⅝	3⅛
California Copper	1-16	⅛	1-16	⅛
Camden Land	1-16	3-16	1-16	3-16
Cassin Co. of America	..	9	..	9
Cassin Co. of Am. pf.	75	85	75	85
Central Fireworks	17	22	17	22
Central Firework pf.	55	65	55	65
Central Foundry	⅝	1⅛	⅝	1⅛
Central Foundry pf.	5	10	5	10
Cent. Foundry 6s	40	47	40	47
Compressed Air	..	⅛	..	⅛
Cons. Lake Superior	..	⅛	..	⅛
Cons. Lake Superior pf.	1⅛	2	1⅛	1⅝
Cons. Refrigerating	..	3½	3	3½
Con. Rubber Tire	⅝	1⅞	⅞	1⅞
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	4	7	..	7½
Con. Rubber Tire 4s	6½	10½	9	10
Cotton Oil & Fibre pf.	..	..	..	5¼
Cuban 6s of 1896	55	65	50	60
Detroit & Mackinac	28	35	28	35
Detroit & Mackinac pf.	75	85	75	85
Dominion Securities	6	15	6	15
Eastern S. S.	22½	..	22½	..
E. W. Bliss	140	152½	140	152½
E. W. Bliss pf.	140	160	140	160
Electric Boat	21	25	20	25
Electric Boat pf.	45	50	45	50
Electric Lead Reduction	⅛	1	⅛	1
Electric Lead Reduc. pf.	⅛	2	⅛	2
Electric Vehicle	5½	6	5½	6
Electric Vehicle pf.	8	10	8	10
Electro-Pneumatic	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Empire Steel	..	10	..	10
Empire Steel pf.	..	48	..	48
Erie Cons. 4s	87½	88⅛	87	90
Fuel Oil Power	..	10	..	10
Gold Hill Copper	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Greene Cons. Copper	12¼	13	12¾	13
Gugg'h'm Ex. 50% paid	95	102	95	102
Guggenheim Exploration	100	110	100	110
Hackensack Meadows	12	14	13	15
Hall Signal	62½	80	..	80
Havana Tobacco	21¼	..	21¼	23
Havana Tobacco pf.	31	33	32	37
H. B. Claflin 1st pf.	90	95	90	95
H. B. Claflin 2d pf.	90	95	90	95
Houston Oil	2½	4¼	2½	4¼
Houston Oil pf.	10	25	10	25
Inter. Rapid Transit	89	90	89¼	90
Inter. Mer. Marine	4¼	4¾	4¼	4¾
Inter. Mer. Marine pf.	17⅞	18½	18	18½
Int. Mer. Marine 4½s	95	100	95	100
International Salt	9	11	9	11
International Salt 5s	34	37	34	37
Internat. Silver 1st 6s	99	100½	99	100½
Internat. Silver deb. 6s	..	88	..	88
Internat. Silver	..	9	..	9
International Silver pf.	..	35	..	35
Iron Steamboat, new	1½	2	1½	2
Kitchener Mining	3-16	⅜	3-16	⅜
Lackaw. Steel, 60% paid	56	..	56	..
Lackaw. Steel, full paid	56	..	56	..
Lanston Monotype	7½	8½	7½	8½
Light, Fuel & Power	30	31½	30	31½
Maine Steamship	18	23	18	23
Maine Steamship 5s	70	78	70	78
Manhattan Transit	1½	1¾	1 3-16	1 5-16
Marconi Wireless of Ca.	..	2⅛	..	2⅛
Mex. Central debs. w. i.	62	..	62	..
Mex. Nat. C., $17 pd. off	5¼	6	5¼	6
Mont. & Bost. Copper	9-16	⅝	⅝	9-16
Nat. Sugar pf.	99	101	99	100
N. Y. Phonograph	..	10	..	10
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P.	35	45	35	45
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf.	65	75	65	75
N. Y. Transportation	4½	5	4⅝	5
North Am. L. & Pulp	5	6	5	6
Northern Securities	88⅝	88⅝	87	88¼
Otis Elevator	25	27	25	27
Otis Elevator pf.	76	82	76	82
Pacific Pack. & Nav.	⅛	1	¼	1
Pacific Pack. & Nav. pf.	1	3	1	3
Peoria, Dec. & Evans.	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Royal Baking Powder	105	118	105	118
Royal Bak. Powder pf.	97½	99	98	99
Safety Car Heating	165	175	165	..
Schuylkill River & East Side 1st 4s, w. i.	..	100	..	100
Seaboard Air Line	13⅛	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝
Seaboard Air Line pf.	22	23⅛	22	24
Seminole Mining	⅛	..	⅛	..
Simpson-Crawford	..	30	..	30
Simpson-Crawford 6s	..	80	..	80
South Elberon Land 5s	..	65	..	65
Standard Coupler	26½	32	25	32
Standard Coupler pf.	110	125	110	125
Standard Milling	3⅝	5	3⅝	5
Standard Milling pf.	16	19	16	19
Standard Milling 5s	66½	68	66½	68
Standard Oil	648	650	648	650
Storage Power	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Tennessee Copper	28½	29	28½	29
Tonopah Mining of Nev.	6	7	..	7
Trenton Potteries	8	11	8	11
Trenton Potteries pf.	74	78	74	78
Trenton Potteries deb.	65	70	65	70
Union Copper	⅛	⅝	⅛	⅝
Union Typewriter	95	100	93	95
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	103	105	103	105
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	100	105	100	105
United Box Board	3¼	3¾	3¼	3½
United Box Board pf.	21	22	21	22
United Copper	9	13	9	13
United Copper pf.	..	75	..	75
United Lumber 1st 5s	..	50	..	52½
U. S. Cotton Duck	3½	5¼	3⅝	5
U. S. Light & Heat	..	5⅛	..	5⅛
U. S. Shipbuilding 5s	17	25	17	25
U. S. Ship. 5s, ctfs. of deposit	12	..	12	..
U. S. Steel 5s, Series A	101½	101⅝	101¼	101⅝
U. S. Steel 5s, Series B, D, F	102½	103½	102½	104
Universal Tobacco	..	1	..	1
Universal Tobacco pf.	..	3	..	3
Virginia & Southwestern	20	30	20	30
White Knob Copper	9⅛	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝
White Knob Cop. con. 6s	110	..	110	..
Street Railways.				
Broadway & 7th Av.	230	240	230	240
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st 5s	99⅞	100½	99⅞	100½
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	104	107	104	107
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	107	110	107	110
Broadway Surface 2d	100	100½	100	100½
Brooklyn, B. & W. E 5s	99	103	99	103
Brooklyn City Railroad	232	235	232	235
Brooklyn R. T. new 4s	76	76½	75¼	76½
Central Park, N. & E. R.	200	210	200	210
Con. Traction of N. J.	61	62	61	62
Con. Traction 5s	106½	107½	106½	107½
Eighth Avenue Railroad	385	405	385	405
42d St., M. & S.N.Av.1st	105	107	105	107
42d St., M. & St.N.Av.2d	50	90	50	90
Grand Rapids St. Ry.	38	46	38	46
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf.	80	85	80	85
Inter. Trac. of Buff. 4s	79⅝	79¾	79⅝	79¾
Jersey City H. & P.	17	20	17	20
Jersey City H. & P. 4s	65	67	65	67
Nassau Electric 4s	76½	77½	76½	77½
New Orleans Rys.	8½	10	8½	10
New Orleans Rys. pf.	28½	29½	28½	30
New Orleans Rys. 4½s	80	82	80	82
Ninth Avenue R. R.	185	200	185	200
North Jersey St. Rys.	19	22	19	22
North Jersey St. Rys. 4s	68	68½	68½	70
Pub. Service Corporation	90	100	90	100
Pub. Service Corp. ctfs.	41	43	41	43
St. Louis Transit	13½	13¾	13½	14
St. Louis Tr. 5% notes	..	94	..	94
Second Av. R. R. con	108½	112	108½	112
Sixth Avenue R. R.	165	180	165	180
Steinway R.R. Co. 1st 6s	112	116	112	116

	Nov. 27. Bid.	Asked.	Nov. 25. Bid.	Asked.
Syracuse Rapid Transit	21	26½	21	26½
Syracuse Rapid Tr. pf.	73	80	73	80
28th & 29th St. 5s	110	116	110	116
Union Ry. 1st 5s	109	112	109	112
United Rys. of St. L. pf.	59	61	60	61
United Traction, Prov.	90	92½	90	92½
United Traction bonds	106½	109½	106½	109½
Wash. Ry. & Electric	9	10	9	10
Wash. Ry. & Elec. pf.	39	39½	39	39½
Wash. Ry. & Elec. 4s	73	73½	73	73½
Gas Companies.				
Amer. Light & Traction	42	46	42	46
Amer. Light & Trac. pf.	80	85	80	85
Bay State Gas	⅛	5-32	⅛	5-32
Buffalo Gas	4	4½	4	4½
Cent. Union Gas 5s	105	106½	105	106½
Con. Gas of N. J. 5s	87	92	86	90
Consum. Gas (J. C.) bds.	100	103	100	102
Denver Gas	19	21	19	21
Denver Gas 5s	58	62	60	63
Denver Gas 6s	86	88	86	88½
Indianapolis Gas	50	65	50	65
Indianapolis Gas 6s	102½	104½	102	104
Mutual Gas	280	300	280	300
New Amsterdam Gas 5s	104⅞	105½	104¼	105½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st 5s	109	111	109	111
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con. 5s	106	108	106	108
Northern Union Gas 5s	103	106	102	106
Ohio & Indiana Gas	5	12	5	12
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	93	..	93	..
St. Paul Gas 5s	86	87½	86	88½
Syracuse Gas 1st 5s	94½	96	94½	96
Ferry Companies.				
Brooklyn Ferry	4⅞	7	4⅞	7
East River Ferry	73	75	73	75
East River Ferry 5s	90	94	90	94
Hoboken Ferry 1st 5s	104	106	104	106
N. Y. & Hob. con. 5s	103	104	103	104
Tenth & 23d St. Ferry 5s	97	101	97	101
Union Ferry	31	35	31	35
Union Ferry 5s	90	92	90½	92

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTIONS IN STOCKS.

Friday, Nov. 27, 1903.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
4,620	Amal. Copper	38¼	38⅞	38¼	38⅞
160	Am. Car & F.	18¼	18⅝	18¼	18⅝
50	Am. Ice	8¼	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
130	Am. Ice pf.	28½	29⅛	28⅜	28⅞
10	Am. Locomotive	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
120	Am. Smelting	43⅞	44½	43⅞	44½
15,380	Am. Sugar	119½	121⅝	118⅞	121⅛
4,610	A., T. & S. F.	65⅝	66⅛	65⅝	66
10	A., T. & S. F. pf.	90	90	90	90
5,070	Balt. & Ohio	75⅞	76¼	75⅝	76¼
2,430	Brook. Rap. Tr.	39¼	39⅞	39	39⅝
70	Can. Pacific	118⅛	118⅛	118	118⅛
10	Ches. & Ohio	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛
3,960	Chi., M. & St. P.	138⅛	138⅝	137⅞	138¼
40	Col. Fuel & I.	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼
1,220	Erie	27	27⅛	26⅞	27
10	Erie 1st pf.	67	67	67	67
1,220	Louis. & Nash.	103½	104	103	103⅝
100	Manhattan	139⅛	139¼	139	139
790	Met. Street	116⅞	117¼	116⅞	117¼
50	Mex. Central	9½	9½	9½	9½
10	Mo., K. & Tex.	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
160	M., K. & T. pf.	36⅞	37⅛	36⅞	37
2,280	Missouri Pacific	89⅞	90⅝	89⅞	90⅜
80	N. Y. Central	117⅛	117⅝	117⅛	117⅝
20	N. Y., O. & W.	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝
280	Norf. & West.	56⅛	56⅜	55⅞	55⅞
41,810	Pennsylvania	114¼	114⅜	112⅞	114
100	People's Gas	94½	94½	94½	94½
10	Press. Steel Car	24	24	24	24
9,060	Reading	40⅜	40⅝	39⅞	40⅛
250	Rep. Steel	5⅝	6⅛	5⅝	6⅛
1,220	Rep. Steel pf.	40	40	37	39⅞
1,910	Rock Island	23⅞	24⅛	23⅞	24⅛
15,410	Southern Pac.	45⅝	46⅛	45⅝	46⅛
1,000	Southern Ry.	20	20⅛	19⅞	19⅞
50	Tenn. Coal & I.	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞
10	Texas Pac.	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜
12,610	Union Pac.	73⅞	74⅝	73⅞	73⅞
100	U. S. Leather	7	7⅛	7	7⅛
20	U. S. Leather pf.	76	76	76	76
1,260	U. S. Steel	11⅛	11⅛	10⅞	11
10,180	U. S. Steel pf.	52⅛	52⅜	51⅜	52
260	Wabash	19⅜	20	19⅜	19⅝
870	Wabash pf.	35⅛	35⅜	34⅞	35⅛
130,290					

BONDS.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$10,000	U. S. Steel 5s	68½	68½	68⅜	68½

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	105⅝	106¼	Kan. & M.	25	30
2s, c., 1930	105⅝	106¼	Kan. C. So.	18	18¼
3s, r., 1918	107	108¼	K. & D. M.	10	20
3s, c., 1918	107	108¼	K. & D. M. pf.	40	50
3s, 1918, sm.	106½	..	K. I., C. pf.	38	48
4s, r., 1907	110	110¼	Lacl. G. pf.	80	..
4s, c., 1907	110	111	L. E. & W.	25	28
4s, r., 1925	134	135	L. E. & W. pf.	89	95
4s, c., 1925	134	135	Lake Shore	275	300
5s, r., 1904	101½	..	Long Island	48	54
5s, c., 1904	101½	..	Man. Beach	7	10
D. C. 3-65s	120	..	Md. C. pf.	75	125
Adams Exp.	220	227	M. W. S. El. Chi.	16	19
Alb. & Sus.	230	..	M. W. S. El. Chi. pf.	50	55
Allis-Chalm.	7	9	Mich. Cent.	120	135
Allis-C. pf.	..	75	M. & St. L.	56	62
Am. B. Sug.	20	25	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	110	114
A. B. S. pf.	73	76	M. & P. pf.	90	100
Am. Coal	185	200	Mor. & Es.	184	190
Am. Cot. O.	27⅝	28¼	Nat. Enam.	15	19½
A. C. O. pf.	80	90	Nat. En. pf.	70	80
Am. D. Tel.	24	30	Nat. L. pf. ex div.	77½	80
Am. Exp.	185	192	No. Cent. G.	42	80
A. H. & L.	3⅝	5	N. Y., B. & M. B.	95	110
A. H. & L. pf.	11	14	N. Y. & N. H.	195	196½
Am. Lin. Co.	5½	9	N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	100	110
Am. M. Co.	3⅝	3¼	N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	58	61
Am. Snuff	90	110	N. Y. D. Co.	16	20
Am. St. F.	3	5	N. Y. D. Co. pf.	40	45
A. S. F. pf.	30	33	N. Y., L. & W.	130	135
A. T. & C.	77	82	N. & W. pf.	85	86
A. T. & T.	125	126	Ont. Min.	3¼	5
Am. Tob. pf.	136	140	Pac. Coast	46½	41
Am. W. Co.	7	8	P. C. 1st pf.	80	110
A. W. Co. pf.	66	66½	P. C. 2d pf.	51	58
Ann Arbor	28	30	Peo. & E.	18	20
Ann A. pf.	55	60	Pere Marq.	78	83
A. M. 1st pf.	88	98	P., C., C. & St. L.	57	60
Atl. C. L.	104	..	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	90	95
B. & L. pf.	104	..	P., Ft. W. & C.	170	..
B. Un. Gas	185	210	P., Ft. W. & C. sp.	174	..
B., R. & P.	120	124	Pullman Co.	213	216
B., R. & P. pf.	130	150	R. S. & Lt. C. stk. ctfs.	80	90
Butterick Co.	47	50	Ry. St. Sp.	15	18
C. R. R. of N. J.	153	156	Rdg. 1st pf.	74½	76
C. & S. A. Tel.	97	100	Rdg. 2d pf.	56½	59
C. & A. pf.	68	70	Rens. & Sar.	200	..
C. & B. Q.	183	200	Rock. I. pf.	58	60
C. G. W. pf. B.	27½	28	R. W. & O.	130	..
C. G. W. d.	84½	86	R. G. M. Co.	14	14½
C., St. P., M. & Om.	120	125	R. G. M. Co. pf.	68	70
C., St. P., M. & O. pf.	166	175	St. J. & G. I.	8	10
C. T. & T.	8	9	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	32	37
C. T. & T. pf.	17½	18	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	13	15
C. U. T. pf.	25	35	St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. ctfs.	148	150
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	105	115	St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. pf. ctfs.	100	123
C., L. & W.	65	75	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	60	69
C., L. & W. pf.	74½	76	S. S. S. & I.	23	24
Cleve. & P.	170	..	S. S. S. & I. pf.	68	69
C. F. & I. pf.	..	80	So. Ry., M. & O. ctfs.	88	95
C. S. 1st pf.	52	53	S. R. & T.	⅛	½
C. & H. C. & Iron	10	11	Texas Pac.	23½	24¼
Com. Cable	140	165	T. P. L. Tr.	25	27
Consol. Coal	60	80	T. P. & W.	17	20½
Cont. T. pf.	100¼	101¼	T. St. L. & W.	19	20
D., L. & W.	234	237	Un. Pac. pf.	86	88
D. & S. W. pf.	1	10	Un. Fruit.	95	100
D. M. & Ft. D.	16	17	U. Rys. Inv.	10½	12¼
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	80	100	U. S. Realty	6¼	6¾
Det. South.	7½	8	U. S. R. pf.	33	33¾
Dia. M. ex div.	128	133	U. S. Rub.	8¼	10
D. S. S. & A.	7	7½	U. S. R. pf.	35	37½
D. S. S. & A. pf.	11	12	Va.-C. C. Co.	18	19½
Ev. & T. H.	55	65	Va. I., C. & C.	16	20
Ev. & T. H. pf.	73	80	W.-F. Exp.	195	210
Ft. W. & D. City	37½	39½	W. & L. E.	15	16
Gen. Ch. Co.	55	65	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	42½	43½
G. C. Co. pf.	95	100	Wis. C. pf.	36½	37½
G. & S. T.	110	120			
Gt. Nor. pf.	160	180			
Homestake	50	60			
Ill. C. L. L.	100	106			
Int. P. Co.	10	11			
Int. S. P.	30	35			
I. S. P. pf.	63	75			
Iowa C. pf.	34	37			
Joliet & Chi.	175	..			

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$218,239,717
Gold	117,400,736
Silver	8,120,907
United States notes	2,950,969
Treasury notes of 1890	33,957
National banknotes	8,005,702
Total receipts this day	3,137,636
Total receipts this month	39,456,432
Total receipts this year	230,253,716
Total expenditures this day	1,640,000
Total expenditures this month	43,536,000
Total expenditures this year	233,258,017
Deposits in National banks	173,761,859

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$441,266,869
Silver dollars	472,873,000
Silver dollars of 1890	3,719,929
Silver bullion of 1890	12,752,071
Total	$930,612,869

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$441,266,869
Silver certificates outstanding	472,873,000
Treasury notes outstanding	16,472,000
Total	$930,612,869

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$79,939,606
Gold certificates	37,750,130
Silver coin and bullion	3,282,307
Silver certificates	4,838,600
United States notes	2,950,969
Other assets	16,674,155
Total in Treasury	$145,186,859
Deposits in National banks	173,761,859
Total	$318,947,418
Current liabilities	100,627,702
Available cash balance	$218,239,717

BIG BELL FOUNDRY FAILS

Big Baltimore Concern Tied Up by Stringent Money Market.

Henry McShane Manufacturing Company Has Made Many Noted Sets of Chimes.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 27.—Clarence W. Dickerson was this afternoon appointed receiver for the Henry McShane Manufacturing Company, the largest manufacturers of chime bells in the country, and extensively engaged in the manufacture of brass and other metal compounds.

Judge Dobler, in the Circuit Court, appointed the receiver upon a bill filed by the Merchants' National Bank. Mr. Dickerson, the President of the McShane Company, filed a bond for $500,000 with the Fidelity and Deposit Company and the American Bonding Company of this city as surety.

The embarrassment of the company was, it is said, brought about by the stringency in the money market and inability to realize on quick assets. Officials of the company say the trouble is only temporary.

The Merchants' National Bank, in its bill for the receivership, sets forth that it holds an overdue promissory note for $2,000. There are other claims that the company is said to be unable to meet. The action was taken after a conference of the creditors at the Merchants' Bank.

The company's books show assets of $536,427, liabilities $283,506, leaving a surplus of $252,116. The merchandise stock of the company is in marketable condition, and the assets and bills receivable are regarded as substantially good and collectible. It is announced that the surplus insures the payment of all creditors in full under any circumstances. The machinery in the company's several plants is valued at $131,169.

Henry McShane founded the great bell works fifty years ago. Some of the finest chimes in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, St. Louis, and other cities were turned out at these works, which had a National reputation for the quality and tone of their bells. The largest bell in the country, now in Chicago, and many of the bells on United States warships and at lighthouse stations were cast here.

The present Henry McShane Manufacturing Company was organized some time ago and incorporated under the laws of New Jersey. The Directors are Clarence W. Dickerson, John Gill, Jr., William D. Jameson, Nelson Perin, William Whittridge, J. J. G. McShane, John J. Nelligan, and N. Winslow Williams.

Mr. Dickerson, the President, was formerly President of the Sterling Bicycle Works. His home is in New York. William D. Jameson is Vice President of the company, and Francis W. Pike Treasurer. The heirs of the late Henry McShane own a majority of the stock.

The business of the company has amounted to more than $1,000,000 a year. The company is capitalized at $500,000, and has neither bonds nor mortgages. The plant occupies nearly a block in this city, and about 200 men are employed. The works will likely be continued in operation.

WILMINGTON WATER SCANDAL.

Mayor Bird Forces Two Commissioners Out and Is Backed by Council.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Nov. 27.—Following his refusal to approve the contract made by the Water Commission with the United States Sand Filtration Company of Indianapolis, Mayor Charles D. Bird this afternoon called Water Commissioners James P. Jones and Joseph P. Fyle into his office and demanded their resignation.

Fyle, who was President of the commission, resigned. Jones refused, and the Mayor removed him from office. With the exception of one vote the Council to-night unanimously sustained the Mayor. The Mayor's charge against Jones and Fyle was incompetence and maladministration.

Last March the Water Commission made a contract to pay the filtration company $187,000 for plans and specifications for a filter plant for this city. No bond was required of the company, and the city was bound to defend suits for infringment of the patent. Protesting citizens secured an injunction, preventing payment of the money to the company.

The Water Commissioners then made a new contract whereby the city was to pay $63,000 for the plans and specifications, the company to give bond for $150,000 and defend possible suits for infringements.

The Mayor refused to approve this contract, and to-day pointed out that the wide difference between the two contracts was enough to show the incompetence of the men who made the first contract, which, in his message to the Council, he designated as "reckless, extravagant, wasteful, and a pure and simple case of maladministration of office."

LIGHTING PLANT DESTROYED.

Fire Does $50,000 Damage and Leaves Hackensack in Darkness.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Nov. 27.—A fire which started shortly after midnight last night destroyed the lighting plant of the Hackensack Gas and Electric Light Company, on the Hackensack River here. The damage will amount to more than $50,000. The building destroyed was about 40 feet wide and 120 feet long. It contained much valuable machinery, which was entirely destroyed.

Soon after the fire started all the street lights and those in the private houses went out. The company officials say they may be able to get the street lights going to-night, but it will be some days before the lights in the houses will be turned on.

The building will be immediately rebuilt.

BETTER ALABAMA IRON MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Nov. 27.—President J. G. Maben of the Sloss-Sheffield Steel and Iron Company, said to-day that the ironmakers had ceased overturning the consumers to make purchases, and were resting on their oars, with the market considerably stiffened. He says the iron market is now steady at $9.50 for No. 2 foundry, while a week or ten days ago the same grade sold as low as $9 a ton. The makers are selling only for current delivery, not being anxious to book orders for next year at present prices. This indicates a more healthy iron market than has existed for some time.

Fire-Damaged Steamship in Port.

The steamship City of Everett, owned by the Standard Oil Company, which was badly damaged by fire while at Port Arthur, Asiatic Russia, about three months ago, has arrived at the Ross Iron Works, foot of Twenty-sixth Street, Brooklyn. The ship is to be rebuilt, at a cost of $106,000. The City of Everett had 17,000 barrels of oil on board when the fire broke out. The crew of twenty-nine men had to swim through blazing oil on the waters to the shore, but all escaped with their lives.

Walla Walla Land Scandal.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Nov. 27.—Developments are expected in the Walla-Walla land office shortly when further results of the special investigation of homestead conditions become known. The findings of Special Agent Sydney Miller of Lewiston are said to be that a number of Walla-Walla men are holding claims on which improvements have been made and crops raised, but no residence established.

RUN ON A CONNECTICUT BANK.

Depositors Who Withdrew Their Money at New Milford Fear They Will Be Robbed.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW MILFORD, Conn., Nov. 27.—A report to the effect that the New Milford Savings Bank's investments in Western securities were shaky, and the facts that President Isaac B. Bristol is somewhere in the West and Treasurer H. Leroy Randall is absent from town, caused a run on the bank to-day, between fifty and sixty depositors drawing out their deposits. The total amount withdrawn is not made public by the bank officials. It is said that they have arranged to have $1,000,000 in cash on hand to-morrow to pay all depositors who may wish to draw out their savings.

The bank officials assert there is no truth in the reports, and Bank Examiner Charles B. Noble, whose home is in this city, says the rumors are erroneous, and that the bank is perfectly sound.

The statement of the bank, issued April 1, 1903, shows total resources and liabilities of $1,737,846.20. The resources include loans on Connecticut real estate of $794,783; town and city bonds, $365,100; railroad bonds, $217,000; town, city, and school district notes, $63,000; loans on stocks and bonds, $80,538; loans on personal securities, $50,231.67; bank stocks in Connecticut, $75,287.17; premium account, $45,890.95; real estate by foreclosure, $31,896.40; cash on hand, $34,008.77.

The liabilities are: Due depositors, $1,603,015.12; surplus, $100,000; balance interest account, $19,602.90; sundry accounts, $0,228.15.

Most of those who have withdrawn their money from the bank are farmers, and they are much excited to-night by the fear that the men who have committed many burglaries in New Milford recently will break into their homes and rob them.

UP-TOWN POST OFFICE SITE.

New York Central Offers to Provide One at Its Station.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—The New York Central Railroad has made an informal proposition to the Post Office Department to either sell or rent one of the buildings provided for in the plans for the new terminal in New York City to replace the present Post Office station adjacent to the Grand Central Station.

The plans of the buildings have been laid before the Postmaster General with a view to arranging the postal station accommodations desired by the department to meet the present crowded conditions.

No figures have been submitted, but in a general way the company has given assurance of very liberal terms.

BENNETT WILL DECREE.

New Haven Judge Refuses to Admit Mr. Bryan's $50,000 Claim.

NEW HAVEN, Nov. 27.—The formal decree of the Probate Court in relation to the Philo S. Bennett will, of which William J. Bryan is an executor, was announced today by Judge Livingston W. Cleaveland.

The decree declares that the will was duly executed by the testator while of sound mind and memory, and that the will is allowed and ordered to be recorded.

It is decreed by the court that neither the sealed envelope and letter expressing a desire to give $50,000 to Mr. Bryan and his family nor the typewritten document in Mr. Bryan's possession, taken separately or together be approved or allowed as part of the will, and that the probate of each and all of these be refused.

TORPEDO BOATS DISABLED.

The Decatur, Barry, and Dale Damaged in a Rough Weather Trial—Voyage to the Orient May Be Abandoned.

Special to The New York Times.

NORFOLK, Va., Nov. 27.—The torpedo boats Decatur, Barry, and Dale of the flotilla which the Navy Department proposes to send to Asiatic waters, to-day returned to the navy yard disabled. The Decatur is the flagship of the flotilla. The other two torpedo boats remaining in Hampton Roads are the Bainbridge and the Chauncey.

The vessels which returned were sent down the coast on a rough-weather trial, and the steering gear of all three gave way in the heavy seas.

The trip may now be abandoned.

The cruiser Baltimore, which was to have convoyed the boats, was sent to Panama.

CLAIM AN ALBANY ESTATE.

Sister Kathryn Brown's Property Sought by Four Grandsons.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 27.—Instead of dying without heirs, it now appears that Sister Kathryn Brown of the Episcopal Sisterhood of the Holy Child Jesus left four grandsons.

Charles C. Brown, son of Sister Kathryn, was their father. He was married four times. Three of his wives separated from him by legal methods; the fourth is his widow and childless, living in Chicago. In March, 1902, the Legislature passed a bill releasing the title of the estate to the Corning Foundation for Christian Work in the Episcopal Diocese of Albany.

The present proceedings came before Surrogate Fitts to-day upon the application of County Treasurer Howe for a decree settling his accounts as administrator. The estate amounts to $1,800, and Surrogate Fitts appointed a commission to take testimony as to whether the claimants are rightful heirs.

MINERS MAY OPPOSE QUAY.

Aspirant to Senate Favored by Leader of Pittsburg District Union.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 27.—The candidacy of Francis L. Robbins, President of the Pittsburg Coal Company, for the United States Senatorship to succeed Mr. Quay, is given a boost by Patrick Dolan, President of the Pittsburg District of United Mine Workers.

Mr. Dolan states that President Robbins is one of the best friends organized labor ever had, and that he thoroughly believes in organized labor, and contends that employers can always get along better with united workmen than with a disorganized lot.

It is thought that when the miners' convention assembles in Pittsburg in January the candidacy of President Robbins will be indorsed by the delegates. If this is done it will mean the sympathy of nearly 50,000 men.

May Smoke on Brooklyn Car Platforms.

After a two years' trial of the plan, the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company yesterday afternoon suspended the rule prohibiting smoking on the back platforms of trolley cars. When the rule was established it was thought that it would cause less crowding on the platforms and also please the women. The platforms, however, have been just as crowded, and there has been some smoking on the sly. After thinking it over the officials of the road decided that they might just as well let the men smoke.

Auxiliary Cruiser Sinks a Tug.

NORFOLK, Va., Nov. 27.—The tug Hustler of the towboat fleet of Joseph M. Clark & Co., and the United States auxiliary cruiser Yankton, attached to the training squadron of the Norfolk Navy Yard, collided in the harbor to-day. The Hustler sank within three minutes, her crew escaping without injury. The cruiser sustained no serious damage and proceeded on her way.

Earthquake in Illinois.

CAIRO, Ill., Nov. 27.—A severe earthquake was felt here at 3:20 this morning. It continued for several minutes, and was more pronounced than either of the shocks on the 4th of this month.

BIG SHIPYARD SHUTS DOWN

Unexpected Action Taken by Townsend-Downey Company.

Notice Posted That Work Will Be Resumed Monday—Standard Oil Interests May Control.

The Townsend-Downey Shipbuilding Company, whose yard is at Shooter's Island, closed down unexpectedly on Wednesday night, throwing 1,200 men temporarily out of employment. A notice posted at the yard says that work will be resumed again on Monday, and the men are ordered to report on that day.

No reason was given for the shutdown, and the men say that for the first time in the history of the shipyard they did not receive their weekly wages on Saturday last. A notice was posted to the effect that the wages would be paid on Monday, but a subsequent notice, said one of the men, conveyed the information that the wages would be paid Tuesday or Wednesday. Yesterday it was said that the money would be forthcoming on Monday, when the men again reported for work.

The company has offices at 12 Broadway, but no explanation of the shutdown was offered there yesterday afternoon. It was admitted that a long series of labor troubles had proved a considerable embarrassment to the firm, but it was said that work would be resumed on Monday with a full force of men. It was said that Wallace Downey, the President of the company, was absent in Philadelphia, and that no one but Mr. Downey was qualified to speak as to the reason for the shutdown.

It was said on good authority that a reorganization of the company is about to be effected, and that the Tidewater Oil Company, one of the ramifications of the Standard Oil Company, would be in control, Samuel O. Brown, the President of the Tidewater Oil Company, is a Director in the Townsend-Downey Shipbuilding Company, and Robert D. Benson is a Director in both companies. The closer amalgamation of the two companies with the Tidewater Oil Company in control, would guarantee for the plant, it was said, much of the Standard Oil business.

The eighteen months of conflict with the labor organizations, it was generally admitted, is mainly responsible for the temporary embarrassment, such as the closing of the Morse Iron Works in South Brooklyn recently was due to the same cause. The strikers at Shooter's Island have been violent. During one of the outbreaks there were several assaults and the police were called upon to restore order.

The company has never lacked for business, and two big ship barges are building for the Standard Oil Company. Two auxiliary yachts are under way, and there are many craft at the yard undergoing repairs. In order to finish a number of contracts, the non-fulfillment of which would incur heavy penalties, about 200 men were kept at work at Shooter's Island yesterday.

The Townsend-Downey Company makes a specialty of building yachts. The best known of which probably is Meteor III., built for the Emperor of Germany, and christened by Miss Alice Roosevelt in February, 1902, in the presence of Prince Henry of Prussia, President Roosevelt, and a distinguished company. Other well-known yachts built at Shooter's Island are the schooner yacht Thistle, owned by Commodore Robert E. Tod of the Atlantic Yacht Club, and Mr. Fahnestock's three-masted schooner yacht Shenandoah, which is about to undertake a trip around the world.

Laredo Quarantine to be Raised.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Nov. 27.—Gov. Lanham to-day received a telegram from State Health Officer George R. Tabor, who is at Laredo, stating that that place is now clear of yellow fever, and that the State quarantine which has been in effect against it for the past two months will be raised in a few days. The total number of cases at Laredo was more than 1,000, with 150 deaths.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

From 12 o'clock Thursday night to 12 o'clock Friday night.

2:30 A. M.—147 Willis Avenue; Charles Fenn; damage trifling.

3:25 A. M.—50 Broadway; Hildreth & Co.; damage, $1,000.

3:55 A. M.—992 Columbus Avenue; T. Artenas; damage, $25.

5:25 A. M.—125 Allen Street; M. Antonio; damage, $500.

5:35 A. M.—1,991 Third Avenue; Max Licewits; damage, $150.

6:50 A. M.—12 Suffolk Street; Morris Funkler; damage slight.

8:50 A. M.—214 Eldridge Street; Bridge & Garrison; damage slight.

9:00 A. M.—2 West Forty-seventh Street; Perry Belmont; damage, $400.

9:53 A. M.—17 Essex Street; Solomon Cohen; damage trifling.

10:23 A. M.—746 Ninth Avenue; Joseph Walker; damage, $25.

10:35 A. M.—362 Greenwich Street; H. S. Horton; damage, $20.

11:30 A. M.—769 Amsterdam Avenue; T. Tillman; damage slight.

1:00 P. M.—107 Barrow Street; Stephen Conklin; damage, $600.

1:50 P. M.—70 Fifth Avenue; Mrs. Winthrop; damage, $50.

2:30 P. M.—144 West Nineteenth Street; Mrs. Lulu; damage trifling.

4:30 P. M.—1,007 Madison Street; Isaac Markowits; damage, $20.

4:46 P. M.—2,424 Broadway; Patrick Donnelly; damage trifling.

4:55 P. M.—220 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street; owner's name not given; damage trifling.

5 P. M.—227 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street; George Oakley; damage trifling.

5:45 P. M.—18 East Sixty-fourth Street; Charles Minzesheimer; damage, $200.

6:15 P. M.—53 West Forty-third Street; owner's name not given; damage trifling.

7:17 P. M.—1,808 Park Avenue; Oscar White; damage trifling.

7:20 P. M.—418 East Fifty-eighth Street; Louis Hirschfeld; damage, $25.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

WOBURN, Mass., Nov. 27.—Fire in one of a nest of wooden buildings in the centre of the city to-day caused a loss of about $15,000, nearly all of which is insured.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Nov. 27.—A fire which originated in Lambert's restaurant, underneath the Y. M. C. A. Building, resulted in a loss of $30,000 early to-day.

WORCESTER, Mass., Nov. 27.—A fire at St. John's Roman Catholic School here early to-day destroyed the "L" of the main building. Loss from $10,000 to $15,000.

OGDENSBURG, Nov. 27.—Fire to-night destroyed R. G. Chandler's cold storage plant, containing butter, cheese, eggs, and fruit. His loss is estimated at $40,000, and that of individual firms at $10,000. Small insurance.

NORTH CONWAY, N. H., Nov. 27.—Gray's Inn Hotel, at Jackson, eight miles north of here, was burned last night, and Charles W. Gray sustained a second loss by fire within about a year. The total loss is estimated at $30,000; insurance $22,000.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 27.—A lighted torch dropped in a pile of waste to-day caused a loss of about $30,000 to the Martin Hardsocg Mine Drill and Tool Company; Conroy, Frugh & Co., plate glass, will probably lose $5,000, and the Damascus Bronze Company $3,000.

HILL CITY, Kan., Nov. 27.—The greater portion of the south side of this town was destroyed by fire to-day. The loss will exceed $100,000; insurance, one-third. Among the total losses are the Farmers and Merchants' National Bank, the Alliance store, and Masonic Hall.

BROWNSVILLE, Penn., Nov. 27.—Ten buildings, including Jubilier's store, Gosnell's residence and store, Bulger's barber shop and a number of dwellings were burned last midnight. The New Salem Hotel and bank and several business houses were damaged. The fire started in a foreign boarding house, and the loss was about $80,000.

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 27.—Transactions on the local Stock Exchange to-day were as follows:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
20	Brewing	26	25	25
5	Crucible	4	4	4
5	Crucible pf.	90	90	90
50	Firepront	4	3	3
50	Firepront pf.	22	22	22
172	Pittsburg Coal pf.	17¼	17¼	17¼
100	U. S. Steel pf.	93	93	93
50	West. Elec. 1st	93	93	93
1	West. Elec. 2d	89	89	89

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	L. & S. F. 5s	100½	...	...

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Friday, Nov. 27, 1903.

A, T & S Fe gen. 4s 5,000 ... 99⅝; 12,000 ... 100; adjustment 4s 2,000 ... 87; stamped 4,000 ... 87
Balt & Ohio pr lien 5½s 5,000 ... 94½; 1,000 ... 94⅝; gold 4s 25,000 ... 100⅜; 7,000 ... 100⅝; 6,500 ... 100⅝
P, V & M 5½s 2,000 ... 87½
Bklyn Un Gas 5s 7,000 ... 112½
B, C H & N 1st 25,500 ... 104
Canada So. 1st 5s 1,000 ... 104½
Cent of Ga cn 5s 1,000 ... 102⅝; 1,000 ... 103½; 1st inc 5s 10,000 ... 64½
C Pac 1st 6½s 10,000 ... 88
Ches & O cn 6s 9,000 20F ... 114½
Ches & O gen 4½s 5,000 ... 101; 27,000 ... 82
Chi & Alton 3½s 10,000 ... 73¼
C, B & Q 4s joint bds 7,000 ... 93½; 1,000 ... 93⅝; 1,000 ... 93⅝; 15,000 ... 93⅝; 5,000 ... 93¾; 5,000 ... 93¾; 111 Div 3½s 10,000 ... 94½
Chi, M & St P, C & P Wn 5s 1,000 ... 116¼
C, R I & P gen 4s 28,000 ... 102¾
C, R I & P 4s 10,000 ... 70⅞; 50,000 ... 70⅝; 11,000 ... 70⅝; 1,000 ... 70⅝
C, R I & P col tr 5s 10,000 ... 72⅝; 10,000 ... 74; 10,000 ... 74½; 53,000 ... 74½
Col & T gen 6s 5,000 ... 95
Col & H C or 5s 10,000 ... 80½; 50,000 ... 80½; 11,000 ... 81; 20,000 ... 81; 28,000 ... 81½; 10,000 ... 80½; 10,000 ... 80½; 4,000 ... 80½; 25,000 ... 80½; 5,000 ... 81½
Col & H 1st 4s 5,000 ... 84
Consol Tob 4s 24,000 ... 64⅜
D, M & great N 4s 4,000 ... 82½
Dist Sec Cor 5s 2,000 ... 60⅜
Erie 1st cn 4s 4,000 ... 96½
Erie 1st gen 4s 1,000 ... 84½
G Bay & Wn deb B 10,000 ... 12½; 20,000 ... 13; 5,000 ... 12½; 10,000 ... 13½
Hoc Val 1st 4½s 1,000 ... 106
Int & Gt N 2d 6s 1,000 ... 96½
Kan City So 3s 15,000 ... 67
L & N M & M 4½s 10,000 ... 101½
L & N Coal cn 6s 1,000 ... 103; ext gtd 4½s 1,000 ... 100½
L I unified 4s 6,000 ... 96; 2,000 ... 95¾; 8,000 ... 96¼
Manhattan cn 4s 2,000 ... 96½; 3,000 ... 100
Met Cent cn 4s 2,000 ... 72½
Mex Cent 4½s 2,000 ... 85½; 3,000 ... 85¾
Mex Cent 1st ins 10,000 ... 14⅜; 10,000 ... 14½; 20,000 ... 14⅝; 20,000 ... 14¼
Mo, K & T 1st 4s 11,000 ... 98; 1,000 ... 97⅜
Mo, K & T 2d 4s 5,000 ... 76
Mo, K & T ext 5s 10,000 ... 96½
M, K & T of T 5s 13,000 ... 98¾; 5,000 ... 99¼; 7,000 ... 99⅝
Mo Pac trust 5s 1,000 ... 105
N Y, N H & Har 1st cn 4s 5,000 ... 75¾
Total sales ... 1,606,000.

Mut Fuel Gas 5s 3,000 ... 100
N, C & St L 1st cn 5s 1,000 ... 111½
N Y C & H R gen 3½s 3,000 ... 89; 4,000 ... 89½; 1,000 ... 89; deb 6s 1892 10,000 ... 101½
L S col 3½s 1,000 ... 88½; registered 1,000 ... 86
M C col 3½s 1,000 ... 89
N Y, C & St L 4s 4,000 ... 103; 2,000 ... 103; 1,000 ... 103½
N Y, L E & W 4½s 15,000 ... 98½; 1,000 ... 97
Nor W cn 4s 15,000 ... 98½; 1,000 ... 97
Northern Pac 4s 2,000 ... 102⅝; 2,000 ... 102⅝; 5,000 ... 102⅝; 1,000 ... 102⅞
North Pac gen 6s 15,000 ... 70¼
North Pac St. P. Dul Div 4s 3,000 ... 93
Ore Ry Lin 4s par bds 15,000 ... 93
Penn cv 3½s 1,000 ... 95⅝
Reading gen 4s 4,000 ... 97; 5,000 ... 97⅛
Rio G Wn 1st 4s 5,000 ... 84; 4,000 ... 84¼
St Lo I M & S gen 5s 17,000 ... 110⅞; 1,000 ... 110⅝
unity & ref 4s 1,000 ... 85⅝; 10,000 ... 86½
St L & S F trg 4s 5,000 ... 83⅝; 4,000 ... 83⅞
St L S W cn 4s 2,000 ... 70⅜; 3,000 ... 70⅜; 1,000 ... 71; 3,000 ... 71⅛; 3,000 ... 71¼
St P & S City 1st 10,000 ... 121½
San A & A P 4s 10,000 ... 73⅜; 10,000 ... 73½; 22,000 ... 73½
Seaboard A L Ry gold 4s 1,000 ... 73¾; 1,000 ... 73; 5,000 ... 71½
So Car & Ga 1st 1,000 ... 102⅝; 1,000 ... 102½
South Pac 4s 2,000 ... 85½; 1,000 ... 85⅞; 1,000 ... 86
South Ry 1st 5s 20,000 ... 113⅝; 1,000 ... 113½; 1,000 ... 113⅞; 4,000 ... 113⅞
Third Av cn 4s 1,000 ... 94¼; 1,000 ... 94½
Union Pacific 1st 4s 20,000 ... 103½; 5,000 ... 103⅝; 2,000 ... 103⅝; 10,000 ... 103⅝; 5,000 ... 103⅝; 5,000 ... 103⅞
Union Pacific cv 4s 5,000 ... 94½; 17,000 ... 94½; 22,000 ... 94½; 2,000 ... 94½; 2,000 ... 94½
U S Steel Corp 5s 1d 5s 63,000 ... 65⅞; 2,000 ... 65⅞; 17,000 ... 65⅞; 21,000 ... 65⅞; 18,000 ... 65⅞; 10,000 ... 65⅞; 17,000 ... 65⅞; 27,000 ... 65⅞; 16,000 ... 65⅞; 10,000 ... 65⅞; 82,000 ... 65⅞; 10,000 ... 65½
Wabash deb B 10,000 ... 87; 2,000 ... 87½; 1,000 ... 87⅝; 10,000 ... 87½; 5,000 ... 87⅝
West Shore 4s 14,000 ... 106
W U tdg & r e 4½s 2,000 ... 101½; 2,000 ... 101⅝
Wis Cent gen 4s 20,000 ... 89

$1,606,000.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1903.	1902.	1901.
CENTRAL OF GEORGIA—			
Mileage	1,845	1,845	1,845
2d week Nov.	$200,040	$206,560	$170,860
From July1	2,764,660	2,647,113	2,000,271
CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN—			
Mileage	929	929	929
2d week Nov.	170,468	180,108	153,183
From July 1	5,440,007	5,661,674	5,162,143
DETROIT SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	432	401	422
1st week Nov.	29,783	26,894	23,969
From July 1	894,356	862,668	805,828
DETROIT UNITED RAILWAY—			
2d week Nov.	78,783	79,967	61,787
From Jan. 1	3,920,440	3,812,920	2,867,769
EVANSVILLE & INDIANAPOLIS—			
Mileage	146	146	146
2d week Nov.	3,587	3,847	3,414
From July 1	170,046	170,107	139,686
EVANSVILLE & TERRE HAUTE—			
Mileage	169	169	169
2d week Nov.	32,757	32,035	28,250
From July 1	766,485	705,797	611,513
IOWA CENTRAL—			
2d week Nov.	558	553	510
From July 1	45,577	53,522	49,529
	979,445	998,046	900,961
KANAWHA & MICHIGAN—			
Mileage	177	177	177
2d week Nov.	30,051	26,873	18,702
From July 1	674,244	599,211	413,597
LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE—			
Mileage	2,579	2,423	2,283
2d week Nov.	713,370	712,745	628,875
From July 1	14,905,499	13,695,650	11,961,737
MEXICAN CENTRAL—			
2d week Nov.	2,897	2,698	2,196
From Jan. 1	402,010	482,258	329,003
	23,029,039	18,339,345	...
MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	942	942	942
2d week Nov.	60,653	68,927	54,828
From July 1	1,572,909	1,540,000	1,466,761
MINN., ST. PAUL & SAULT STE. MARIE—			
Mileage	1,691	1,691	1,395
2d week Nov.	173,029	183,179	141,379
From July 1	5,290,163	5,192,075	2,594,710
MINERAL RANGE—			
Mileage	64	64	64
2d week Nov.	11,812	10,668	...
From July 1	252,082	217,505	...
NASH., CHAT. & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	1,201	1,105	1,195
2d week Nov.	194,231	189,959	...
From July 1	3,907,790	3,585,565	...
NORFOLK & WESTERN—			
Mileage	1,722	1,710	1,675
2d week Nov.	209,532	205,882	216,271
From July 1	8,061,559	7,524,051	6,796,484
PERE MARQUETTE, including L. S. & D. R. R.—			
Mileage	2,084	2,084	1,779
2d week Nov.	204,869	207,046	170,573
From Jan. 1	10,194,554	9,543,195	...
RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	180	180	180
2d week Nov.	7,760	12,547	12,260
From July 1	191,853	240,507	234,460
SEABOARD AIR LINE system—			
Mileage	2,611	2,607	2,604
2d week Nov.	295,262	297,159	238,121
From July 1	4,758,274	4,690,699	4,346,051
SOUTHERN RAILWAY—			
Mileage	7,124	7,107	6,621
3d week Nov.	202,172	242,500	183,287
From July 1	16,041,830	16,758,822	14,974,156
TOLEDO, PEORIA & WESTERN—			
Mileage	248	248	248
2d week Nov.	21,447	22,260	22,286
From July 1	510,455	476,106	479,534
ATCH., TOPEKA & SANTA FE for October—			
Gross earnings	6,976,726	$7,910,930	$7,260,222
Op. expenses	5,076,154	5,270,123	4,862,226
Net	1,900,572	2,640,806	2,397,996
Taxes and rent	190,647	192,119	172,351
Surplus	1,810,925	2,497,690	2,225,164
Gross, 4 months	26,624,264	29,000,094	26,107,222
Op. expenses	18,614,209	19,422,478	17,435,048
Net, 4 months	8,009,055	9,577,616	8,672,014
Taxes and rent	718,918	746,407	681,069
Surplus, 4 mos.	8,697,048	7,831,169	7,990,978
BUFFALO, ROCH. & PITTSBURG for October—			
Gross earnings	710,106	704,513	643,307
Op. expenses	502,288	476,795	305,329
Net earnings	217,572	227,758	338,178
Gross, 4 months	3,211,193	2,803,218	2,362,309
Op. expenses	1,917,564	1,794,116	1,477,047
Net, 4 months	1,293,629	1,009,102	885,262
CALIFORNIA & NORTHWEST. for October—			
	1903.	1902.	Decrease.
Gross earnings	135,908	142,798	6,890
Op. expenses	118,149	83,290	*27,859
Net earnings	17,759	59,508	34,749
Charges	22,485	23,778	93
Surplus	1,274	35,730	33,141
Gross, 4 months	534,711	570,778	36,067
Op. expenses	450,484	417,770	*32,713
Surp., 4 months	80,151	157,070	68,919
*Increase.			
DETROIT & MACKINAC for October—			
	1903.	1902.	1901.
Gross earnings	$9,811	$9,448	$8,850
Exp. and taxes	17,018	18,690	20,078
Net earnings	2,793	758	1,228
Gross, 4 months	39,248	38,014	34,978
Exp. and taxes	37,455	37,256	37,851
Net, 4 months	1,793	758	*2,873

*Deficit.

Gross earnings	39,248	38,014	34,978
Op. expenses	37,455	37,256	37,851
Net, 4 months	1,793	758	*2,873

*Deficit.

FINANCIAL.

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CAR TRUST SERIES "A."

Holders of Car Trust Series "A" Bonds are hereby notified that Bonds Nos. 26, 56, 62, 69, 194, 154, 167, 172, 227, 232, 234, 270, 320, 375, 378, 383, 466, 508, 517, 515, 522, 646, 652, 675, 677, 690, 703, 704, 706, 800, 811, 847, 910, 932, 985, 1036, 1052, 1070, 1078, 1084, 1128, 1180, 1141, 1181, 1182, 1214, 1445, 1462, 1467, 1472, 1495, 1658, 1667, 1690, 1681, 1687, 1694, 1701, have in accordance with the terms of the Deed of Trust or Mortgage dated April 2, 1894, given by The Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railway Company, to The Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee, been drawn by lot for redemption, and accrued interest on the First day of January, 1904, at the office of the Metropolitan Trust Company of the City of New York, No. 37 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, after which date interest thereon will cease.

Dated New York, October 16, 1903.

Metropolitan Trust Co. of the City of New York
Successor to ATLANTIC TRUST CO., Trustee.
By BEVERLY CHEW, 2nd Vice President.

HOCKING VALLEY for October—

Gross earnings	$59,227	$57,070
Exp. and taxes	34,241	31,424
Net earnings	24,986	25,646
Total income	24,986	25,646
Fixed charges	16,327	22,141

HOCKEY SEASON OPENED

Columbia University Team Beaten by Hockey Club of New York.

Players Who Contested Last Year Comprised the Greater Portion of the Two Sevens.

Fast, aggressive, and at times skillful hockey marked the opening game of the season between the teams of Columbia University and the Hockey Club of New York at the St. Nicholas Rink last night, the Hockey Club winning by 6 goals to 4. There was rough playing, too, and in the second half Aitken, one of Columbia's most versatile players, received quite a scare. In an exciting scrimmage close to the spectators' seats he made a rather vicious swing of his stick, which came perilously near hitting a woman in the face. The latter instantly put her hand to her cheek and Aitken nervously ran to her assistance. It was soon discovered that the woman was unharmed.

There were few changes in the make-up of the teams from last year, Butler and Rothschild being the new men for the Hockey Club, while Jackson, a freshman, and Calaghan, a medical student, were Columbia's new representatives.

The Hockey Club played all around Columbia in the first half, scoring 5 goals to 1, but in the second half the university men showed their superiority in both offensive and defensive work, and when time was called had scored 3 goals to 1. In the latter half the Hockey Club played with only six men, Butler being put out of the game for rough tactics. It was his second offence during the game. Calaghan and Aitken also were temporarily ordered to quit playing by Referee H. Hornfeck.

In the second half Bode, one of the forwards of the Columbia team, fell while passing the ball, and one of the players skated over his arm, producing a painful wound. His place was taken by Cornell.

The goal tending of both Ellison and Von Bernuth was excellent, while Phillips and Aitken made a number of good plays. The former was fast and elusive, while Aitken frequently put the Hockey Club men on the defensive. He also shot a goal from a distance of at least thirty feet.

Capt. Russell of the Hockey Club seemed to be in the thickest of the fray at all times, and his accuracy in shooting the puck was a prominent feature of the game. From two clever passes in the first half Russell scored 2 goals, and added 1 more in the second half.

Columbia's players were not so finished skaters as their opponents, but in passing and driving there was not much to choose from between the teams.

The line-up:

Hockey Club.	Position.	Columbia.
Ellison	Goal	Von Bernuth
McKenzie	Point	Aitken
Newberry	Cover Point	Benedict
Butler	Forward	Duden
Phillips	Forward	Jackson
Russell	Forward	Calaghan
Rothschild	Forward	Bode, Cornell

Goals—Phillips, 2; Russell, 3; Newberry, 1; Calaghan, 1; Duden, 1; Aitken, 1; Cornell, 1. Referee—H. Hornfeck. Time of game—Fifteen and twenty minute halves.

TO GOVERN SCHOOL ATHLETES.

Chicago Proposes to Prevent Colleges from Securing Desirable Players Before Graduation.

CHICAGO, Nov. 27.—Faculty representatives of the conference colleges known as the "big nine" began their annual business meeting to-day. The members spent several hours in discussing a communication sent by Superintendent E. G. Cooley of the Chicago Board of Education, requesting that action be taken to prevent colleges from inducing high school students to leave secondary schools before graduation in order to join athletic teams in colleges. The conference sent a communication to Superintendent Cooley, admitting that the complaints made were well founded and promising to do all in its power to abate the evils.

The reports of the committees on track and field sports and on arbitration were read and approved, settling a number of disputes. Earl Schrieber of the Wisconsin football eleven, who was disqualified two years ago, applied for reinstatement, and after being granted a hearing his case was taken under advisement. He desires to play with the team next year, and it is probable that his request will be granted.

The conference will conclude its work and elect officers to-morrow.

It was learned that the University of Illinois will next year try the plan of alumni coaching so popular in the East, and abandon the individual coach for football work. Woodruff of Pennsylvania, who coached the Illinois team this year, will be released.

SMALL PRICES FOR TROTTERS.

Least Average of the Offering Recorded Yesterday at the Old Glory Horse Sale.

The least average of the week's offerings was recorded for the fifth day of the "Old Glory" horse auction, conducted by the Fasig-Tipton Company in Madison Square Garden yesterday. This was due entirely to the lack of animals of special note in the list of horses scheduled to be sold, for the general average of the stock disposed of was high, and the lots that passed under the hammer in the main were young horses, in fair condition, representing nearly every family prominent on the light-harness turf.

The bargain hunters, who were well represented, had a rather busy time of it, as the result of the inaction of the larger buyers, and were surprisingly successful in securing desirable animals at small prices. Among the conspicuous bargains of the day was the bay pacing mare Arsille, (2:12¼,) whose only apparent fault was her rather poor condition, bought from the M. B. Smith consignment for $500, by F. W. Shark, and, it was said, destined for the Speedway. Another from the same lot was the pacer Lucy Pan, (2:10¼,) by Pan, (son of Pancoast and a Belmont mare,) who, in spite of her fourteen years, surprised buyers when she went for $210.

The highest prices realized in the course of the day's selling were $1,500 each for Artola, (2:15¼,) trotter, bay mare, eight years old, by Geneva-Artacia, bought by Elmer Whitely of Muncie, Ind., and Dick Berry, (2:11¾,) trotter, bay gelding, six years old, by Anderson Wilkes-Ida Downing, bought by Thomas Martin of Boston. Star Pugh, (2:00½,) pacer, chestnut gelding, seven years old, by Tom Pugh, was sold for $1,100 to H. Steen of Philadelphia, and Conrad, (2:11¼,) trotter, bay gelding, nine years old, by Fred S. Wilkes, went to J. H. Quinn of Worcester, Mass., for a similar sum. Other sales for sums of $1,000 or more were: Precision, (2:10¼,) for $1,050, to M. L. Ryder, New York; Alcy, (2:13¾,) eight years old, to W. J. Sheldon of Providence, R. I., for $1,000, and Jim P., (2:18¾,) six years old, to R. W. Goodrick, Rutland, Vt., for $1,000.

The total sales for the day were ninety-five horses at $39,760, an average of $418.53. For the five days of the sale the total received was $222,595, an average of $405.45 for each of the 549 horses sold.

RACING AT BENNINGS.

One Favorite Won Over Fast Track—Cold Weather Kept Attendance Down.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—This was the coldest day of the season at Bennings, and none but the regulars turned out. Only one favorite, and that odds-on, won. Sam Craig won the handicap at a mile and a furlong handily from River Pirate. Track fast. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs. Demurrer, 111 pounds, (Collins,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, won; Blue and Orange, 98, (Miller,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, second; Many Thanks, 94, (Reinheimer,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:15. Margraviate, Eloim, Wager, Neither One, Valley Forge, Dramatist, Hot, Hilarity, John Hughes, Ocie[illegible], Genesee, Hist, Worry, Ethan, Seaforth, and Princess Tulane also ran.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds; five furlongs. Fort Hunter, 102 pounds, (A. Brennan,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, won; Ganaggone, 104, (Redfern,) 3 to 1 and 6 to 5, second; Blythenese, 104, (T. Burns,) 11 to 5, third. Time—1:00 4-5. Burdette, Woodshade, Fiquet, Yo San, Lady Mirthful, Raider, Minson, and Any Day also ran.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds; seven furlongs. Monster, 107 pounds, (Hoar,) 6 to 5 and out, won; Miss Melton, 107, (E. Walsh,) 10 to 1 and 3 to 1, second; Gay Lisette, 104, (Romanelli,) 40 to 1, third. Time—1:30 2-5. Pompano, Master Prim, Tom Cod, Oliver Root, Shortcake, Briarthorpe, and Ecclectic also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; one mile and forty yards. The Guardsman, 99 pounds, (Romanelli,) 7 to 2 and 6 to 5, won; Monograph, 104, (Bolesen,) 7 to 1 and 3 to 1, second; Rightful, 100, (Treubel,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:45 3-5. Satire, Lord Advocate, Faraneless, Warranted, Mary Worth, Stonewall, and Hoodwink also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds; seven furlongs. Pittacus, 97 pounds, (Desousa,) 13 to 5 and even, won; Miladi Love, 92, (Brunner,) 6 to 1 and 5 to 2, second; Harrison, 104, (Blake,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:29 2-5. John Nevin, Hymettus, Princelet, Russell Garth, Hackensack, Mart Mullen, Grantsdale, Burning Glass, Our Nugget, Nancy D., Pipe, and Squid also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a furlong. Sam Craig, 104 pounds, (T. Burns,) 4 to 1 and 7 to 5, won; River Pirate, 126, (Bolesen,) 2 to 1 and even, second; Highlander, 100, (Redfern,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:56 3-5. April Shower, Himself, Mabel Richardson, and Mrs. Frank Foster also ran.

Entries for Washington Races.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners at the Bennings meeting, special weights, selling allowances; seven furlongs on the Columbia course. Bon Mot, 153 pounds; Red Damsel, 105; Fortunatus, Enne, and Paget, 104 each; Paul Clifford, 103; H. L. Coleman, and Morokanta, 102 each; Arrahgowan, 101; Andrattus, 100; Nellie Forest, 99; Cornwall, 97; Annie Grace, Brisk, Lucky Day, Bassanio, and Unterock, 94 each; Gorey, 92, and Miladi Love, 89.

SECOND RACE.—For maidens, two years old, special weights; five and a half furlongs on the old course. Harmakis, Loricate, Strike-a-light, and Bronx, 110 pounds each, and Belle of Belle Meade, Algonquin, Tonawanda, Magic Flute, Huapola, Queene Belle, Redman, and My Alice, 107 each.

THIRD RACE.—Hunters' Champion Steeplechase, for qualified hunters, four years old and upward, special weights, with allowances, gentlemen riders; about three miles. Almansar, 160 pounds; Cheval d'Or, Charles O'Malley, and Red Hawk, 158 each; Mentrip, Morrelton Chief, and Gypsie, 155 each; Allantus, 148, and Simon Kenton, 137. Horses ridden by professional jockeys carry five pounds extra.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap for two-year-olds; six furlongs on the old course. Harangue, 120 pounds; Lord of the Valley and Robin Hood, 118 each; Peter Paul, 113; Tokolon, 112; Grasalla, Silver Dream, and Sais, 111 each; Pompano, 107; Prince Salm Salm, 106; Lady Lavish, 105; Toi San, Ogonts, and Julia M., 102 each; Marjoram, 98, and Belle of Belle Meade, 97.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds and upward, special weights, with penalties and allowances; one mile and seventy yards on the old course. Buttons and Unmasked, 107 pounds each; Duke of Kendal and Illyria, 105 each; Sweet Alice, 102; Sais, and Orthodox, 100 each, and Sourire, 92.

SIXTH RACE.—For mares and geldings, three years old and upward, selling allowances; one mile and a sixteenth on the old course. Lady Potentate and Wild Pirate, 108 pounds each; Enne and Cottage Maid, 107 each; Gravina and Flora, 105 each; Scortic, Punctual, and Jingler, 103 each; Arrahgowan, 100; Courtmaid, 100; Unterock, 99, and Star and Garter, 95.

NEW FARM FOR W. C. WHITNEY.

New York Turfman Purchases Property at Eatontown, N. J., for Training Grounds.

The purchase by William C. Whitney of the New Jersey farm, known as the Hankinson place, in Monmouth County, was announced yesterday from Red Bank, N. J., with the statement that Mr. Whitney intends to establish there a breeding and training farm for thoroughbred horses. The Hankinson farm is at Eatontown, adjoining the old Monmouth Park race course, and near the one-time famous Brookdale Stud, founded by D. D. Withers, and now occupied as a training ground by the horses of James R. and Foxhall P. Keene. Mr. Whitney very recently closed a lease for a long term on a large portion of the famous Kentucky farm, Woodburn, near Lexington, Ky., with the purpose of transferring to that place his large horse-breeding interests from the rented place, La Belle farm, which his stock had occupied for several years. It is not probable, then, that he expects to breed race horses on a large scale in New Jersey, though race horses have been bred successfully close about the old Monmouth Park track by the late Mr. Withers, Gideon and Daly, Lucius Appleby, and others. A more useful purpose would be served by the Hankinson farm as a Winter training ground, following the custom of the Keene stable. Mr. Whitney already has a big and perfectly [illegible] training ground at his Long Island Summer home, at Westbury, and also has a leased place in South Carolina, where a portion of his big racing establishment is sent each Winter.

AMERICAN HORSES TO RETURN.

Five Head from J. R. Keene's English Stable to be Brought Back for Breeding Purposes.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—Five of the horses of the Keenes' stable, Cap and Bells, Dalesman II., Dazzling, Hurst Park II., and Out of Reach, left Newmarket to-day for the United States. The rest of the stable will be sold at Tattersall's Dec. 8, and are expected to bring good prices at auction.

Of the five, all except Out of Reach have raced in the United States. Cap and Bells is the best known of the lot, as she was an important winner in America before she was shipped to England, where her greatest success was achieved when she won the Epsom Oaks, two years ago. The five horses were retained by the Messrs. Keene for breeding purposes, and will be sent to their Kentucky breeding farm. The horses left in England include a number of winners, among them two colts two years old, who are regarded as ranking with the best of their age in England. These are liberally engaged in stakes, and their chances of winning the Derby of 1904 already have been under discussion.

AUTOMOBILE EXHIBITORS.

Every Available Bit of Space Taken in Madison Square Garden for Annual Show.

According to the list issued yesterday, the Automobile Show, to be held at Madison Square Garden Jan. 16 to 23, promises to be the greatest industrial exhibition ever held in that famous building. The demand for space required a special allotment by Frank W. Sanger of the Madison Square Garden Company, S. A. Miles of the National Association of Automobile Manufacturers, and Gen. George Moore Smith of the Automobile Club of America, who had the matter in charge.

There will be 152 exhibitors, occupying 239 spaces. No one concern is given more than four spaces. Of this number eighty-eight are builders of complete vehicles. About fifty concerns were unable to secure space, notwithstanding the fact that every available space in the big amphitheatre will be given over to power-driven machines during that week.

English Sailors Win Panama Races.

PANAMA, Nov. 27.—Men from the crews of the warships in Panama Bay held rowing and small boat sailing races yesterday in celebration of Thanksgiving Day. The climbing of greased masts and other sports were also indulged in.

Members of the crew of the British cruiser Amphion won the sailing race, and also the cutter race, which they rowed in a cutter loaned by one of the American ships.

STATE COURTS.

Calendars for Saturday, Nov. 28.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S.—Will for probate at 10 A. M.—Isaac A. Lawrence.

CITY COURT—Special Term and Chambers—Conlan, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Ex parte business.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Scott, J.—Lucia Leonardo vs. Beradino Microtondo—Beradino Microtondo. Albert Tanser vs. Louis A. Rubenstein—Simon Rubenstein. Caroline T. Paterno vs. George Moore—Charles E. Bensel, Jr. Carrie Berry vs. Alice Snyder—Carrie Berry. Matter of Walbridge Company—Francis E. Walbridge. Matter of Mutual Publishing Company—Henry J. Appel, Jr.

CITY COURT—Conlan, J.—Frank S. Greb vs. William C. H. Slagle—Seth S. Robinson.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Fitzgerald, J.—Leech vs. White—John P. O'Brien. Fox vs. Peacock—David McClure.

SUPREME COURT—Scott, J.—In re Walbridge Company—Edward L. Parris.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Eighteenth Street Building Figures in $300,000 Trade—Other Dealings by Brokers and in the Auction Room.

Philip Jeselson has sold for M. L. & C. Ernst to Charles F. Faber the nine-story store and loft building, 10 West Eighteenth Street, 28 by 92. In part payment the sellers take 158 Willis Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, a five-story flat, with store, on lot 25 by 61.6; also, 139 St. Ann's Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, a five-story flat, with two stores, 26.6 by 100, and the two similar flats, 143 and 145 St. Ann's Avenue, each 24.6 by 100. The total amount involved in the transaction is over $300,000. The store and basement of the Eighteenth Street building have been leased to the Childs Unique Dairy Company for a term of twenty-one years at an aggregate rental of $73,500.

Pending negotiations for the purchase of the block bounded by Broadway and Eighth Avenue, Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth streets, by William R. Hearst, are referred to in another column.

West Fifty-third Street Dwelling Sold.

Cornelius W. Luyster has sold the five-story dwelling 38 West Fifty-third street, 25 by 100.

The McVickar Realty Trust Company and Ashforth & Co. have sold for Mary Smith 523 West End Avenue, a three-story dwelling on lot 20 by 90.

Canal Street Parcel Changes Hands.

Horace S. Ely & Co. have sold for the trustees of Lorillard Spencer 112 Canal Street, a five-story tenement, with store, on lot 24.7 by 76.9.

E. H. Ludlow & Co. have sold for Henry W. Rado 119 West Tenth Street, a two-story building, 19 by 60.

Quick Resale on 110th Street.

W. & J. Bachrach have bought from Mandelbaum & Lewine the two three-story dwellings, 27 and 29 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, on plot 37.6 by 100.11. The sellers bought the property a few days ago from Emilia W. Chaplu.

Tobias Krakower and G. Henry have sold for Isaac Haft to M. Lewkowitz 1,473 Fifth Avenue, adjoining the southeast corner of One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, a five-story flat, 25 by 85.

Upper Madison Avenue Deal.

Simon, Wallach & Axelrad have sold for Marianna Rosenzweig 1,789 Madison Avenue, a five-story flat, on lot 25 by 60.

Jacob Rosenbaum has sold for Leopold Neugass to a Mr. Hyman the three-story dwelling 24 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, 18 by 100.11.

Operators Buy on East 97th Street.

Horace S. Ely & Co. and William Kennelly have sold for Anna L. Wann to Weil & Mayer 229 to 235 East Ninety-seventh Street, four five-story flats, on plot 100 by 100.

Bernard Lederer has sold to Max Orbach 217 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, a five-story flat, on lot 25 by 100.11.

Hyman Spektorsky has sold 71 and 73 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, two five-story stone-front flats, each 33.9 by 100.11.

Sonnabend & Gromer have sold for John Kafka the five-story stone-front flat 213 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, 26.3 by 100.11.

Emilie Forst has sold 225 West One Hundred and Forty-third Street, a five-story flat, on lot 25 by 99.11.

Laler & Beringer have sold, for Henry and Isaac Meinhard, the two four-story brownstone apartment buildings, each 30 by 100.8¾, 172 and 174 East Ninety-sixth Street, between Lexington and Third Avenue.

Down-Town Tenement Dealings.

G. Tuoti & Co. have sold for Florine A. Albright the six-story building, 23.6 by 100, 9 Thompson Street, for about $35,000.

Arthur J. McQuade has sold 535 and 537 East Thirteenth Street, two five-story tenements, on plot 50 by 103.3.

W. & J. Bachrach have sold to Baum & Lapin the five-story tenement 210 Forsyth Street, 25 by 100.

Frederick M. Wilson has sold, for John W. Boehnert, the property 205 Forsyth Street, five-story brick flat.

Sale on East 138th Street.

J. Clarence Davies has sold for Elizabeth Fichtel the four-story double flat 747 East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, north side, 650 feet east of Willis Avenue, 25 by 100.

Leases in New Broadway Building.

Among leases in the new Bingham Building, 656 and 658 Broadway, southeast corner of Bond Street, Francis E. Ward reports the following: To Wilcox & Gibbs, the corner store, basement, and two lofts, for five years; also, to Max Feist, the store in No. 656, for four years.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway, resulted as follows:

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Elm Street, east side, 167.3 feet north of Broome Street, 40.2 by 42.4 by 16.7 and irregular, five-story brick building, with stores; foreclosure sale, to Joseph Dunn. $22,706

By Richard V. Harnett & Co.

458 West One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, south side, 139.3 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 19.1 by 100.3 by 16 by 120.4, three-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Ellen Myers, as guardian 5,000

By Samuel Goldsticker.

498 Manhattan Avenue, east side, 82.2 feet south of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, 18.9 by 95, five-story stone-front tenement; foreclosure sale, to W. H. Williams 15,500

By Parish, Fisher, Mooney & Co.

381 East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, north side, 25.4 feet west of Carroll Place, 25 by 124.6, two-story frame dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, K. B. Murray 4,000

By Peter F. Meyer.

131 West One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, north side, 308 feet west of Lenox Avenue, three-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Annie Reynolds 10,000

By Joseph P. Day.

774 East One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, south side, 100 feet west of Third Avenue, 42.8 by 102, two-story frame buildings; foreclosure sale, to William G. Mathies 6,500

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co.

417 and 419 East Seventy-fourth Street, north side, 213 feet east of First Avenue, each 20.10 by 77, two three-story frame buildings, with two-story frame building at rear of 419; foreclosure sale, to Samuel Wasserman 9,570

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 176 and 178 Christopher Street, for a one-story brick outhouse, 9 by 9; Willis estate, premises, owner; W. S. Boyd of 561 Hudson Street, architect; cost, $400.

No. 10 Charles Street, for a three-story brick stable, 20 by 90; estate of V. Hammann of 11 Charles Street, owner; J. E. Kesly of 452 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $15,000.

Webster Avenue, west side, 337 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street, for a one-story frame workshop, 56 by 200; W. C. Plumer, King's Bridge and Fordham Roads, Fordham, owner; Alfred Ericson, Nathalie Avenue, King's Bridge, architect; cost, $1,250.

One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, south side, 97 feet east of Crotona Avenue, for a four-story brick tenement, 24.4 by 92; Mrs. Mary E. Halley of 1,014 East One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, owner; Harde & Short of 3 West Twenty-ninth Street, architects; cost, $13,000.

One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, north side, 160 feet west of Teller Avenue, for ten three-story brick dwellings, 19 by 55, and 20 by 55; William E. Diller of One Hundred and Sixty-second Street and Mott Avenue, owner; G. A. Schellenger of 27 East Twenty-first Street, architect; cost, $100,000.

North Brother Island, west side, for a two-story and attic brick laundry, 77.4 by 36; city, owner; Smith, Westervelt & Austin of 7 Wall Street, architects; cost, $25,000.

Alterations.

No. 1[illegible] Stanton Street, to a three-story brick tenement and stores; A. Graber, premises, owner; Horenburger & Staub of 122 Bowery, architects; cost, $100.

Nos. 70 and 81 Worth Street, to five-story brick loft and store; J. D. Grant, San Francisco, Cal., owner; E. Greene of 5 Beekman Street, architect; cost, $3,900.

No. 427 East Twelfth Street, to a five-story tenement, with stores; S. A. Klemens of 290 East Tenth Street, owner; H. Klein of 191 East Third Street, architect; cost, $500.

No. 324 East Twenty-sixth Street, to a five-story brick tenement; A. Brown of 45 West Eighty-ninth Street, owner; O. Reissman of 30 First Street, architect; cost, $1,200.

No. 105 Attorney Street, to a three-story brick tenement; J. Grossman of 101 Canal Street, owner; O. Reissman, architect; cost, $500.

No. 452 Second Avenue, to a four-story brick tenement; B. Greenstone, premises, owner; O. Reissman, architect; cost, $600.

Park Avenue and northwest corner of One Hundredth Street, to a five-story brick tenement; A. J. Schwarzler of 71 East One Hundredth Street, owner; H. Fouchaux, Broadway and One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, architect; cost, $600.

Willis Avenue, east side, 100 feet north of One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, to a five-story brick store and tenement, 19 by 81; Frederick Sackett of 2,294 Seventh Avenue, owner; Richard R. Davis of 247 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $2,800.

Third Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, to a three-story frame store and dwelling, 51 by 48; Charles H. Parsons of 796 East One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, owner; Arthur Boehmer of 751 Tremont Avenue, architect; cost, $150.

Lincoln Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, to a four-story brick tenement, 20 by 60; Bertha Hagele of 687 East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, owner; Stein, Cohen & Roth of 32 Fifth Avenue, architects; cost, $150.

Unnamed lane, east side, 100 feet north of Two Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, to a one-story frame dwelling, 22 by 16; Isabella G. Forsyth, Van Cortlandt, owner; Ahnemann & Younkheere, King's Bridge, architects; cost, $250.

Prospect Street, south side, 200 feet east of Main Street, City Island, to two one-story frame dwellings, 21 by 24; Ella M. Morritt, East Prospect Street, City Island, owner; S. H. Booth & Son, City Island, architects; cost, $100.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Friday, Nov. 27.

BERGEN AV, n w s, 153.8 ft s w of Brook Av, runs n w 19 x s 39.3 x n e 38.10; Alfred A. Keller to Caroline G. Story and others ..... Nom.

COMMONWEALTH AV, w s, 287.1 ft s of West Farms Road, 25x100; Paul A. Hartnett to Christine Christensen, (mtg $2,400) ..... Nom.

COMMONWEALTH AV, w s, 287.1 ft s of West Farms Road, 25x100; Christine Christensen to Ellen Hartnett, (mtg $2,400) ..... Nom.

HESTER ST, 5 and 7, n s, 50x100; Samuel Fleck, Jr., to Pauline Jacobs, ½ part all title, (mtg $65,000,) other consideration and $100

HEWITT PLACE, w s, 100 ft n of Macy Place, 50x100; Theodore H. Macy and others, individually and as executors, to Catherine Meehan, other consideration and 100

JACKSON AV, e s, 148 ft n of 165th St, 25x76.6; Charles M. Preston, as receiver, to Francis Corrigan and another ..... Nom.

JANSEN AV, s s, 375 ft w of Wicker Place, 22.2x101.2x37.5x100; Ernest M. Burrow to Elizabeth S. Burrow, (mtg $3,500) ..... Nom.

LUDLOW ST, w s, 50 ft s of Stanton St, 25x42.6; Edmund Breslauer to Anna M. Geyer ..... Nom.

LUDLOW ST, w s, 50 ft s of Stanton St, 25x42.6; Franz Geyer to Anna M. Geyer, quitclaim ..... Nom.

LUDLOW ST, w s, 50 ft s of Stanton St, 25x42.6; Sydney H. Herman, trustee, to Anna M. Geyer, quitclaim $4,000

MADISON ST, n s, 90 ft e of Pike St, 25x100; Moritz Gruenstein to William H. Autenreith and another, (mtg $23,000,) other consideration and 100

MORRIS AV, 2,398, e s, 37x120; David Klein to Albert Dam, (mtg $5,500 6,900

MORRIS PARK AV, s w corner of Bronxdale Av, 97.7x75x107.5x75.2; Patrick F. Christopher to Susan McClellan ..... Nom.

MOTT AV, e s, 100 ft n of 144th St, 100x151.8x100.4x150; John F. Baker, referee, to Louis M. Jones 5,000

PELHAM AV, s w corner of Hughes Av, 101.11x108.3x100x128; M. Warley Platzek to Harry Mayer 19,500

PROSPECT AV, s w corner of 166th St, 93.11x195; Frederick Ohmeis to Otto F. Strack, (mtg $14,000) ..... Nom.

WILLIS AV, n e corner of Southern Boulevard, runs s 115x n 100x w 35x s 75x w 80x s 25; Henry A. Gumbleton to William O'Toole, (mtg $11,000) ..... Nom.

WRIGHT ST, e s, Lot 65, map of 107 lots, Hudson Park, 20x100; Wright St, e s, Lot 66, map of 107 lots, Hudson Park, 11.2x100.8; Hudson P. Rose to Saverio Maltagliati and another ..... Nom.

2D AV, 1,881, w s, 24.11x100; Jacob Sganga to August J. Biedermann, (mtg $26,000) ..... Nom.

3D AV, w s, 48 ft n of 173d St, 50x100; John D. Schnebbe to Anna M. S. Schnebbe ..... Nom.

10TH AV, 750 and 752, e s, 50.5x75; 9th Av, 476, e s, 24.8x100; Frederick Biehl and others, executors, to Biehl Estate Corporation $2,000

13TH ST, s s, 265 ft w of Avenue C, 50x103, Unionport; Mary Richter to Florence S. Crosby ..... Nom.

21ST ST, 37 and 39 East, 50x98.9; Frances Stevens to Thomas Patrick, quitclaim ..... Nom.

21ST ST, 37 and 39 East, 50x98.9; John W. Stevens Building Company to Richard J. Leavy ..... Nom.

21ST ST, 37 and 39 East, 50x98.9; Richard J. Leary to Thomas Patrick, (mtg $201,990,) other consideration and 100

30TH ST, 19 West, 25x98.9; David D. Allerton and another, executors, to Thomas M. Applegarth $7,000

36TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of 11th Av, 25x100; Edward A. Darcy to George S. Bradt ..... Nom.

50TH ST, s s, 112.6 ft w of 1st Av, 37.6x100.5; Joseph Schreimer to Harry Freeman and another, (mtg $16,000) ..... Nom.

63D ST, 38 East, 18x100.5; Phebe W. McConihe to William J. Duane ..... Nom.

63D ST, 38 East, 18x100.5; William J. Duane to Caroline H. Greenough, (mtg $30,000,) other consideration and 100

75TH ST, s s, 240 ft e of Columbus Av, 20x102.2; Eugene Vallens to George Moore, (mtg $35,000,) other consideration and 100

81ST ST, 35 West, 25x102.2; Herman Wronkow and another to Elenore Amend, other consideration and 100

89TH ST, 117 East, 27.11x100.8; Casper H. Hauck to Ottilia Hauck, (mtg $22,500) ..... Nom.

90TH ST, 322 East, 25x100.8; Casper H. Hauck to Ottilia Hauck, (mtg $24,000) ..... Nom.

108TH ST, 234 East, 25x100.11; Byron Dexter to Luigi Granite ..... Nom.

109TH ST, s s, 220 ft e of 5th Av, 50x100.11; Franz Geyer to Anna M. Geyer, quitclaim ..... Nom.

109TH ST, s s, 220 ft e of 5th Av, 50x100.11; Sydney H. Herman, trustee, to Anna M. Geyer, quitclaim 3,400

112TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 8th St, 31.8x100.11; Jonas B. Kissam to Daniel D. Lawson ..... Nom.

115TH ST, 70 and 72 East, 50x100.11; Jonas Weil and another to Morris Freundlich, (mtg $29,000,) other consideration and 100

116TH ST, 138 West, 32x100.11; Carl Engel to David Yesky, (mtg $28,000,) other consideration and 100

116TH ST, 140 West, 32.6x100.11; Carl Engel to Leopold Yesky, (mtg $28,000,) other consideration and 100

124TH ST, s s, 209 ft e of 2d Av, 16.6x100.11; Henrietta H. Furbush to Abraham Cohn, other consideration and 100

125TH ST, 313 East, 20x99.11; Alfred L. Curtiss, referee, to Henrietta A. C. Browne, committee 8,500

130TH ST, n s, 75 ft e of Lenox Av, 25x99.11; George Marinus to Marcus Lederer and another, (mtgs $16,500,) other consideration and 100

Recorded Leases.

AV B, 272; Fredericka Spantroff to Ida Massett, 5 5-12 years ..... $600 to 780

CHATHAM SQUARE, 1, 2, 3, and 4; Mott St, 2; Alfred C. Marks and another, executor, to Hart Curry, 3 years 2,700

GRESHAM COURT, 8; Manhattan Leasing Company to Annie T. Pfeiffer, 3 years 600

HAMILTON ST, 30; Francisco Guerino to Antonio Pandolfo, 7 years 360

HESTER ST, 64; Moses Mann to Max Slutsky, 3 years 1,080

HESTER ST, 64; Moses Mann to Hyman Rosenberg, 3 years 1,380

MADISON AV, s e corner of 118th St; Joseph L. Rosenscheim to Joseph Toch, 8-12 years 1,200

PARK AV, 1,614; Patrick McMorrow to Morris G. Kantrowitz, 5 years, $600, and 700

RIVINGTON ST, 104; Israel Paley and another to Jewish Agricultural and Industrial Aid Society, 3 years 1,380

3D AV, 1,796; John J. Schweitzer to Odes Brothers, 5 years 420

8TH AV, 770; Lewis S. Chanler to Julius Finkelstein, 5 years ..... $1,900, and 1,980

8TH ST, 326 East; Herman Luft to Louis Padgus, 3 7-12 years 600

10TH ST, 442 to 446 East; Rebecca Bergoffen to Isaac Slutzky, 3 years 2,700

11TH ST, 323 to 327 East; Abraham Boehm and another to Jacob Rabinovitz, 3 years 7,500

38TH ST, 164 East; Marie Meyer and others, executors and trustees, to Matheas Heinle, 5 years 480

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

AUTENRIETH, William H., and another to Moritz Gruenstein; Madison St, n s, 90 ft e of Pike St, prior mtg $23,000, 5 years, 6 per cent $5,000

AUTENRIETH, William H., and another to Moritz Gruenstein; Chrystie St, 96, prior mtg $28,000, installments, 6 per cent 9,000

BIEHL ESTATE CORPORATION to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 10th Av, 750 and 752, n e corner of 51st St, 3 years 30,000

BIEHL ESTATE CORPORATION to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 9th Av, 476, 1 year, 4½ per cent 7,000

BINDSEIL, Herman F., to Mutual Life Insurance Company; Cathedral Parkway, s s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, due Dec. 1, 1908 35,000

BURKE, John J. V., and others to the West Side Savings Bank; 129th St, 210 West, due May 1, 1905, 4½ per cent 10,000

COHN, Abraham, to Henrietta H. Furbush; 124th St, s s, 209 ft e of 2d Av, due Jan. 1, 1907, 4½ per cent 4,500

DUANE, William J., to Phebe W. McConihe; 63d St, 38 East, 3 years, 4½ per cent 30,000

EDSON, Kate, to Warren B. Sammis; Maple Av, s s, at s e of Summit Av, 1 year 730

ELDRIDGE, George D., to Esther C. Titus; Palisade Av, e s, 154 ft s of River St or Av, due Dec. 1, 1906, 5½ per cent 24,000

FREEMAN, Harry, and another to Joseph Schreiner; 50th St, s s, 112.6 ft w of 1st Av, due Jan. 1, 1906 2,000

FREUNDLICH, Morris, to Jonas Weil and another; 115th St, 70 and 72 East, due Feb. 15, 1904, 6 per cent 6,000

GIBSON, Preston, to Edward D. White; Macomb's Road, w s, at s line of farm formerly of Lewis G. Morris, contains 22 579-1,000 acres, known as High Cottage property; also 5th Av, s w corner of 26th St, undivided share, all title, 3 years, 6 per cent 29,000

GIBSON, Tobias R., to Edward D. White; Macomb's Road, w s, at s line of farm formerly of Lewis G. Morris, contains 22 579-1,000 acres, known as High Cottage property; also 5th Av, s w corner of 26th St, undivided share, all title, 3 years, 6 per cent 21,000

GOODMAN, Abraham, to Citizens' Savings Bank; Oliver St, 31 and 33, n w corner of Madison St, 5 years, 4½ per cent 50,000

GOODMAN, Abraham, to Hyman Adelstein and another; Oliver St, 31 and 33, n w corner of Madison St, prior mtg $50,000, due May 23, 1904, 6 per cent 17,700

HESS, Julie, and another to the Seymour Realty Company; 71st St, 120 West, due Dec. 1, 1906 25,000

HESS, Julie, and another to Carrie Bauer; 71st St, 120 West, prior mtg $25,000, 1 year, 6 per cent 7,500

JUNG, Annie or Anna, to J. C. Julius Langbein; Courtlandt Av, e s, at centre line between 153d and 154th Sts; also Courtlandt Av, w s, 75 ft n of 149th St; also Washington Av, e s, at n e s of Brook Av, prior mtg $30,500, 1 year, 6 per cent 3,000

KLINKER, Marion, (Detjen,) and others to Sarah H. Powell; 42d St, 449 and 451 West, due Jan. 27, 1904, 6 per cent 6,000

LAWSON, Daniel D., to Jonas B. Kissam; 112th St, 263 West, 3 years 28,000

LAWSON, Daniel D., to Jonas B. Kissam; 112th St, 259 to 263 West, prior mtgs —, 1 year, 6 per cent 11,174

MAYER, Harry, to David Mayer Brewing Company; Pelham (Union) Av, s w corner of Hughes Av, 1 year, 4½ per cent 10,000

McCLELLAN, Susan, to George Queist and another; Bronxdale Av, s w corner of Morris Park Av, 3 years, 6 per cent 3,500

MEEHAN, Catherine, to Florence M. May and others; Hewitt Place, w s, 100 ft n of Macy Place, due Nov. 1, 1904 4,000

MEHRBACH, Julia, and another to James F. Egan; 1st Av, 1,883 and 1,887, 3 mtgs, 2 years, each 9,000

MITCHELL, Maria, and another to Mary D. Hart; West Washington Place, 66 and 70, 1 year, 6 per cent 3,000

MOELLER, Henry, to George Ehret; St. Ann's Av, w s, 125 ft s of 142d St, prior mtgs $30,000, due April 17, 1904 2,000

MORRIS, Margaret A., to Farmers' Loan and Trust Company; Lenox Av, 345, 3 years, 4½ per cent 10,000

OHMEIS, Frederick, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Union Av, s e corner of 166th St, due Sept. 25, 1904 3,000

OHMEIS, Frederick, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Prospect Av, s w corner of 166th St, due Sept. 25, 1904 14,000

OHMEIS, Frederick, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Prospect Av, w s, 93.11 ft s of 166th St, due Sept. 25, 1904 9,000

PELL, Howland, to United States Trust Company; 61st St, 51 East, due Oct. 1, 1906, 4½ per cent 7,000

PURDY, Sarah E., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Pearl St, 67; also Stone St, 32 and 32½, 3 years, 4½ per cent 25,000

REID, George W., to Henry Lipps; St. Paul's Place, s s, 100 ft w of Washington Av, due July 1, 1904 1,500

RITZ, Margaret A., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 117th St, 209 West, 3 years 14,000

ROGGEN, Nathan, and another to the Good Samaritan Dispensary; Madison Av, 1,529, s e corner of 104th St, due Nov. 1, 1908 17,500

SCHATTMAN, Jacob, to William Ebling and another, executors and trustees; 100th St, n s, 400 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year 10,000

SCHWENK, Catharine M., to Jacob Schlamp; Park Av, e s, 76.10 ft n of 77th St, 1 year, 6 per cent 1,000

STRACK, Otto F., to Frederick Ohmeis; Prospect Av, s w corner of 166th St, 1 year 5,000

TRAINOR, Mary E., to Therina T. Barnard; Stebbins Av, e s, 278.8 ft n of Westchester Av, due Aug. 2, 1908, 6 per cent 1,400

YESKY, David, to Carl Engel; 116th St, 138 and 140 West, prior mtg $56,000, 2 mtgs, due Dec. 1, 1907, 6 per cent, each 6,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BUSH, Irving T., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company $30,000

COOK, Peter, to Mary Schafer 900

HAYS, Anne K., to Emma Herriott 2,326

HILSON, Edward, to Estelle H. Lauer 10,000

JACOB, August, to Frederick Schuck 1,850

LEONARD, Mabel C., to Alice E. Leonard, all title 1

LEVI, Joseph C., trustee, to Mary D. Hart 3,000

LIEBER, Rose, to Mary D. Hart 2,000

NEW YORK MORTGAGE AND SECURITY Company to Harris D. Colt 3,500

RUTH, Abraham, to Louis Cohen 1

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Lucy A. Buhler 10,000

WACHT, Samuel, to Isaac Haft and another 3,300

WEINBERG, Abraham, and another to George H. Storm 1

Mechanics' Liens.

IRVING PLACE, 78; Louis Sachs and another against Lucy A. Knight, owner and contractor $280

UNION AV and 168th St, n w corner, 25x100; Giuseppe G. Zibelli against Frank Megger, owner; Minnie Bonagur, contractor 265

4TH ST, 332 and 334 East; Charles E. Ring against Max Miller, owner; David M. Oltarsh, contractor 400

5TH AV, 1,405; Edward Osserman against Fannie Silverman, owner and contractor 68

59TH ST, 331 West; Monroe M. Golding against Henry D. Hotchkiss, owner; William Clark, contractor 4

59TH ST, 333 West; Monroe M. Golding against William S. McGuire, owner; William Clark, lessee and contractor 67

59TH ST, 329 West; Monroe M. Golding against William S. McGuire, owner; William Clark, lessee and contractor 29

59TH ST, 325 and 327 West; Monroe M. Golding against H. Bull and A. P. W. Seaman, owners; William Clark, lessee and contractor 16

182D and Grote Sts, n e corner, 100x—x 200; Willison & Adams Company against Christopher B. O'Reilly, owner; John Maher & Son, contractors 2,147

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

GOERCK ST, 34; John La Spina against Annie Aaronowitz and another, July 3, 1903, canceled $100

GOERCK ST, 34; Harry W. Bell against Annie Aaronowitz and another, July 6, 1903, canceled 50

Lis Pendens.

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, whole front between 157th and 158th Sts; Nellie Duke against Inglis Stuart and another, (reformation of agreement, &c.;) attorney, H. Swain.

LOTS 17, 18, 21, and 22 on Plot 2; Lots 1 to 5 on Plot 3; Lots 1, 2, 3, 8, and 9 on Plot 4; Lots 1, 2, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, and 15 on Plot 5, and the whole of Plot 7, map of the Frances Scofield estate, on City Island, Bronx; George A. Scofield against City Island Realty Company and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. M. Bell.

SPRING ST, 220; Matthew Tully against Maria Tully and another, (partition;) attorney, H. E. O'Reilly.

9TH AV, e s, 98.8 ft s of 37th St, 24.8x100; Edward A. Darcy against Stephen Darcy and another, (partition;) attorneys, Williams & Caldwell.

23D ST, 420 West; Alice S. Earnshaw against S. Victor Constant and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, W. B. & G. F. Chamberlin.

105TH ST, n s, 249 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 49x100.11; Carolina T. Paterno against George Moore and another, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Shepard & Houghton.

137TH ST, n s, 488 ft w of 7th Av, 148x99.11x144x99.11; Joseph Hasil against Geraldine Broadbelt and another, (action to set aside transfers, &c.;) attorney, J. C. Weschler.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—Fair weather prevailed generally throughout the United States Friday. The disturbance that moved eastward off the South Atlantic coast Wednesday night has passed northeastward over the ocean and is now central off the Southeast New England coast, where the barometer has fallen rapidly and the wind has increased in force from the north.

Temperatures in the South Atlantic States are 20 to 25 degrees below the seasonal average. The lowest temperatures of the present season occurred in Florida Wednesday morning, where minimum readings of 30, 36, and 40 degrees were reported at Jacksonville, Tampa, and Jupiter, respectively.

The temperature is rising generally between the Allegheny and Rocky Mountains and is 15 to 20 degrees above the normal in the Middle and Upper Missouri Valley and Eastern Colorado.

The barometric depression that occupied the British northwest territory Thursday evening has advanced southeastward to Minnesota, and a storm is apparently approaching the Northern Pacific coast.

Generally fair weather is indicated for all districts except the New England coast, where snow will occur Saturday, and in the upper lake region and extreme Upper Mississippi Valley, where rain or snow is likely to occur.

The temperature will rise gradually from the central valleys to the Atlantic coast, and will remain nearly stationary west of the Rocky Mountains.

Along the New England coast the winds will be high from the north, on the Middle Atlantic coast brisk from the northwest, on the South Atlantic coast fresh northwest, becoming variable, on the Gulf coast light and variable, on the lower lakes light to fresh winds, shifting to south and increasing, and on the upper lakes increasing south.

Steamships departing Saturday for European ports will have brisk northwest winds and partly cloudy weather to the Grand Banks.

Special Forecast.—Warnings of frost Saturday morning in Central and Northern Florida and the Middle and Eastern Gulf Coast districts were issued Friday morning.

Storm warnings are displayed on the New England Coast and on the Northwest Washington Coast.

FORECAST FOR SATURDAY AND SUNDAY.

New England—Snow on the coast, fair in the interior Saturday; brisk to high north winds; Sunday, increasing cloudiness and warmer.

Eastern New York and New Jersey—Fair Saturday and Sunday, warmer Sunday; brisk north winds Saturday.

District of Columbia, Eastern Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland—Fair Saturday and Sunday, with slowly rising temperature; fresh northwest winds.

Western Pennsylvania and Western New York—Partly cloudy and warmer Saturday and Sunday; winds shifting to fresh southwest.

Fair Saturday and Sunday, warmer Sunday; Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina—fresh northwest winds.

Minnesota—Partly cloudy Sunday, with warmer in eastern portion; Sunday, rain or snow and colder; winds shifting to brisk northwest.

North Dakota and South Dakota—Fair Saturday, with colder in central and western portions; Sunday, fair and colder.

West Virginia—Fair and warmer Saturday and Sunday.

LOCAL FORECAST—Fair to-day and to-morrow; brisk northwest winds to-day; warmer to-morrow.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau. 1902.	Weather Bureau. 1903.	Times. 1903.
3 A. M.	43	18	22
6 A. M.	44	17	20
9 A. M.	45	18	25
12 M.	42	25	31
4 P. M.	49	28	31
6 P. M.	46	26	29
9 P. M.	43	23	27
12 P. M.	40	22	26

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 286 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square 26⅝
Weather Bureau 22
Corresponding date 1902 44
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years 40

The thermometer registered 18 degrees at 8 A. M. yesterday and 26 degrees at 8 P. M., the maximum temperature being 30 degrees at 3 P. M., and the minimum 17 degrees at 6 A. M. The humidity was 74 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 66 per cent. at 8 P. M.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

For Sale, Exchange, or to Let.—On long term, plot of 9,000 square feet on north side of East 161st St., 2 blocks west of 3d Av., for factory purposes; will contribute $5,000 toward erecting building, or exchange. E. Martin, 207 East 84th St.

A 5-story 30-foot front double flat near 104th St. station; price $37,500; mortgage, $27,500; rents, $4,150 guaranteed. Stockdale & Julian, 2,752 Broadway.

Lot 37.6 feet frontage, private house block, two old houses, under $25,000. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

105th St., near Park.—Beautiful brownstone house, 12 rooms, $10,000. Wintersteth, 106 East 14th St.

Double flat, beautifully located, facing East River Park; fine condition. George Herold, 114 East End Av.

Seven Per Cent. Investment.—Modern Broadway building, near Canal; one tenant; $175,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Amsterdam Av. Near 96th St.	5-story flat and stores, 30x100. Price, $40,000; mtg. 4%. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.
16 St. between 7 & 8 Avs.	5-story 20-family imp. apt. house, 25x103. Pr. $36,000. Rent, $3,800. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.
59th Street, near 2d Av.	2 5-story single flats, 21x70x100 each. Price $35,000; both bargains. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

Snap.—105th St. near Central Park West, five-story flat, $41,000; rents, $4,400. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Bargain.—Sixteen lots, 147th St., near rapid transit and elevated stations, $45,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Amsterdam Av.; double flat, price $25,000; mortgage, $17,000; rents $2,500. Stockdale & Julian, 2,752 Broadway.

A 4-story single flat, pays well, (East 117th St.,) or exchange for East Harlem private dwelling; describe fully. Cahn, 104 East 103d St.

A cheap plot east of 8th Av., near 23d St., 50x half block. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Charming little modern house for sale cheap. 135 East 62d St.; caretaker.

2d Av., house for sale below 22d St. Particulars call, address, Chas. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Colored Property managed by a colored agent. Philip A. Payton, Jr., 67 West 134th. Tel.

Bronx.

Bronx lots for sale or exchange; Decatur Av. corner plot; others Webster Av., Vyse Av., Grand Concourse, &c.; describe offers. Cahn, 104 East 103d St.

Bargains in Bronx corners and plots for improvement; little cash required; might exchange. Eadie, 375 Broadway.

Bronx flats, private; building lots; low prices; call for lists. Polak, 3d Av., cor. 174th St.

Flats showing large returns, near Willis Av. and 138th St. John T. Smith, 514 East 138th St.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

$1,000 down, balance on installments; two-story and cellar brownstone, two-family house on 43d St., between beautiful 4th Av. and Parkway on Sunset Park; china closet, buffet and hat rack; elegantly decorated; hardwood; only two left; send for circulars; price, $7,000. Abrams & Stockton, on premises.

A.—148 Lincoln Place, Near 7th Av.—Extra deep modern 20-foot 3-story and basement brownstone, hardwood trim, open plumbing; inlaid parquet floors throughout; in perfect condition; decorated; price, $12,000; terms arranged. Ray L. Godfrey, 26 Court St., Brooklyn.

$4,600.—New 2-story brick buildings, with stores; all improvements; $300 cash; easy terms.
$4,300.—New 2-family brick houses; latest improvements; easy terms.
CLAUS DOSCHER,
City Line Train. Van Siclen Av. Station.

Three-family house; price, $6,850; mortgage, $3,500; rented $745 year; also 2-story and basement house for $3,500. John F. Graham, 232 Sumner Av., cor. Greene Av., Brooklyn.

Franklin Av., St. Mark's Section.—12 lots, value, $25,000; sacrifice, $18,000; $3,000 cash. Jones, 189 Montague St.

WESTCHESTER REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AND TO LET.

Mount Vernon.

GENTLEMAN'S COUNTRY RESIDENCE for sale; finest corner on restricted Chester Hill, Mount Vernon, N. Y.; house 14 rooms, all improvements; fine stable; lot 137x115 feet. Owner, Box 12, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

NEW JERSEY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AND TO LET.

MONTCLAIR.—In beautiful Marlboro Park, near "Park Street" (Erie) Station, school, &c.; two houses to be completed Nov. 10th; rent, $720 and $750. Another now ready, 10 rooms; rent, $600. Also sell reasonably, easy terms. All improvements, steam, gas, electricity, hardwood floors, &c.; refined surroundings; lots for sale. Illustrated circulars free. Montclair Realty Company.

"At the Oranges."—I have several places that will be sacrificed for quick sale; what price property are you looking for? Have inside prices. J. G. Trusdell Moore, opposite Brick Church Station, and 203 Broadway, (afternoons.) Note—To parties actually wanting a home in the Oranges I can offer good exchanges. What have you to offer?

For Sale or Rent.—Shop, 44 feet wide by 102, and house, located at 184 Griffith St., Jersey City Heights. Inquire Mrs. Duper, 9 Poplar St., 12 blocks up.

Colonial cottage on Palisades, opposite 42d St.; 14 rooms, handsomely decorated; unobstructed view of Hudson for miles. Eastwood & Co., 223 West 42d.

Farms for Sale.—Central New Jersey farms; any size; send for list. A. W. Dresser, Burlington, N. J.

5 acres fine soil, $25, (only $5 per acre;) payable $1 weekly. Asbury Co., 10 Wall.

NEW ENGLAND REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AND TO LET.

Factory Property, Near Hartford, Conn.—Combined water and steam; 200-horse power each; 200 yards from railway; station near by; substantial stone and brick buildings; in good order; sprinkled and heated throughout; main building five stories, 45x160; wing three stories, 41x72; extension one story, 45x120; boiler house, 18 dwellings and outbuildings; 25 acres of good land and water rights; partly equipped for coating paper; for sale or lease. Apply to Windermere Company, 29 Broadway, New York.

APART FROM THE CROWD.

That's where you rich men want to be. And we have just the place for you. A 30-acre island off Belle Haven, Conn.; sheltered harbor; extensive view of Sound; excellent water supply; an acre on shore of mainland offered in connection gives access to railroad and stores. Wm. S. Anderson, 22 East 1st St., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

A valuable farm with ferry franchise affording good income, 3½ miles from Claremont; tillage land in nice condition and good buildings throughout; also, a water-power cider mill with same. Must be sold at once. Stamp for catalogue. Timson Farm Agency, Claremont, N. H.

Berkshire Hills.—Farms and country estates for sale and lease. S. G. Tenney, Williamstown, Mass.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AND TO LET—MISCELLANEOUS.

For Sale.—1,700 acres of hilly, rocky, brushy land; plenty of spring water of the highest grade for purity; suitable for game preserve, and close to railroad; located in Eastern Pennsylvania, three hours from New York; will sell for $3 per acre to close up quick; title perfect. George F. Kichline, Easton, Penn.

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CAPITAL and SURPLUS $8,000,000

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HORACE S. ELY. ALFRED E. MARLING.

Horace S. Ely & Co.
REAL ESTATE,
21 Liberty St. 27 W. 30th St.

Wanted—To borrow on bond and mortgage $8,000 on new house, worth $14,000; now free and clear; asphalt street and all improvements; best Flatbush section; only principals. Address "Private Owner," 171 Woodruff Av., Brooklyn.

CITY LOTS.—Wanted, influential partner in 800 A1 city lots; quarter interest; investigate quick. H. J. Forsyth, Herald Square Hotel.

Roofs painted; best materials used; lowest prices guaranteed; estimates furnished. Address Expert, 856 9th Av.

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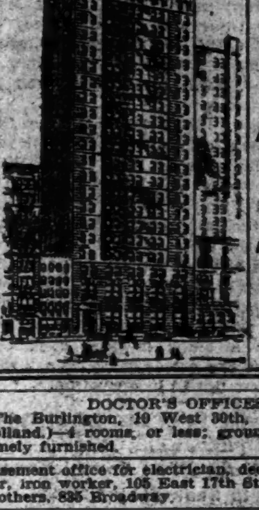
Wall Street Exchange Building
41 WALL ST. @ 43 EXCHANGE PL.



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THREE FULL FLOORS
Also a few Choice Offices.
A. J. Murphy, Managing Agent, on premises.

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The Burlington, 10 West 30th, (Adjoining the Holland.)—4 rooms, or less; ground floor; handsomely furnished.

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Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable localities. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

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Lofts to Let, 213 East 24th St.—6,500 feet floor space; all light. Apply Horton's, on premises.

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127 West 40th St., near Broadway.—Upper part of small house; reasonable rent.

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Wanted—Private houses, either for sale or rent, below 42d St; principals only. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

Double tenement, (above 72d St.,) equity $5,000; describe offers in exchange. Cahn, 104 East 103d St.

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Royal Arms,
206, 208 West 43d St.,
STEP FROM BROADWAY.
New, Modern, Fireproof
APARTMENT HOTEL
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Handsome Suites of one to three rooms and bath, furnished or unfurnished, for transient or permanent guests. Moderate rates.
Cuisine and service unexcelled; club and table d'hote breakfasts; table d'hote luncheons, dinners and after the theatre suppers, with meals a la carte at all hours from 6 A. M. to 2 A. M.

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The BRAENDER,
CENTRAL PARK WEST,
SOUTHWEST CORNER 102D ST.
New Fireproof Apartment House.
Suites 5 to 12 rooms, with 1 to 3 baths; modern appointments; rents, $800 to $3,200. Furnished Apartments if desired; rents from $1,600 upwards.
SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.
Telephone Call, 3455 Riverside.

2,067-69 Seventh Avenue,
One door above 123d St. Eight rooms and bath; all improvements; one desirable apartment; attractive and modern; steam heat; hot water; gas ranges; resident janitor; reasonable rent. Inquire on premises or of Horace S. Ely & Co., 21 Liberty St. and 27 West 30th St.

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NO. 17 LIVINGSTON PL., COR. 17TH ST.
Fronting on Stuyvesant Park; suites of six to nine rooms and bath; elevator, telephones, electric lighting, and all modern conveniences; rents, $800 to $1,200.
JOHN G. FOLSOM, No. 14 Bible House.
Send for booklet.

45TH ST., 159 WEST
Adjoining Long Acre Square; six and seven rooms; all improvements; elevator and electric lights; suitable bachelors or families; only $900 yearly; central and convenient location. Janitor or Leonard Morgan, 1,541 Broadway, (45th St.)

THE "TREVYLLIAN"
NO. 136-142 EAST 17TH ST.
Suites of 4, 5, and 6 rooms and bath; all-night elevator service; electrical lighting, telephone, and other modern conveniences. Rents, $480 to $720.
JOHN G. FOLSOM, No. 14 Bible House.

THE NORMA,
Northwest Corner Park Av. & 82d St.
Ground floor corner apartment; seven large rooms and bath; eight windows fronting street; all improvements; rent very low. Inquire on premises, or of I. S. Korn, 31 Nassau St.

THE KANAWAH"
205 WEST 111TH ST. NEAR 7TH AVE.
One apartment, six outside rooms, overlooking Central Park; elevator all night; hall boy, telephone, &c.; reasonable.

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Handsome apartments, 6-7 rooms, every improvement; elevator; moderate rent. Agent office, 1,442 Madison Av., 99th St.

"THE MILDRED,"
140 East 82d St., cor. Lexington Av.
Seven rooms, bath, elevator; every improvement; rent, $720.

A.—A.—A.—Attractive bachelor apartments, elevator and latest improvements; furnished or unfurnished; $450. 119th West 45th.

105th St., 60 West.—Seven rooms, bath; steam-heated, hot water supply, open plumbing; rent, $34.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

Houses, furnished and unfurnished; desirable locations; rents, $1,000 to $12,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATIONS foot of West Twenty-third Street and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.

The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.

7:55 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Parlor, Sleeping, and Dining Cars. For Chicago, Indianapolis, and Louisville.

9:55 A. M. ST. LOUIS LIMITED.—Pullman Sleeping, Smoking and Observation Cars. Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis. Dining Car.

10:55 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Compartment Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, and Detroit.

1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Toledo, Nashville (via Cincinnati and Louisville), Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.

5:55 P. M. CHICAGO LIMITED.—Pullman Sleeping, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Toledo, and Cleveland. Dining Car.

5:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car. For Gary, W. Va. (via Shenandoah Valley Route.)

7:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.

7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland, except Saturday.

8:55 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

[illegible]

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express 9:25 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.—Express, 12:55 P. M. and 12:10 night daily.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 3:25 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 4:55 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 8:55 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 7:55 A. M. Through Vestibuled Trains. Buffet Parlor Cars and Standard Coaches on week-days. Parlor Smoking Car, Parlor Cars, Dining Car, and Standard Coaches on Sundays.

CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week-days.

For points on New York and Long Branch Railroad. (From West Twenty-third Street Station.) [illegible]

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

[illegible]

*Dining Car.

Ticket offices, Nos. 461, 1,354, 113, and 261 Broadway; 182 Fifth Avenue (below 23d St.); 263 Fifth Avenue (corner 29th St.); 1 Astor House, and stations named above; Brooklyn, 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 390 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "914 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

W. W. ATTERBURY, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Pass'r Traffic Manager.
GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent.
10-5-1903.

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.

VIA NIAGARA FALLS.

Trains arrive at and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below:

North and west bound trains, except those leaving at 8:30 A. M., 3:45, 3:30, 9:15, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th Street to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.

12:10 A. M.—*MIDNIGHT EXPRESS.—Due Albany 5:55 A. M., Troy 6:50 A. M.

7:54 A. M.—*SYRACUSE LOCAL.—Stops at all important stations.

8:30 A. M.—*EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS.—Most famous train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45, Niagara Falls 5:35 P. M.

8:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL.—24 hours to Chicago. Due Buffalo 7:10.

10:30 A. M.—*DAY EXPRESS.—Makes local stops. Due Rochester 11:10 P. M.

11:30 A. M.—*LOCAL EXPRESS.—For Albany and Troy. Local stops.

12:50 P. M.—*BUFFALO LIMITED.—Due Buffalo 11:00 P. M.

1:00 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED.—Due Cincinnati 10:20, Indianapolis 11:30 A. M., St. Louis 5:45 P. M.

1:00 P. M.—*CHICAGO LIMITED.—24 hours to Chicago via Lake Shore and M. C.

2:45 P. M.—*The 20th CENTURY LIMITED.—20-hour train to Chicago via Lake Shore. Electric lighted and fans.

3:30 P. M.—*ALBANY AND TROY FLYER.—Due Albany 6:40, Troy 7:05 P. M.

3:40 P. M.—*ALBANY AND TROY EXPRESS.—Local stops.

4:00 P. M.—*DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS and CHICAGO SPECIAL.

5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED.—24 hour train to Chicago. All Pullman cars. Due Cleveland 7:00 A. M., Cincinnati 1:30, Indianapolis 3:10, Chicago 4:00, St. Louis 9:45 P. M. next day.

6:00 P. M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS.—24 hours to Chicago via both lines.

7:00 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS.—Via D. & H. or Rutland.

7:30 P. M.—*ADIRONDACK AND MONTREAL EXPRESS.

8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO AND TORONTO SPECIAL.

9:15 P. M.—*SPECIAL MAIL LIMITED.—Sleeping Car only for Rochester.

9:20 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN SPECIAL.

9:30 P. M.—*PACIFIC EXPRESS.—Chicago 34 hours by M. C., 35 hours by L. S.

11:30 P. M.—*CHICAGO THEATRE TRAIN.—Watertown, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago and St. Louis.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Monday.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:36 A. M. and 3:35 P. M. daily, ex. Sunday, to Pittsfield and North Adams; Sundays 9:20 A. M. Pullman cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.

Ticket offices at 167, 261, 415, and 1,216 Broadway, 25 Union Sq. W., 275 Columbus Av., 273 West 125th St., Grand Central and 125th St. stations; also 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn.

Telephone "900 38th Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.

A. H. SMITH, Gen'l Manager. GEORGE H. DANIELS, Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

BOSTON AND POINTS IN NEW ENGLAND

FALL RIVER LINE, via Newport and Fall River. Leave Pier 19, N. R., foot of Warren St., week days only, at 5:00 P. M. Steamers PRISCILLA and PURITAN. Orchestra on each.

STONINGTON LINE, via Stonington. Lve. Pier 36, N. R., foot Clarkson St., week days only at 6 P. M. Strs. MAINE and NEW HAMPSHIRE.

NORWICH LINE, via New London. Leave Pier 40, N. R., foot Clarkson St., week days only at 5:30 P. M. Steamers CITY OF LOWELL and CITY OF WORCESTER.

NEW HAVEN LINE, for New Haven, Hartford, Springfield and the North. Leave Pier 40, N. R., foot of Clarkson St., week days only at 4:00 P. M. Steamer RICHARD PECK.

BRIDGEPORT LINE, from Pier 27, E. R., near Market St., week days only, at 3:00 P. M.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

JOY LINE

PROVIDENCE, $1.50, EVERY WEEK DAY AT 5 P. M.

BOSTON, OUTSIDE LINE, DIRECT.

From Pier 35, East River. Phone 800 Orchard.

PEOPLES LINE

FOR ALBANY.

ADIRONDACK OR DEAN RICHMOND leaves Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. week days, connecting with trains (Sunday included) for points North, East, and West. Excursion $2.50.

CENTRAL HUDSON BOATS.

For NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE and RONDOUT, from Franklin Street, daily, except Sunday, at 6 P. M.

For NEWBURGH, CRANSTON, WEST POINT, COLD SPRING and CORNWALL, week days at 6 P. M. Sundays, from Franklin St., at 9:00 A. M.; West 129th St. at 10:00 A. M.

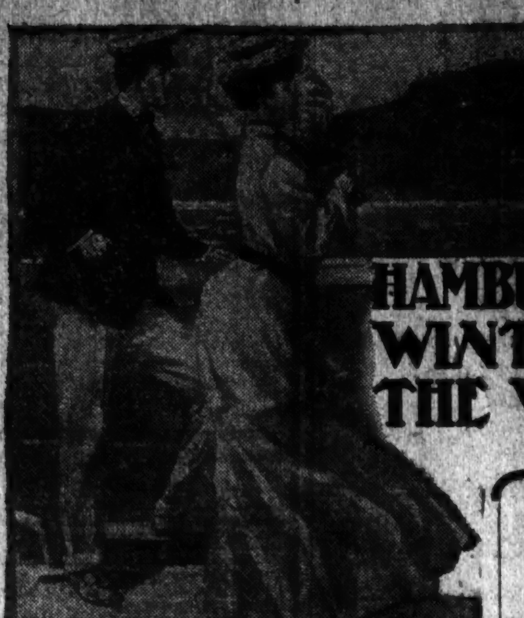
TROY LINE. "SARATOGA" or "CITY OF TROY" leaves West 10th St. Pier daily, 6 P. M., except Saturday. Direct railroad connection at Troy for all points north and east. Sunday steamers touch at Albany.

Catskill, Hudson & Coxsackie Boats every week day at 6 P. M. from Pier 46 N. R.

REAL ESTATE ADVERTISING.

Real estate, house, flat and apartment announcements occupied 514,-300 lines of space in THE NEW YORK TIMES during the year 1902—a gain of [illegible] lines over the previous year.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.



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Bridgetown (Barbados), Port of Spain, La Brea Point (Trinidad), La Guayra (inland trip to Caracas), Puerto Cabello (Venezuela), Curacao, Kingston (Jamaica), Santiago, Havana (Cuba), Nassau (N. P.), Hamilton (Bermuda), New York.

You can leave JANUARY 9, FEBRUARY 6, or MARCH 8 (the latter may also be joined at Nassau or Havana, returns New York day before Easter) by the

Prinzessin Victoria Luise.

Duration 25-28 days—cost $150 and $200 up. Number limited to 200.

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MINNEHAHA	NOV. 28, NOON
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MENOMINEE	DEC. 19, 9 A. M.

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RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO., 25 Union Square. 'Phone 6060—18 St. New York.

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NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.

Cedric...Dec. 2, 2:30 PM	Teutonic...Dec. 23, Noon
Arabic...Dec. 9, 9 AM	Cedric...Dec. 30, 1 PM
Oceanic...Dec. 16, 2 PM	Majestic...Jan. 6, 10 AM

Pier 48 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

DAILY SERVICE

For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.

H. B. WALKER, Vice Prest. & Traffic Manager.

OCEAN ROUTE to FLORIDA and the SOUTH. SAVANNAH LINE. Low Excursion Rates. 317 Broadway.

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TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

READING SYSTEM

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R.

Liberty Street and South Ferry (time from South Ferry five minutes earlier than shown below.)

EASTON, BETHLEHEM, ALLENTOWN, AND MAUCH CHUNK.—*4:00, (7:15 Easton only), 9:10 A. M., 1:20, 4:40, 5:00, (5:45 Easton only) P. M. Sundays, *4:25 A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M.

WILKESBARRE AND SCRANTON.—*4:00, 9:10 A. M., 5:00 P. M. Sundays, *4:25 A. M., 1 P. M.

LAKEWOOD, LAKEHURST, TOMS RIVER AND BARNEGAT.—*4:00, *9:40 A. M., 1:30, (3:40, 4:30, Lakewood and Lakehurst only) 5:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:40 A. M.

ATLANTIC CITY.—9:40 A. M., †3:40 P. M.

VINELAND AND BRIDGETON.—†4:00 A. M., †1:30 P. M.

LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, POINT PLEASANT AND SEASHORE POINTS.—4:00, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 3:30, 4:45, 5:30, 6:30, (11:30 Asbury Park only) P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

PHILADELPHIA—(READING TERMINAL) *4:25, †7:00, †8:00, *9:00, †10:00, †11:00 A. M., *12:00, *1:00, †1:30, †2:00, †3:00, *4:00, *5:00, †6:00, †7:30, ‡9:00 P. M., *12:15 mdt.

24TH AND CHESTNUT STREETS—*4:25, †8:30, *10:30, *11:45 A. M., *1:00, †*3:40, *5:00, *7:00, †9:25 P. M., *12:15 mdt.

READING, HARRISBURG, POTTSVILLE AND WILLIAMSPORT—||4:00, *4:25, †8:00, ||9:10, (10:00, 11:00 A. M., Reading only), ||1:00, ||*1:20, †2:00 P. M., Reading, Pottsville and Harrisburg only, †4:00, ‡5:00 P. M.

xFrom Liberty Street only. *Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Sunday only. ‡Parlor cars only. ||Via Tamaqua. xSaturdays.

Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 6 Astor House, 167, 261, 434, 1,300, 1,354 Broadway, 182 5th Av., 25 Union Square West, 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 860 Fulton St., B'klyn; 390 B'way, W'msburg. N. Y. Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.

W. G. BESLER, Vice Pres. and Gen. Mgr. C. M. BURT, Gen. Pass'r Agt.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R., PHILADELPHIA AND READING RY. and BALTIMORE AND OHIO R. R.

	Leave South Ferry.	Liberty St.	Ferry.
Balto.-Washington	† 7:25AM	† 8:30AM	Buffet
Balto.-Washington	*10:25AM	*10:30AM	Diner
Balto.-Washington	*11:25AM	*11:45AM	Diner
Balto.-Washington	*12:55PM	* 1:00PM	Diner
"Royal Limited"	* 3:35PM	* 3:40PM	Diner
Balto.-Washington	* 4:55PM	* 5:00PM	Diner
Balto.-Washington	* 6:55PM	* 7:00PM	Buffet
Balto.-Washington	12:10nt.	*12:15nt.	Sleeper

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Sunday only.

Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 6 Astor House, 167, 261, 434, 1,300, 1,354 Broadway, 182 5th Ave., 25 Union Square West, 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Ave., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 390 Broadway, Williamsburg. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

Leave New York City, South Ferry, Liberty St.

Chicago, Pittsburg	*12:10nt.	*12:15nt.	
Chicago, Columbus	* 2:55pm.	* 1:00pm.	Diner
Pittsburg, Cleve.	* 3:55pm.	* 3:40pm.	Limited
"Pittsburg Limited"	* 6:55pm.	* 7:00pm.	Buffet
Cincinnati, St. Louis	*12:10nt.	*12:15nt.	Sleeper
Cincinnati, St. Louis	*10:25am.	*10:30am.	Diner
Cincinnati, St. Louis	* 6:55pm.	* 7:00pm.	Buffet
Norfolk	*12:55pm.	† 1:00pm.	Diner

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Sunday only.

Offices: 261, 434, 1,300 Broadway, 6 Astor House, 106 Greenwich St., 25 Union Square W., 391 Grand Street, N. Y.; 343 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; South Ferry and Liberty Street. Baggage checked from hotel.

LEHIGH VALLEY.

Foot of West 23d St., Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. *Daily. †Except Sunday. Sunday changes: [illegible]

	Lv. N. Y.	Ar. N. Y.
Mauch Chunk Local	[illegible]	[illegible]
Buffalo Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mauch Chunk and Hazleton Local	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wilkes-Barre & Scranton Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Easton Local	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago & Toronto Vestibule Exp.	[illegible]	[illegible]
THE BUFFALO TRAIN	[illegible]	[illegible]

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 167, 261, 355, 1,234 and 1,354 Broadway, 18 5th Ave., 25 Union Square West, 245 Columbus Av., N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 390 Broadway, and Ft. Fulton St., Brooklyn. N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage.

North German Lloyd.

Fast Express Service.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.

From New Pier foot of 3d St., Hoboken.

Kronprinz..Dec. 1, 1 PM	Kaiser....Feb. 2, 10 AM
K.Wm.II.Dec. 15, 1 PM	Kronprinz..Mar. 1, 8 AM
Kronprinz..Jan. 5, 1 AM	Kaiser...Mar. 8, 10 AM
K.Wm.II.Jan. 26, 1 AM	K. Wm. II..Mar. 15, 5 AM

THE NEW TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS

S. S. "Kaiser Wilhelm II."

707 FEET—19,500 TONS—40,000 HORSE-POWER. SAILS DEC. 15, JAN. 26, MARCH 15.

Twin-Screw Passenger Service

BREMEN DIRECT.

From New Pier foot of 3d St., Hoboken.

Neckar...Dec. 3, 10 AM	Rhein.....Jan. 21, Noon
Rhein....Dec. 5, 10 AM	Hannover.Jan. 26, 11 AM
Main.....Dec. 29, 1 PM	Main.....Feb. 2, 10 AM
Neckar...Jan. 12, 1 PM	Neckar...Feb. 16, 10 AM

Mediterranean Service.

GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.

From New Pier foot of 3d St., Hoboken.

P. Irene...Dec. 5, 11 AM	Neckar....Jan. 30, 11 AM
Lahn.....Dec. 19, 11 AM	Hohenz'n.Feb. 13, 11 AM
Hohenz'n.Jan. 2, 11 AM	Lahn.....Feb. 20, 11 AM
P. Irene.Jan. 23, 11 AM	P. Irene..Feb. 27, 11 AM

OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y. Louis H. Myer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

Hamburg-American.

Bi-weekly Twin Screw Service

FOR PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, HAMBURG

Patricia..Nov. 28, 11 AM	*Moltke...Dec. 10, 10 AM
Pretoria...Dec. 5, 4 PM	Waldersee.Dec. 19, 8 AM

*Has grill room and gymnasium on board.

Mediterranean Service

New York—Naples—Genoa.

by superb new Twin-Screw Steamers.

P. Adalbert..Dec. 5, 10AM	†Deutschl'd..Jan. 19, 4 PM
Palatia....Dec. 8, 10 AM	*Aug. Victoria.Fe.2, 10AM
*P. Oskar, Jan. 5, 10 AM	P. Adalbert.Feb. 4, 10 AM

Cabin, $50, $60, $75, $90, upward. According to Steamer.

*Via Gibraltar and Algiers. †Grill room on board.

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VERNON H. BROWN & CO., 29 B'way, N. Y.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Lucania.Nov. 28, 11 AM	Umbria...Dec. 19, 6 AM
Etruria....Dec. 5, 6 AM	Lucania.Dec. 26, 10 AM
Campania.Dec. 12, 11 AM	Etruria.....Jan. 2, 3 PM

From Piers 51-52 North River.

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.

St. Paul.Nov. 28, 9:30 AM	St. Louis.Dec. 12, 9:30AM
Phila....Dec. 5, 9:30 AM	New York.Dec. 19, 9:30AM

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.

Zeeland.Nov. 28, 10:30AM	Vader'd.Dec. 12, 10:30AM
Finland.Dec. 5, 10:30 AM	Kroon'd.Dec. 19, 10:30AM

Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Offices, 73 Broadway, N. Y.

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Patents promptly secured. Advice and book free. No charge for selling patents obtained through us. Edgar Tate & Co., Registered Patent Solicitors, 245 Broadway.

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VAN TASSEL & KEARNEY'S Auction Sales OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES ARE HELD REGULARLY EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY, (Commencing at 10 o'clock,) AT THEIR HORSE AUCTION MART, 130 and 132 East 13th St., Between Third and Fourth Avs., New York. Catalogues ready morning of each sale. Purchasers will always find a large and interesting list to select from.

Those desiring to sell can make entries at any time up to 5 P. M. the day before the sale.

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Salary loans procured without indorsement, promptly, confidentially, lowest terms. Room 102, Potter Building, 38 Park Row.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—CATHERINE J. PAINE, plaintiff, against THOMAS WILSON and others, defendants.

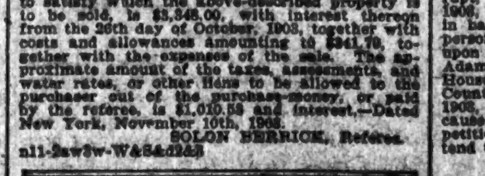
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 30th day of October, 1903, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 3d day of December, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being at Fordham, in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the City of New York, and being the lot known and designated as lot Number 57 upon a certain map filed in the office of the Register of the County of Westchester, entitled "Map of land in partition belonging to the heirs of Thomas Bassford, Esq., situated at Fordham, in the Town of West Farms, Westchester County, N. Y." The premises hereby conveyed being bounded and described from said map as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Wetmore (now called One Hundred and Eighty-fifth) Street, distant one hundred feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of said street and Railroad Avenue (now called Vanderbilt Avenue East,) and running thence northerly and parallel with said avenue one hundred feet; thence easterly and parallel with said street fifty feet; thence southerly and parallel with said avenue one hundred feet to said street, thence westerly along said street fifty (50) feet to the point or place of beginning. Being the same premises conveyed to the party of the first part by Samuel M. Purdy and another, executors, &c., of Nicholas W. Phillips, deceased, by deed dated July 10th, 1880, and recorded in the New York Register's office July 12th, 1880, in Liber 1,980 of Conveyances, page 113.—Dated New York, November 10th, 1903.

SOLON BERRICK, Referee.

REUBEN NAPELSDEN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 31 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, its street number is 687 East 185th Street.



185th (Wetmore) St., as laid down on said map.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $3,348.00, with interest thereon from the 26th day of October, 1903, together with costs and allowances amounting to $241.70, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase-money, or paid by the referee, is $1,010.59 and interest.—Dated New York, November 10th, 1903.

SOLON BERRICK, Referee.

n11-2aw3w-W&Sa&23

SURROGATE NOTICES.

MITCHELL, MARY E.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Edward Mitchell and Annie Mitchell, his wife, Louisville, Kentucky; Bridget Mitchell Cunningham, 22 St. Augustus St., Galway, County Galway, Ireland; Alice Mitchell Gibbons and Owen Gibbons, her husband, Des Moines, Iowa, and Elizabeth McDermott, of Troy, N. Y., and John W. Mahoney, administrator of Mary E. Mitchell, and to all creditors of MARY E. MITCHELL, deceased, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 22d day of December, 1903, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the application of Thomas H. Nealon, as a creditor, for authority to mortgage, lease, or sell the real property of Mary E. Mitchell, also known as Mary Mitchell, deceased, to pay the debts and funeral expenses of deceased, or why authority should not be given to apply so much of the moneys realized from the said sale of said real property, and now on deposit in the office of the County Treasurer of Rensselaer County, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay her debts and funeral expenses, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 20th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and three.

[L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

CORNELIUS HANNAN, Attorney for Petitioner, Troy, N. Y. n14-law6wS

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Are strictly high-grade, artistic pianos and have a proud record of 58 years' standing. No pianos so celebrated as the "Waters" are sold at such low prices and on such easy terms. Send postal for catalogue. Both stores will remain

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CAUTION—WATERS PIANOS are not sold in a Department Store.

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SMALL PIANOS for rent; magnificent tone; bargains in used Steinway, Chickering, and other standard makes; easy payments; rents, $3 up.

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A dainty gem, with full, rich tone; complete assortment of Grands and Uprights; easy payments; rents applied on purchase. Catalogue free.

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EASY TERMS. RENTS. 'Phone, 1045—38th.
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The Invisible Piano Player. Plays any piano. Any one can play it. Cash or installments. Recitals daily, warerooms, 155 5th Av., near 19th St.

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Upright, good condition, brilliant tone, $100; taken in trade; $6 monthly; rentals. Wissner, 25 East 14th St.

Great Value—Upright, slightly used by artists, $225; good upright, $125. Wissner, 538 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Bargains—Upright pianos, $35, $50, $75, $100; installments. Winterroth, 105 East 14th St., 86 5th Av.

UPRIGHTS $75, $100; rents $3; rent allowed on purchase. 21 East 14th St.

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Photographic mounts and cardboard specialties manufacturing plant, well established, in New York City, and good will, $30,000.00; principals only. Reliable, 25 East 14th St.

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For Rent—Grocery and confectionery store, 3 rooms, $30. Mr. Bland, Bath Av., Bath Beach; call all week.

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Weekly Payments.—Fine diamonds, watches, guaranteed, lowest prices; business confidential. Watch Supply Co., 3 Maiden Lane.

Diamonds, watches; easy payments; reliable goods; representative calls. Telephone Eagle Diamond Watch Co., 14 Maiden Lane.

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry.—Easy payments; lowest prices; immediate delivery. James Bergman, 37 Maiden Lane, up stairs.

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BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of MAX AUSTRICH, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to an order of this court, the property of the above-named bankrupt, consisting of pictures, framed and unframed, (oil paintings, engravings, water colors, prints, &c.,) picture frames, desk, safe, fixtures, &c., will be sold as follows: Sealed bids for said property may be submitted to Pratt A. Brown, receiver, at his office, No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before December 4th, 1903, at two P. M., at which time they will be opened by him. Each bid shall be accompanied by a certified check or cash for ten per cent. of the amount bid. The property may be inspected on the premises formerly occupied by the bankrupt, at No. 894 Broadway, New York City, beginning Monday, November 30th, between ten A. M. and four P. M. Should the receiver reject all bids, the said stock and fixtures will be sold at public auction at a time and place to be fixed by the receiver, and notice of sale will be published two days prior to same in The New York Times.

PRATT A. BROWN, Receiver.

WEIL, WOLF & KRAMER, Attorneys for the Receiver, 68 William Street, New York City.

NO. 6,433.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MORRIS BRODKIN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Morris Brodkin of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 14th day of November, A. D. 1903, the said Morris Brodkin was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 45 Cedar Street, New York City, on the 11th day of December, A. D. 1903, at 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

November 28, 1903.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—No. 6,348.—HOMER A. HOIT, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Homer A. Hoit of the City, County, and State of New York, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated November 18th, 1903, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, December 7th, 1903, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, November 19th, 1903.

NO. 6,444.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BARNETT RUBINSTEIN and LEOPOLD ROTH, composing firm of RUBINSTEIN & ROTH, and the firm of RUBINSTEIN & ROTH, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Barnett Rubinstein and Leopold Roth, composing firm of Rubinstein & Roth, and the firm of Rubinstein & Roth, of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that on the 18th day of November, A. D. 1903, the said Barnett Rubinstein and Leopold Roth, composing firm of Rubinstein & Roth, and the firm of Rubinstein & Roth, were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 45 Cedar Street, New York City, on the 11th day of December, A. D. 1903, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

November 28, 1903.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of EDWARD SHEAFE and S. MATHERSON, JR., & COMPANY, alleged bankrupts.

To the creditors of the above-named alleged bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to an order granted by the above court on the 23d day of November, 1903, that on the 7th day of December, 1903, an application will be made to the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York for an order dismissing a petition filed October 31st, 1903, praying that Edward Sheafe, individually, and Stephen Matherson, Jr., and Edward Sheafe, copartners, composing the firm of S. Matherson, Jr., & Company, be declared and adjudicated bankrupts, and allowing the said petition to be withdrawn from the files.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Petitioners, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

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NICE ROOMS FOR $1.00.
DAINTY ROOMS, WITH PRIVATE BATH, $1.50.
Room, dressing room and private bath, $2.00.
Parlor, bedroom, and private bath, $3.00.
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Jack's 43d St. & 6th Av. Noted for shell-fish and game.

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Harlem Casino 124th St. & 7th Av. Alc., tdh. 75c, $1.Sat., Sun. Vienna music.

Little Hungary 257 E. Houston St. Tdh., with wine. Music every eve. Neapolitan Mandolinists & Singers, Tues., Wed. Thurs.

[illegible] 6th Avenue & 18th Street. Lunch and Dinner. A la Carte to 8 P. M.

Pabst's Grand Circle. 59th St. & 8th Av., opp. Central Park. Alc. Bus. Men's Lch. Tdh. dinner Sun. 12-8. Music by D. Bimberg.

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"Reisenweber's" 58th St. & 8th Av. Beautiful Venetian Room. Alc. & Tdh. Lunch. Music 12 to 2:30, 6 to 1 A. M.

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53d St., 53 West.—Large and small newly furnished rooms; excellent table; reasonable.

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Attractive suites, single rooms, with and without board; references. Leland Board Directory, 2 West 33d St.

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30th St., 7 East.—Second floor; private bath; suitable for party of gentlemen; front room and hallroom on third floor; gentlemen only; reference.

47th St., 168 West.—Hall rooms; large closets; near bathroom; $3.00, $3.50. Telephone.

58th St., 869 West.—Front room and bedroom, en suite, $5; also front hall room, $3; private hall and bath, including heat. McVay.

72d, 217 East.—Large cheerful room, bath attached; steam heat, hot water; private residence; ideal location.

129th St., 324 West.—Large, comfortably furnished room, suitable one or two; running water; private; also hall room.

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Gramercy Park, 23 and 26.—Handsomely furnished parlor bedroom, private bath and toilet; gentleman and wife or gentlemen; all meals or breakfast; single rooms.

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Young couple would let light, well-furnished room in fine, steam-heated flat, West 140th St., to business man; breakfast optional. R. J. E., Times, Harlem.

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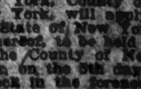
Lady having attractive, modern home desires a few paying guests; well-appointed table; near depot. 3 Sickles Av., New Rochelle, N. Y.

BILLIARDS.



Billiard and Pool Tables, selling made; high-grade goods. Lightning, accurate, durable cushions. Decker, est. 1858. 105 East 9th St.

LEGAL NOTICES.

Notice is hereby given that SNOW, FARLOW AND COMPANY, a domestic corporation, having its principal business office in the City of New York, County of New York, and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a special term, Part I, thereof to be held at the County Court House in the County of New York and City of New York, on the 5th day of January, 1904, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name to W. E. Farlow and Company.

New York City, November 19th, 1903.

SNOW, FARLOW AND COMPANY.
By W. E. FARLOW, President.

FOR SALE.

HILL'S BALCONY DRYER

The Safe and Easy Way to hang out clothes in flats and apartments. Holds 110 feet of line. Fastens to side of block and swings in to fire-escape. Reel folds up quickly and can be taken in to keep line clean. Ask the landlord to put one up.

Write for Catalog R to

HILL DRYER CO.,
377 Broadway, N. Y.,
OR TO FACTORY, WORCESTER, MASS.

A REWARD OF $100

for giving us information which will lead to the arrest and conviction of any unscrupulous dealer who tries to sell you SUBSTITUTES or imitation (for the sake of larger profits) under the name SUVIO. BE CAREFUL and insist on SUVIO, the best and most economical and Hygienic GAS HEATER on earth. SUVIO is the only GAS HEATER which is constructed on scientific principles. NAME SUVIO and patent numbers stamped on top of each heater, (as illustrated above.)

Price, $1.25, $1.50, $2.00.

Zee-Neot Gas Heater, 50c. Up.

A Liberal Discount to the Trade. Sold Everywhere, or

SUVIO HEAT & LIGHT CO.,
1070 3d Ave., and 89 Park Place, N. Y.

Edison Records, 35c. The Largest Stock in City. A $20.00 EDISON MACHINE FOR $15.00. VICTOR RECORDS AND TALKING MACHINES AT ½ PRICE. 10 IN. RECORDS, 50C.; 7 IN. RECORDS, 25C. ALL KINDS OF RECORDS EXCHANGED. 509 WILLIS AVE., BRONX. (OPEN EVENINGS.)

239 BROADWAY—PARK PLACE. TYPEWRITERS RENTED AND SOLD. INSTALLMENTS. GENERAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE.

THE OLIVER Typewriter Co., 281 Broadway.

Sell, Rent or Exchange all makes. Stenographers Wanted and Furnished.

SAFES—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged and repaired. J. M. MOSSMAN, 72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1482 John.

WALL PAPER BARGAIN SALE, 2,000,000 ROLLS.

Blanks, 1½c; gilts, 3c; embossed, 5½c; ingrains, 4½c; tiles, tapestries, 8c; silks, 12½c upward; borders to match. J. Becker, 168 and 172 3d St.

Desks, rolltops; partitions, railings, tables, safes, letter presses, counters, shelving; floors, offices fitted. Finn Brothers, 20-28 Centre St., between Reade and Duane.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.

All Makes.

F. S. Webster Co., 317 B'way. Tel. 5360 Frank.

Fine Tubular Gong Chime Hall Clocks; manufacturer's price; five years' guarantee. Charles Korthage, 108 East 28th St.

Typewriters rented, $3 up; ribbons free; supplies, repairing. Tel. 5005 Cortlandt. Central Typewriter Exchange, 203 Broadway.

We sell and rent only good typewriters; all makes. Best Typewriter Exchange, 68 Park Place; telephone.

STORAGE.

Twentieth Century Storage Company's New Building, 490-492 East 138th St.—Clean storage, reasonable rates; vans for moving, packing, shipping, estimates; carpets and rugs cleaned, 3c. yard up. Telephone, 587—Melrose.

AUCTION SALES.

Notice is hereby given that I will sell at public auction on Saturday, November 28, 1903, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Nos. 77 and 79 Beekman St., one Campbell 2-revolution press, and immediately thereafter at 44 Beekman St., one job press, type, and materials. Said mortgage being given by Geo. D. Berkovitz, dated Sept. 28, 1903. By order of mortgagees.

FRANK E. GORE, Auctioneer, Office 206 Broadway.

Storage Sale.—By order of Tony's Storage House, for account of whom it may concern, to wit: Miss Della Stark, Miss McLean, Mrs. Lawrence, Mrs. McDermott, Miss Kearney, Miss Murphy, lot of furniture, &c. D. Cohen, auctioneer, sells Saturday, Dec. 5, 1903, at 174 Norfolk St.

Marcus Singer, auctioneer, sells daily, noon and evening, 109 Rivington St., Japanese goods, bric-a-brac.

Michael Cohen, auctioneer, sells daily, noon and evening, 355 Grand St., Japanese goods, bric-a-brac.

PERSONAL.

JOAQUIN MILLER:

Do not take things too seriously. Come to my lecture and bring Gertrude, Manhattan Theatre, Sunday night. Tickets at box office for you.

FRA ELBERTUS.

PURCHASE AND EXCHANGE.

The Antique Furniture Exchange, 136 West 24th St., Near 7th Av.—Having acquired the Kahrisi collection of furniture, bric-a-brac, works of art, &c., will dispose of the same, with other choice pieces on hand, without regard to actual value; no goods held for a price; they must be sold; we buy, sell, and exchange.

Cash paid for pawntickets, old gold, silver, old revolvers, platinum, bric-a-brac, silverware. Kleinman, 250 8th Av.

Gentlemen's discarded clothing bought at highest prices; will call any time. Write Wels, 345 East 3d St.

Worn-out gold and silver bought by R. Longmann's Sons, gold and silver refiners, 8 John St.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

Wanted—A nurse for child three years old; apply, with references, to Mrs. Benedict, Hotel Brunswick, 26th St. and Madison Av.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

Agents.

Agents.—Equitable Life desires gentlemen to represent the society in all lines of trade, under liberal renewal commission contract. Apply to George L. Crum, Manager, 58 Cedar St., Room 610.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

DRESSMAKERS.

Children's Dressmaker.—First-class work guaranteed; home or out; reasonable. Bodine, 161 West 81st St.

Dressmaker.—Children's dresses, evening gowns, tailor-made gowns, wraps, &c.; first-class work. Ernestine, 657 5th Av.

Embroidery, initials, and monograms artistically worked; bridal outfits a specialty; dresses embroidered. Bruckman, 1,032 Lexington Av.

WATTS & CO.

Evening, street, fancy tailor gowns, wraps, waists, &c. 64 West 33d St.

SEAMSTRESSES.

Seamstress.—By a thoroughly competent seamstress; takes work home or by day; curtains, portieres; also repairing dresses, alterations; family sewing. Mrs. Huth, 136 West 101st St.

WASHING.

Washing.—By a young Canadian woman; will do lady's fine wash; open-air drying, fluting, and pleating done; best references. 213 East 58th St., care Mrs. Hart.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mother of deceased physician is in urgent need of position as house manager or any other requiring refinement, executive ability, tact, and experience. Adress Physician's Widow, Advertisement Office, 2 Court St., Brooklyn.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

COACHMEN.

Coachman.—Single; city or country; thoroughly understands his business; willing and obliging; personal references from last employers. Wall, 428 3d Av., two flights, rear.

USEFUL MEN.

Useful Man.—By American, 27, single, as useful man; care furnace, handy about place; willing, trustworthy, good habits; best references. C., Box 199 Times Office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SECRETARYSHIP DESIRED; CAPABLE OF TAKING ENTIRE CHARGE OF AFFAIRS; HIGHEST REFERENCES. BOX G 199 TIMES OFFICE.

U. S. COURT CLERK ARRESTED FOR FRAUD

John W. E. York Charged with Issuing Bogus Citizenship Papers.

Alleged to Have Been Implicated with the Italian Gang Rounded Up Last March—Bound Over.

John W. E. York, who for nearly twenty years has had charge of the citizenship papers in the United States District Court, was arrested yesterday afternoon by United States Marshal Henkel on the complaint of Secret Service Agents Peeke and Mets, who charged him with having been implicated in the issuance of fraudulent citizenship papers. Mr. York at the time of his arrest was at work at his desk in the office of Clerk Alexander of the United States District Court.

Mr. York was arraigned before United States Commissioner Shields, where he pleaded "not guilty," and his examination was set down for Dec. 4. Bail was fixed at $2,500, which, owing to the lateness of the hour, the accused was unable to furnish. He was taken to the Ludlow Street Jail for the night.

The specific charges upon which the complaint was based, signed by Secret Service Agent Peeke, are that York on May 13, 1902, furnished one Camillo Buonamano with citizenship papers, knowing that Buonamano had not been an applicant for citizenship papers. The further allegation is made that in May, 1901, Mr. York furnished Robert Bunoro with a duplicate citizenship certificate, knowing at the time that Bunoro intended to erase the name written in the duplicate as well as the date, and substitute another, which, it is alleged, was done.

The complaint concludes with the statement that Mr. Peeke based his knowledge stated in the complaint upon information and belief, "as well as an official investigation, from statements made to him by Buonamano and Bunoro, and from a number of the alleged forged naturalization papers in his possession."

United States Commissioner Alexander, who is also the Clerk of the United States District Court, suspended Mr. York as soon as the arrest was made, but declared that the mere fact that the charges had been made did not convince him of his clerk's guilt.

"I have known Mr. York for a great many years," said he, "and there was no more efficient clerk here. I have always had absolute confidence in him. I will not believe him guilty until I am so convinced by good, reliable, and competent evidence."

Owing to the position of the accused man, before making the arrest, Secret Service Agents Peeke and Mets first consulted with Assistant United States Attorney Houghton, and the latter in turn laid the matter before his superior, United States Attorney Burnett. Gen. Burnett made a careful examination of the proof which Messrs. Peeke and Mets had to offer.

"I regret the matter very much," said Gen. Burnett, "but the evidence placed before me was abundant, and it seemed to me convincing."

Both Buonamano and Bunoro are at present serving time for complicity in the naturalization frauds. In March last it was discovered that some one had placed on the market, so to speak, a large number of forged citizenship papers. Secret Service Agents Peeke and Mets, who had had previous experience in such matters, were detailed to locate and arrest the guilty persons. A few months later half a dozen Italians were arrested by the two men, the major portion of whom pleaded guilty to some connection with the "gang" floating the bogus papers. These were sold chiefly to Italians who were anxious to secure positions in the Street Cleaning Department, but could not do so unless they were citizens.

Not only were the men who printed the certificates arrested, but all others concerned in the plot. At the time of his arrest Bunoro said he first thought of printing the papers himself, because he was tired of paying certain persons in the Clerk's office of the United States District Court from $3 to $5 each for the certificates. He refused to say who were the clerks who furnished him with the certificates. After he was convicted Bunoro wanted to turn State's evidence in exchange for a suspension of sentence.

Mr. York would not discuss the charges against him. He declared himself innocent and said he did not believe that he could be convicted on the testimony of two convicted men.

York first entered the Clerk's office of the United States District Court about twenty years ago, when Samuel H. Lyman was Clerk. He remained there about eight years, when he left. When Commissioner Alexander was made Clerk of the court York returned and took up his old work of looking after the naturalization papers. He formerly lived in New Jersey, but since the death of his wife, a few years ago, he has lived in a boarding house in Harlem. He is a lawyer by profession.

PROPERTIES OF RADIUM.

Prof. Tucker of Columbia Denies That Sir William Ramsay's Discoveries Upset Theory of Chemistry.

Prof. S. A. Tucker of Columbia University yesterday discussed the report from London that Sir William Ramsay has made a new and important discovery relating to the properties of radium. According to the dispatches Sir William Ramsay has observed that radium, when submitted to certain conditions, will give off a heavy gas that slowly changes into helium, another element, and then vanishes entirely. This discovery is made the basis of a belief that the present theory of chemistry is untenable and will have to be discarded. Heretofore it has been thought that the elements are constant, but the observation of the English scientist seems to point to the transmutation of one element into another.

Prof. Tucker, who has made a thorough study of radium, says the fact that helium was given off by radium has been known to scientists for several months. Sir William Huggins and Lady Huggins observed the phenomenon last Summer, and since that time Prof. Tucker has observed a similar phenomenon in his own laboratory. The emanations from radium and thorium have been studied by Rutherford in Canada. This experimenter condensed the radium emanations by cooling them to the temperature of liquid air—about minus 184 degrees C. He found that on raising the temperature volatilisation takes place. This product is placed in a spectroscope, subjected to an electric current, and the yellow line of helium appears flaming in the inside of the tube.

The peculiar feature of the discovery is that an element, supposedly indivisible, should under certain conditions, produce another element. Rutherford's deduction from his experiments was that radium is an atomic and not a molecular phenomenon, and that the atom is subject to change. Prof. Tucker says the discovery in no way upsets the theory of chemistry. It is merely the fulfillment of the belief that has been held for years by many scientists. Science has chosen to call certain things elements, for up to this time no one has been able to change them into anything else.

Prof. Tucker has given some time to the study of the emanation from radium. It is a heavy product, but is invisible. He doubts whether it is a gas, though it may be an ultra-gas—that is, one in a very fine state of division. He is at present working on the subject, and believes that in a short time he will be able to collect the emanation in larger quantity than has heretofore been possible, and so carry on his experiments with greater accuracy. He believes the subject is full of startling possibilities for scientific research.

Two Brothers Asphyxiated.

Francis and Michael Wynykoski, who said they are brothers, and had come from Reading, Penn., were found dead yesterday in a room filled with gas at the Glenmore lodging house, 13 Montgomery Street, Jersey City. The room was warmed by a gas stove. This was found overturned, the connection being broken. It is believed the affair was accidental.

HEALTH is the Most Important

The manufacturers of Royal Baking Powder have had 40 years of scientific experience.

Every method of bread-and-cake raising has been exhaustively studied in this country and abroad.

The result is a perfect product in Royal Baking Powder. There is no substitute for it. The purity and efficiency of Royal Baking Powder have been commended by the highest authorities of the world.

These facts mean two important things to all housekeepers:

First: that Royal Baking Powder is healthful and makes wholesome food.

Second: that Royal Baking Powder makes food good to taste.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ABSOLUTELY PURE

CIVIL SERVICE HEARING

State Commission Favors Local Body's Proposed Revision.

Contention That New Rules Are Intended to Embarrass the McClellan Administration Denied.

After going over the new rules and regulations as adopted by the Municipal Civil Service Commission and approved by Mayor Low, the State Civil Service Commission, at a hearing and executive session held yesterday in the Manhattan Hotel, practically agreed to lend its approval to the codification and revision. It was officially decided to leave the matter with President Pound of the commission and Chief Examiner Fowler to consult with the Municipal Civil Service Commission, and to prepare a new draft, if the local board agreed, the new draft to still further simplify the document and to overcome technical objections of the Commissioners.

Commissioner John C. Kraft, the Democratic member from Kingston, presented nineteen objections to the revision, seventeen of them being technical, and the other two being the claim that the new rules would retard the incoming McClellan administration in the making of appointments, and further, that the rules would narrow down the exempt class and thus also cut off patronage from Tammany. This view was strongly combatted by President Cuthbert Pound of the commission and by the third member, C. S. Milliken of Canandaigua, both of whom are Republicans.

"It is to be regretted that the revision will go into effect at a time when a new administration is coming into power," said President Pound, "but I wish to deny emphatically that there is any disposition on the part of the State Commission to lend itself to any partisan or factional move. We do not intend in any way to hamper the incoming Democratic administration in this city, and if the Municipal Civil Service Commission had any such end in view in regard to this revision we surely would not lend ourselves to it.

"The new rules do not place any obstacles in the way of appointments by the incoming administration and do not cut down the exempt class. I also wish to point to the fact that the revision of the rules and regulations has the approval of Commissioners Dyckman and Mason of the Municipal Civil Service Commission, both of them Democrats, and they were in the majority of the old Van Wyck Civil Service Commission, now enlarged from three to five members."

During the talk of Commissioner Pound objection was made by Commissioner Kraft that he did regard the new rules as hampering the new administration by cutting down its patronage and decreasing the exempt list. However, he could not specify any particular section that accomplished this.

Prior to the executive session the commission, early in the afternoon, gave a hearing, at which Col. Willis L. Ogden, President of the Municipal Commission; Elliott H. Goodwin, Secretary of the Civil Service Reform Association; George McAneny, ex-Secretary of the same organization, and S. William Briscoe, Secretary of the Municipal Commission, and Local Commissioners Spencer and Banta were present.

"Would it be very embarrassing to the service if you gave the incoming commission a chance to look at these revised rules before they are adopted," Mr. Kraft asked.

"If the rules are not adopted," Mr. Spencer answered, "the result of our labor is dissipated. We ought to have the right to put them into effect."

In the Kings County Sheriff's matter the commission decided to waive all technical objections and to certify to the pay rolls of the twenty-three employes of Sheriff Melody interested.

MRS. JOHN CLEWS HURT.

Falls from Her Victoria and Breaks a Hip—Is Seventy Years Old.

A severe accident befallen Mrs. John Clews, mother of James B. and John H. Clews, and sister-in-law of Henry Clews. Mrs. Clews, who is seventy years old, fell a few days ago while attempting to step unaided out of her victoria in front of her residence at 86 West Fifty-ninth Street and broke one of her hips.

James B. Clews said yesterday that his mother was much better, but that it would be eight weeks before she could leave her bed.

Autopsy Showed Woman Died of Poison

Coroner's Physician Higgins yesterday morning performed autopsies on the bodies of Mrs. Mary Cusick and Mrs. Julia Ward, both of 172 Perry Street, at the Bellevue Morgue, and found that death was due to some irritant poison, the nature of which he could not determine. The women both partook of canned goods and later of headache powders Wednesday. Which contained the poison is not known.

LEGAL NOTES.

WAREHOUSEMAN'S LIEN.—Mary A. Richardson, on Aug. 27, 1900, executed a chattal mortgage on property owned by her to secure a debt due to Willard S. Allen. The instrument was to run until Nov. 7, 1900, and was duly filed, and became a matter of record. It contained a covenant to the effect that the mortgageor would not remove the mortgaged property from the premises where she then lived without the consent of the mortgagee, and if a removal was made the debt was to become due immediately, and if not paid the mortgagee would be entitled to immediate possession of the chattels. Within eight days after she gave the mortgage, Mrs. Richardson, without the consent of Mr. Allen, stored the property in the Maeger Storage Warehouse. When a demand for the chattels was made on the latter by Mr. Allen the warehouse owner refused to make a surrender unless certain storage charges were paid. In a suit by Mr. Allen to recover the property, it was contended that the warehouseman had a lien under that section of the lien law which provides that unless storage charges are paid the goods in question may be detained. Before the lien law was passed it was decided that where a mortgage contained a clause against the removal of chattels, and the instrument was duly filed, no lien was created in favor of a warehouseman. The Appellate Term, in reversing a judgment dismissing Mr. Allen's complaint, holds that the decision referred to is still controlling. "That the Legislature," said Presiding Justice Freedman for the court, "did not intend to give a warehouseman a preferential lien for goods stored over that of a chattel mortgage duly filed may reasonably be inferred from a reading of Article VI., Sections 71, 72, 73, and 74 of the lien law, Chapter 418, Laws of 1897. Each of these sections, except Section 73, contains clauses stating when the lien may or may not exist prior to other liens; as, for instance, in the case of the lien of a livery stable keeper, the lien is held to exist whether such owner be a mortgageor remaining in possession or otherwise, but in Section 73 no preference is given, and nothing is stated therein tending to show that the lien of a warehouseman is to be preferred over that of a prior lien. So that if we assume that the plaintiff at the time the goods were stored had a lien only, it was prior to that of the defendant, and his mortgage having been duly filed the defendant must be deemed to have had notice."

***

RIGHT TO JURY TRIAL.—Arthur W. Hart sued the L. D. Garrett Company to recover a balance of commissions due him under a brokerage contract with it in connection with the sale of a majority interest in the capital stock of the Orient Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn. It was clear that the contract constituted an agreement on the part of the defendant to compensate Hart for his services in procuring a purchaser, the compensation to be determined by a proportion of the commissions received by the Garrett Company after deducting its expenses. The Appellate Division, in reversing an order of the Supreme Court denying to the plaintiff a jury trial, says of the case: "The parties were not partners, and there was no joint venture. The plaintiff had no direct interest in the commissions or compensation to be received by the defendant. Such commissions or compensation merely served as a basis for determining the amount that the plaintiff was to receive for his services. In these circumstances a suit in equity for an accounting would not lie, and the plaintiff's remedy is an action at law. * * * It will be essential for the plaintiff to prove the commissions or compensation received by the defendant, and the necessary expenses which it is entitled to deduct in arriving at a balance upon which the amount of his compensation may be computed, but this in no sense constitutes an equitable accounting. It is the mere proving of an account as a basis for a recovery at law."

THINK PLAY CAUSED HER DEATH.

Girl Expires Suddenly After Spending Thanksgiving Day on Street.

Mary Creevy, sixteen years old, of 300 East Sixty-first Street, dressed herself in a grotesque costume Thursday afternoon and went into the street to play with her boy and girl companions. She returned at 6 o'clock and ate a hearty supper. Then she went out to play again, returning at 10 o'clock.

Afterward, when she was laughing and telling her mother about the fun she had had, she suddenly grew pale and complained of a severe pain in the left side.

At midnight the mother was awakened by the girl calling for her. She took her a drink of water and sat by the bedside for a few minutes. The girl complained that the pain was growing worse, and before medical assistance could be secured gave a gasp and died.

The case was reported to the Coroners' Office yesterday by the brother of the girl. He said he thought his sister had died from overexertion while playing with her companions.

W. R. HEARST THE BUYER

Negotiations for Newspaper Building Site About Closed.

$1,200,000 Reported Price for a Block Bounded by Broadway, Eighth Avenue, 57th and 58th Streets.

Negotiations are well advanced for the purchase of the entire block bounded by Broadway and Eighth Avenue, Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth Streets, by William R. Hearst, proprietor of The New York American and Journal. That the transaction can be regarded as an accomplished fact none of the interested parties would admit yesterday, but it is believed that the terms have all been agreed upon verbally, and that a date in the near future will be set for the formal signing of contracts. The price which Mr. Hearst will pay for the block is reported to be in the neighborhood of $1,200,000.

The property is owned by the United States Realty and Construction Company, a one-half interest having come into its possession along with the other holdings of the old New York Realty Corporation, and the other one-half interest having been acquired from the Central Realty, Bond and Trust Company. The block, with the exception of 972 Eighth Avenue, adjoining the northeast corner of Fifty-seventh Street, belonged formerly to the late Dean E. A. Hoffman. The two realty companies made their joint purchase of it in September, 1901, for a price said to be something over $900,000.

Last Spring the little parcel that had been lacking was put up at auction under partition proceedings, and was bought up by the United States Realty and Construction Company, thus making its ownership of the block complete.

The block has frontages of 215 feet on Broadway, 200.10 feet on Eighth Avenue, 201.5 feet on Fifty-seventh Street, and 175 feet on Fifty-eighth Street. It contains about 83,000 square feet, or between thirteen and fourteen lots. It is now covered by old two and four story brick buildings.

Mr. Hearst's plans for the improvement of the property are not known in any detail, although it is generally supposed that he will erect on the site a mammoth structure to provide a home for his two newspapers. Such a building would probably be the largest establishment of its kind in the world—at least in point of ground covered.

Mr. Hearst has already taken title to the small plot, popularly known as the Hotel Virginia block, immediately to the north of the one for which he is now negotiating, and having a frontage on the Grand Circle. There has been much gossip about the very lofty structure said to have been planned for the little block, although it seems likely that, in view of recent developments, the Virginia block will be made the site of a low building such as will not obscure the larger structure on the block below.

RIVAL LINERS MAY RACE.

Report That the St. Paul and the Lucania Will Test Mail Carrying Efficiency.

Much interest is felt in local shipping circles over what may be a race across the Atlantic between the steamship St. Paul of the American Line and the Lucania of the Cunard Line. Both ships leave this port this morning, the St. Paul at 9:30 and the Lucania at 11 o'clock. The former goes to Southampton, and the latter to Liverpool. Both carry mails, which gives rise to a report that they will have a speed contest to see which ship can land her mails on the other side first.

This is the first time that the two crack ships of the respective lines have ever met on an eastward voyage. Both ships have had brushes on several occasions on trips to this port, in which neither ever had any great advantage. Now the St. Paul seems to have a slight advantage in that she has just been returned by the Cramps after having been thoroughly overhauled, while the Lucania has been in active service for over a year.

Since the first Saturday sailing of the American Line, which began three weeks ago, the steamships of that line have had their mails in London before the mail from the Cunard steamers had arrived there, although the distance to Southampton is greater than that to Liverpool.

It was also reported last night that a special train would be waiting to carry the Cunard ship's mail to London on her arrival at Liverpool, so that she might beat the American liner. Another story circulated yesterday was to the effect that the American Line ships would stop to deliver mail at Plymouth, thereby cutting down their usual time of delivering mail at London by nine hours. The officials of the line said they knew nothing about the story.

Anarchist Turner Ready to Return.

John Turner, the English Anarchist who is awaiting deportation proceedings, has called off all opposition and notified his friends that he will leave the country. He has issued a letter addressed "to all those who tried to prevent my deportation," in which he thanks them for their efforts on his behalf.

Anything you need to-morrow that you haven't got now?
Winter overcoat?
Suit?
Furnishings?
Silk hat or Derby?
Shoes?
We have them all.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.
258 Broadway, opposite City Hall, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Ave.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.
We fill orders by mail.

SAFETY FOR THE DIABETIC is impossible if his bread is wrong. We have made all the safe kinds for 30 years. Some are delicious and all are nourishing and upbuilding.
HEALTH FOOD CO., 61 Fifth Av.

Oh! it's cold allright, now for a little heart to heart talk.

Do you want a $15 Overcoat? Ours are stylish and right in every way. Will you pay $20? Many silk lined and the best made at the price.

Our $35 & $40 kinds, you pay your tailor $65 & $75—save the difference.

Belted Back Overcoat? Of course, $20 to $35. Also Paddock, $28 to $45.

Fancy Worsted or Cheviot Suits, single or double-breasted—a good one for $15, still better for $20 and up to $30.

Hackett Carhart & Co
Three BROADWAY Stores. Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE
CORNER CHAIRS.
SPECIAL, $7-9.50-10.50-20-21
Mahogany and mahogany finish frames, upholstered in artistic damasks and tapestries.
Is it because corner chairs are old that every one is fascinated by them;—Goldsmith said, "I love everything that's old"—or because they are picturesque and comfortable, and have a happy faculty of fitting into odd wall spaces?
Besides, are all sorts of chairs for all sorts of rooms—Morris chairs, Turkish, leather, "wing," desk chairs, etc.
Every design artistic and original, and of course at factory prices, as you
"BUY OF THE MAKER"
GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43-45 and 47 WEST 23RD ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.
CARRIAGE ENTRANCE, 28 WEST 24th ST.
Factories: 505 to 515 West 32d St.

ASK YOUR DEALER FOR
REPPO CRAVATS
WOVEN FOR WEAR
No More Fuzzy Wuzzy Ties
For men who know
OPPER & LEVINSON
WHOLESALE CRAVATERS NEW YORK.

Beware of a Slight Irritation of the Throat
Brummell's Cough Drops
give immediate relief in all throat troubles. One of these Drops placed in the mouth on retiring gives permanent relief. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

SAY WOMAN IS A FLAT THIEF.

Detectives Accuse Mrs. Rachel Katz of Robbing Homes Where She Was Employed.

When Rachel Katz, thirty-two years old, of 188 Madison Street, was arraigned before Magistrate Mayo, in Essex Market Police Court, yesterday afternoon, charged with robbing the flat of Mrs. Dora Greenstein, at 109 Pike Street, Detectives McGee and McCarthy of the Madison Street Station told the Magistrate that the woman was one of the cleverest persons with whom the New York police have to deal. Mrs. Katz waived examination and was held in $500 bail for Special Sessions.

Detectives had been shadowing the woman for several weeks. Sept. 20 last Mrs. Katz was convicted of grand larceny, but on account of her two children District Attorney Jerome agreed to a suspension of sentence. She fell under suspicion again, however, and Detectives McGee and McCarthy were detailed on the case.

The officers learned that it was her custom to secure work as a laundress during the day, they allege, loot the house in which she was working, and carry the goods away with her at night. The detectives followed her to the Greenstein flat Thursday and told a son of Mrs. Greenstein to keep careful watch on her. Late in the afternoon the boy told the officers that he had seen Mrs. Katz take some small articles of clothing from his mother's room. Mrs. Katz was then placed under arrest.

The officers say they found in Mrs. Katz's rooms clothing and jewelry valued at about $4,000 and bank books showing that she had nearly $7,000 on deposit. Mrs. Katz told one of the court attaches that she had no money.

Made Assistant United States Attorney.

Eugene F. O'Connor, Jr., son of ex-State Senator Eugene F. O'Connor of Brooklyn, has been appointed an Assistant United States District Attorney in the Brooklyn office to succeed W. B. Howell. Mr. O'Connor is a member of the law firm of Smith, Campbell & O'Connor of Brooklyn.

Crossed Williamsburg Bridge on Bicycle.

Capt. L. Lesee, a pilot in the employ of the Union Ferry Company, asserts that he is the first man to cross the new Williamsburg Bridge on a bicycle. The Captain said yesterday that he rode across the bridge on his wheel Monday, riding from Brooklyn to Manhattan and back again on one of the roadways.

REMEMBER, if you want something especially nice in a hurry Saturday, and haven't time to visit 'round, the chances are we can Suit you and Overcoat you right off the reel—without any delay. That is the advantage of having a large stock of clothes in which the fit is tailored to an extremely fine point.
SMITH, GRAY & CO.

"Lest you forget."
Broadway at 31st St., N. Y.
Fulton St. at Flatbush Ave.
Broadway at Bedford Ave., Brooklyn.

AMUSEMENTS. AMUSEMENTS.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S LEADING NEW YORK THEATRES

NEW EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way & 40th St. CHARLES FROHMAN ..... Manager. Miss Adams' Engagement Ends Jan. 2. CHARLES FROHMAN Presents MAUDE ADAMS in Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett's Play, THE PRETTY SISTER of JOSE. Evenings 8:15. Mat. To-day, 2:15.

NEW LYCEUM 45th St., E. of B'way. Begins 8:15. DANIEL FROHMAN ..... Manager. WILLIAM Matinee Saturday Only, 2. GILLETTE THE ADMIRABLE CRICHTON. Dec. 7 and 11 at 3, DAMROSCH ON PARSIFAL.

SAVOY THEATRE, 34th St. & B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mat. To-day at 2:15. CHARLES FROHMAN ..... Manager. THIS WEEK ONLY. CHARLES FROHMAN Presents MME. CHARLOTTE WIEHE and FRENCH COMPANY, from the VAUDEVILLE THEATRE, W. 44 St. Presenting Tricks of Nerine, the Wedding Night, Le Poupee, the Farewell Supper. Next Week: MAXINE ELLIOTT in Clyde Fitch's HER OWN WAY. Seats Selling.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St. & B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. 2:15. CHARLES FROHMAN ..... Manager. CHARLES FROHMAN Presents George Fleming's Dramatisation of Mrs. Humphry Ward's Novel, Lady Rose's Daughter. WITH FAY DAVIS and Members of Charles Frohman's Empire Stock Company, including Guy Standing. Matinee To-day.

CRITERION THEATRE, B'way & 44th St. Evs. 8:30. Mat. Sat. 2:15. CHARLES FROHMAN ..... Manager. CHARLES FROHMAN presents WM. FAVERSHAM in a play in 4 acts, MISS ELIZABETH'S PRISONER by C. Le Swete and F. W. Stephens. MATINEE TO-DAY.

HUDSON THEATRE, 44th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. 2:15. HENRY B. HARRIS ..... Manager. LAST NIGHT. LAST MAT. TO-DAY. CHARLES FROHMAN Presents ETHEL BARRYMORE in Hubert Henry Davies' Play, COUSIN KATE. At 2 and 8 o'clock Cousin Kate, preceded by CARROT'S. NEXT WEEK: MARIE TEMPEST. MONDAY: THE MARRIAGE OF KITTY. SEATS NOW SELLING.

HERALD SQ. THEATRE, B'way & 35th St. Evs. 8:15 sharp. Mat. To-day, 2:15. CHARLES FROHMAN ..... Manager. CHARLES FROHMAN & GEORGE EDWARDES Present the Farcical Comedy, with Music, THE GIRL FROM KAY'S. With Enormous Cast, including Sam Bernard.

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. & Mad. Av. Evs. 8. Mat. To-day, 2. CHARLES FROHMAN ..... Manager. DIRECT FROM DALY'S. Charles Frohman & George Edwardes' London Comedy, THREE LITTLE MAIDS. SAME FAVORITES. NEW SONGS.

NEW AMSTERDAM 42d St., west of B'way. Evs. at 8:20. Last Matinee To-day, at 2:15. KLAW & ERLANGER ..... Managers. Charles B. Dillingham presents Last Night / This Theatre MAXINE ELLIOTT in Clyde Fitch's HER OWN WAY. Dec. 2—MOTHER GOOSE. Seats Selling.

BROADWAY THEATRE, 41st & B'way. Ev. at 8:15. Mat. To-d'y at 2:15. THE HIT OF THE TOWN! CHARLES B. DILLINGHAM Presents FRITZI SCHEFF IN BABETTE. A new romantic Comic Opera by Victor Herbert and Harry B. Smith.

DALY'S THEATRE B'way & 30 St. Evs. at 8:15. Matinee Saturday only at 2. DANIEL FROHMAN ..... Manager. Klaw & Erlanger present A Japanese Nightingale. A Story of Modern Japan.

NEW YORK. Evs. at 8. B'way, 44 to 45th St. Mats. Wed. & To-day 2. KLAW & ERLANGER ..... Managers. Last 3 weeks. PRICES 50c., $1, $1.50. BEN-HUR.

KNICKERBOCKER B'way, 38th St. Evs. at 8:30. Mat. To-day, 2:15. Forbes-ROBERTSON Gertrude ELLIOTT. "THE LIGHT THAT FAILED."

VICTORIA 42d St., B'y, 7th Av. Ev. 8:15. Mat. To-d'y. FRANK DANIELS in The Office Boy.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2:15. "THE HIT OF THE YEAR." —World.

"Will knock the stuffing out of any Thanksgiving Turkey that ever shook a wing."—Sun.
"The audience began to burst its buttons off with laughter at the rise of the curtain."—World.

Henry W. Savage offers GEORGE ADE'S Quaint Comedy, THE COUNTY CHAIRMAN. "George Ade's Best."—Alan Dale.

LYRIC 42d & 43d Sts., B'way & 7th Av. To-night at 8:15. Mat. To-day, 2:15. GRACE VAN STUDDIFORD in "RED FEATHER" with GUERRERO—The Hit of the Season.

PRINCESS THEATRE B'y & 29th St. Ev. 8:30. Matinee To-day at 2:30. KYRLE BELLEW as "Raffles, the Amateur Cracksman."

Madison SQUARE. Last Week. Mat. To-day. Jessie M'Ward in "A Clean Slate." Seats on Sale Now for LITTLE PRINCESS.

CASINO B'y & 39th St. Ev. 8:15. Last Mat. To-day, 2:15. FRANCIS WILSON IN ERMINE. PAULA EDWARDES Winsome Winnie. Seats on Sale Now for

CARNEGIE HALL. THIS SUNDAY AT 3.
N. Y. SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA,
WALTER DAMROSCH ..... Conductor.
Soloists: Fanny Bloomfield-Zeisler, Pianist, and Leo Schulz, 'Cello. Brahms's Symphony No. 3; Concerto, Grieg, and other important selections. Prices, 25, 50, 75, and $1.00, at Carnegie Hall and Ditson's.

BELASCO THEATRE Evs. at 8 sharp. Mat. To-day 2. DAVID BELASCO presents MRS. LESLIE CARTER in his play DU BARRY. NEXT and LAST WEEK. Mon., Tue., Wed., ZAZA. Thur., Fri., Sat. (Mat. & Eve.) Du Barry.

AMERICAN Mat. To-d'y, 50c. Ted Marks' Conc. Worst Woman In London. Next Week—Our New Minister.

GRAND Mat. To-day SULTAN OF SULU. Next w'k—Amelia Bingham.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. GRAND OPERA SEASON 1903-1904. Under the direction of Mr. Heinrich Conried. Notice.—Owing to the indisposition of Miss Gadski and Mr. Caruso, Miss Marion Weed will sing Brunnhilde in "Die Walkuere," and Mr. Giuseppe Agostini will sing "The Duke" in "Rigoletto." This afternoon at 2, RIGOLETTO. Sembrich, Bauermeister, Jacoby, Mapleson Foerster, Agostini, Scotti, Journet, Begue, Cornuejo, Dufriche, Mastero, Conductor, Vigna. This Evening at 7:30, (First Performance at Pop. Prices.) DIE WALKUERE. Marion Weed, (debut,) Fremstad, Homer, Reynolds, Mahr, Heidelbach, Van Dresser, Jacoby, Bouton, Foehlmann, Dippel, Van Rooy, Blass, Conductor, Mottl. To-morrow Evs., First Sunday Concert. (Pop. Prices.) Fremstad, Jacoby, Conductor, Mottl. Mon. Eve., Nov. 30th, at 8, AIDA. Gadski, Walker, (debut,) Heidelbach; MM. Caruso, Plancon, (reappearance,) Scotti, Muehlmann, Conductor, Vigna. Wed. Eve., Dec. 2nd, at 8, TOSCA. Sine, Ternina, (reappearance;) MM. Caruso, Scotti, Rossi, Bars, Begue, Dufriche, Conductor, Vigna. Fri. Eve., Dec. 4th, at 8, TANNHAUSER. Mme. Ternina, Fremstad, Possart, (debut;) MM. Kraus, Van Rooy, Plancon, Muehlmann, Bars, Reiss, Dufriche, Conductor, Mottl. PARSIFAL, Thursday, Dec. 24, 31; Jan. 7, 14, 21. Seats for above Performances NOW ON SALE. WEBER PIANOS USED.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Evs. at 8:30. Mat. To-day & Every Eve., the great comedy success, "I'M RUNTEN ROCK," Its Uniform.

SYMPHONY CONCERT For Young People. Frank Damrosch ..... Director. This Saturday Afternoon at 2:30. ANCIENT MUSIC (13th to 18th Centuries). Works by Bach, Handel, Rameau, Gretry, Monsigny, Purcell, Palestina, di Lasso, Josquin de Pres, Morley. Choir of the Musical Art Society. Seats at office, 962 8th Av., and at box office.

BIJOU TUESDAY, DEC. 1. SEATS NOW ON SALE. ALICE FISCHER. What's the Matter With Susan? Management Henry B. Harris. By Leo Ditrichstein.

MAJESTIC THEATRE, B'way & 59th St. Evs. 8 sharp. Mats. To-day & Wed. at 2. BABES IN TOYLAND. With WILLIAM NORRIS and Company of 100. Music by Victor Herbert. Book by C. M. Domonville. Prices: Evs. & Sat. Mat., $1.50; Wed. Mat., $1.00.

PROCTOR'S 23d St. Theatre. COMEDY & VAUD. Every Aft. & Eve. 25c., 50c. Evs. 75c. Ex. 81c. $1.00. Vaude. 58th St. Theatre. Vaude. 125th St. Theatre. "One Error." Big Vaudeville.

Manhattan B'way & 33d St. Evs. at 8:15. Mats. To-day & Wed. at 2. CHARLES RICHMAN CAPT. BARRINGTON. In Victor Mapes' Patriotic Love Drama.

WESTEND To-morrow Night, PARSIFAL. EVANS & HOPPER. "THERE & BACK." SELECTION 3. Prices 25c., 50c., 75c. Explanatory Remarks, Mr. Damrosch. Symphony Trio, 3 Albert Weber Pianos. Next Week—Wm. Collier, "A Fool & His Money."

ST. NICHOLAS SKATING RINK. ICE SKATING SEASON HAS STARTED. ADMISSION 25 CENTS. SKATES FREE. MUSIC. OPEN DAILY, EXCEPT MONDAYS.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE Next Week. Ev. 8:15. Mat. To-day, 2:15. The Rogers Bros. in London. GRACE GEORGE IN PRETTY PEGGY. Seats Now on Sale.

THE DEWEY E. 14th St. MATINEE TO-DAY. BLUE RIBBON BURLESQUERS. To-morrow Night—GRAND CONCERT—25c., 50c.

CIRCLE Broadway and 60th St. LADIES' MAT. DAILY. Staley & Birbeck, Thurston, Creasy & Dayne, Sheen & Phillips, Johnson, Davenport & Lavella.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl. THE BEST OF FRIENDS. Prices 25, 50, 75, $1.00. Mats. To-d. & Wed. 2. PEOPLE.

BISPHAM Song Recital, Waldorf-Astoria, Saturday Nov. 28, at 8:30. Tickets $2.00, at Ditson's and Waldorf-Astoria.

MURRAY HILL Thea., Lex. Av. and 42d St. Evs. at 8. Last Mat. To-day at 2. LAST WEEK in "UNDER COVER." HARRIGAN. TEST. HILLEY.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL (B'way & 29th St.) Evs. at 8. Mats. To-day & Tues. "WHOOP-DEE-DOO."

MINER'S 8TH AV. THEATRE. 8th Av. and 59th St. CITY SPORTS BURLESQUERS.

NEW STAR Lex. Av. 107th. Mats. Mon., Wed., Sat. Rachel Goldstein, with Louise Beaton. Next Week—Heart of Maryland.

KEITH'S B'way & 14th St. BEST SHOW IN TOWN. 20 GREAT ACTS. PRICES 25c. and 50c.

EDEN MUSEE World in Wax. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. Extra attractions. Charming Music.

14th St. Theatre, nr. 6th Av. Mat. To-day. Last Week. LIGHTS OF LONDON. Next Monday, Nov. 30—ROBERT E. MANTELL.

3 RD AVE. Mat. To-day. The Honeymoon. Next Week—"James Boys in Missouri."

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

✠ NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1903. ✠ 32 PAGES.

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The New York Times Saturday Review of Books. One Dollar Per Year.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

THE book of the hour, in spite of the flood of literary and pictorial specialties for the holiday shopping season, is Dr. Sven Hedin's eagerly awaited account of his travels and adventures in the East, entitled "Central Asia and Tibet," which now appears in two royal octavo volumes, profusely illustrated from photographs, black and white drawings and water colors and good maps. Besides some chapters relating to the navigation of the River Tarim, which were printed in the proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society, the matter in the book is all new. As already announced, the book appears almost simultaneously in London, Paris, Leipsic, St. Petersburg, Milan, Budapest, Stockholm, Christiania, Prague, Melbourne, and New York. In his preface Dr. Sven Hedin expresses his gratitude to the King of Sweden, the Czar, the Russian Minister of War, Lord Curzon, the Royal Geographical Society, and other individuals and learned bodies for encouragement and material aid. He left Stockholm on his long journeys in the Summer of 1899, and having explored the Valley of the Tarim, the Takla-Makan Desert, Lake Lopnor, Northern Thibet, the Desert of Gobi, Southern Thibet, and Lassa, he returned to Sweden in June, 1902. A formal review of this exceedingly important book is necessarily deferred until next week.

Julian Ralph's essays on his own calling have been collected into a book entitled "The Making of a Journalist" ten months after his death. In the interval many magazine articles he had written before his last brief illness have been published. "Pa Gladden," tales by that graphic and original writer, Elizabeth Cherry Waltz, continue to appear monthly, though their author died in September. There is one of the best of her short stories of rural life in the Christmas Century. The presses work rapidly nowadays, and the public buys and reads so eagerly that there are not many popular writers who can keep abreast with the demand. But the circumstances in both these cases were exceptional. Both writers were busily employed until almost the last moment of their lives.

Next week the holiday book number of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW will be published with many pages devoted to the trade in holiday books and two lists of books suitable for the Christmas season. The first of these lists of fifty, as usual, will be accompanied by short reviews of the books. The second list will contain the titles, publishers' names, and retail prices of fifty or more books of equal excellence, conveniently classified. The REVIEW will be greatly increased in size to accommodate these special features, and an unusually long array of publishers' announcements, as well as a larger selection than usual of reviews of important books, an article on children's books for Christmas, and another article describing some of the handsomer gift books of the season. Another important contribution will be a review by the Rev. Dr. Henry Brann of the newly published "Life of Mary Magdalen," taken from Italian sources.

Lieut. Bilse's novel called "A Little Garrison," recently published in Berlin, has had a success that many a novelist of wider repute will naturally envy, but Lieut. Bilse has suffered greatly in consequence, and it is likely that his troubles are not yet over. His successful book may yet cost him his life. He is now serving a half year's term of imprisonment to which he was sentenced by a court-martial, and when he is released he may be compelled to meet several of his fellow-officers on the "field of honor." Yet the lightness of the sentence of the Lieutenant by the court-martial is taken as an admission of the substantial truth of the picture of life in a certain German garrison town, Forbach, in his book. He was liable to imprisonment for ten years. His chief error seems to have been an offense against good taste in introducing real personages under thin disguises. One Capt. Ey is a particularly aggrieved party. Real incidents in the recent lives of a Colonel and a Lieutenant or two are made vigorous use of in the novel.

The seriousness of these proceedings against a writer of fiction who dared to put real and living persons in his book is in sharp contrast with the bouffe quality of certain similar proceedings lately in London. An army officer, Major H. F. Woodgate, published a novel called "The Unwritten Commandment," in which he portrayed a woman of wicked ways so graphically as to make his book unfit reading for polite persons. A Mrs. Wallis was bold enough to declare that the portrayal of this personage was a libel upon herself, and she began suit for damages. The presiding Justice chaffed her for putting on a cap which fitted her, when she might have honorably avoided defaming her own character; the defendant swore his personages were all "puppets," the crowd in the courtroom was clearly in sympathy with the novelist, and when the foreman of the jury announced by mistake a verdict for the defendant he was roundly cheered. But the verdict was for the plaintiff, who received damages to the amount of $125. While the result is likely materially to aid the author of the novel, which was not widely known beforehand, but will now be eagerly bought by the curious and indiscriminating readers of fiction, it leaves the woman in a much worse position than before.

THE ROSSETTIS.

A Compilation of Letters, Diaries, and Other Papers Relating to the Family.*

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS by

ELISABETH LUTHER CARY,

Author of "The Rossettis—Dante Gabriel, and Christina," &c.

TO READERS interested in the earlier Rossetti records this compilation of letters, diaries, and notes covering the period of Dante Gabriel Rossetti's prime will make a definite appeal. Mr. William Rossetti's very præ-Raphaelite method in the use of his material has the advantage of bringing the reader into intimate connection with his subject, and one gains from the present collection a number of consistent impressions, adding materially to the pleasant picture of the Rossetti family in their mutual relations that has gradually been forming in the mind of the public since Rossetti's death, in 1882. Nothing is more notable than the great good fellowship between the brothers and their sister, Christina, in the matter of correcting and revising one another's work and their affectionate courtesy in expressing either assent or disagreement. The following extract from a note to Dante Gabriel, in response to his suggestions concerning "The Prince's Progress" and his illustrations for it, shows Christina's characteristic and kindly touch in family correspondence. She writes:

My Dear Gabriel: You confer favors as if you were receiving them, and I am proportionately grateful. * * * I hope the peccant "word or two" may yet be tackled between us; meanwhile I readily grant that my "Prince" lacks the special felicity (!) of my "Goblins," yet I am glad to believe you consider with me that it is not unworthy of publication. What a most delightful pair of woodcuts! Thank you with all my heart. Do you think that two small points in the frontispiece might advisably be conformed to the text—to wit, the Prince's "curly black beard" and the Bride's "veiled" face? All else seems of minor moment. Surely the severe female who arrests the Prince somewhat resembles my phiz. Of course, you shall have back the charming sketches, only via home instead of direct from me, as I know the pleasure the sight will give our mother, to whom I take the liberty of lending them, but I will ask her not to delay returning them.

In all her intercourse with her brother Christina was obviously deferential to his opinion, if not always entirely ready to be guided by it. That a strong likeness existed between the two, despite the great superficial differences, is plain from all the letters quoted in the present volume, in which Christina adopts toward her work almost precisely the bantering, unconceited tone so noticeable throughout her brother's intercourse with his familiar friends. The entire family seems to have been characterised by an impregnable faith in its various members as well as by a habit of setting down in diaries the acts and words of the remarkable Gabriel. We find Miss Polidori (the "Aunt Charlotte" to whom Rossetti was indebted for much financial aid in his impecunious boyhood) noting as matter for preservation her nephew's remark that his early picture, "The Girlhood of Mary Virgin," was painted "timidly" and his verdict that models are disappointing. She adds an amusing account of the melancholy little negro in "The Beloved," who, while sitting, wept until the tears ran down his cheeks and turned them to a darker color, Rossetti sympathetically surmising that the boy was thinking about his "mammy."

During Rossetti's middle years he was, it is now well known, far from being the morbid recluse of his last decade, and the records of his career during the sixties contain many references to the interesting men of that interesting period. It is, however, unexpected to find him declaring that he cannot get on with men who are not men of the world. Browning is mentioned as dropping in from time to time at William Rossetti's home, in Euston Square, and on one of these occasions he described his method of work in connection with "The Ring and the Book," then nearing its completion. Noting that Browning began the poem in October, 1864, four years earlier, Mr. Rossetti continues that he "was staying at Bayonne and walked out to a mountain gorge traditionally said to have been cut or kicked out by Roland, and there laid out the full plan of his twelve cantos, accurately carried out in the execution. He says he writes day by day on a regular systematic plan—some three hours in the early part of the day; he seldom or never, unless in quite brief poems, feels the inspiring impulse, and sets the thing down into words at the same time—often stores up a subject long before he writes it. He has

*ROSSETTI PAPERS—1862-70. A compilation by William Michael Rossetti. New York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.50.

written his forthcoming work till consecutively—not some of the later parts before the earlier." Whistler, whose intimacy with Rossetti was stimulated by their common enthusiasm over blue and white china, entered the circle about 1863, and for a number of years his name figures promiscuously in the diaries. One of the entries concerning the following bit of his artistic creed: "Albert Whistler, and other friends at Chelsea. Much discussion about Turner"—(Whistler) being against him as not meeting either the simply natural or the decorative requirements of landscape art, which he regards as the only alternative." The passion for Japanese art so ardently felt by both Whistler and Rossetti was shared by William Rossetti as well, and one of his purchases of uncolored Japanese prints won from the Occidental Ruskin a word or two of surprising approbation, followed by the remark: "I should like to go and live in Japan."

Ruskin's letters to the Rossettis as given in the present volume exceed in interest even the astonishing revelations of his mental attitude which we have had from the earlier collections of Rossettiana. The letter that brought to a close the previously steady intercourse between Ruskin and Rossetti especially demands the attention of those readers who have followed the course of Ruskin's generous but exacting patronage of Rossetti. The opening passages are not the least remarkable in their superb confession of conscious egoism:

> I am grateful for your love, but yet I do not want love. I have had boundless love from many people during my life. And is more than one case that love has been my greatest calamity—I have boundlessly suffered from it. But the thing, in any helpful degree, I have never been able to get, except from two women, of whom I never see the only one I care for, and from Edward Jones, in "understanding."
>
> I am nearly sick of being loved—as of being hated—for my lovers understand me as little as my haters. I had rather, in fact, be disliked by a man who somewhat understood me than much loved by a man who understood nothing of me.
>
> Now I am at present out of health and irritable and entirely resolved to make myself as comfortable as I can, and therefore to associate only with people who in some degree think of me as I think of myself. I may be wrong in saying I am this or that—but at present I can only live or speak with people who agree with me that I am this or that. And there are some things which I know I know or can do, just as well as a man knows he can ride or swim or knows the facts of such and such a science. Now, there are many things in which I always have acknowledged and shall acknowledge your superiority to me. I know it as well as I know that St. Paul's is higher than I am. There are other things in which I just as simply know that I am superior to you.
>
> Now, in old times I did not care two straws whether you knew or acknowledged in what I was superior to you or not. I don't mean in writing. You write as you paint, better than I. I could never have written a stanza like you. But now (being, as I say, irritable and ill) I do care, and I will associate with no man who does not more or less accept my own estimate of myself.

One can hardly imagine Rossetti as wholly patient of this sort of self-analysis. At all events, the correspondence now inevitably was broken off and the two gifted men became permanently estranged. Rossetti's acquaintance with Swinburne dated back to the time of the Oxford Union paintings, about 1857, and there is copious mention of Swinburne's varied and vivid activities in Mr. Rossetti's volume. In 1867 he is shown literally at the feet of Mazzini and kissing the Italian's hand on the occasion of his first meeting with him. Baron Kirkup is another important contributor to the volume, his letters recalling the curious vogue of Spiritualism during the fifties and for a good part of the following decade. It will be remembered that Mrs. Browning found the table tippings convincing and even uplifting in more than the punning sense of the word. Somewhere in her letters she reports Kirkup as pouring out his "evidence" to Landor, who drowned the words with laughter so Titanic that the stone-deaf Kirkup heard. The Rossettis proved more sympathetic, though far from credulous, auditors, and the following extract is a fair example of the information imparted by Kirkup concerning many illustrious dead, especially Dante Alighieri, with whom he felt himself on terms of intimacy. He writes to William Rossetti:

> Dante, with two other of our spirits, continues to live at Capecra, where he is Garibaldi's guardian, and he seldom comes to see us, though he is very kind to my little girl and to us all. I told you of the death of a little rabbit which he brought her as a present from that island. He promised her something else and we had forgotten it. The other day as we were at dinner she said: "There is somebody crying in this room." I am deaf and heard nothing. The nun said: "C'è una voce qui." (There is a voice here.) I supposed it was some noise in the street. "No, it is here." I gave Bibi a pen and she was made to write: "Open the door of the camerino," which she did, and came running and screaming to us: "Oh, c'è una bestia." (Oh, there is an animal,) followed by a big lamb, almost a sheep, jumping and bleating. Dante, assisted by another, had brought it from Santa Rosora, near Pisa, where it had been lost in a wood; the peasants would have eaten it. And here it had been ever since and follows Bibi like a dog. I had been in the camerino five minutes before and was never out of sight of the door. The window was fastened, but they had opened it.

Among the Americans who roused the interest of the Rossettis were Walt Whitman, Prof. Norton, W. J. Stillman, and John La Farge. In reference to Whitman, whose work was enthusiastically received by the little group of ardent readers to which the Rossettis belonged, John Addington Symonds wrote to William Rossetti:

> I am surprised to hear what you tell me about Whitman's unpopularity in America. It is partly, I suppose, the prophet's old want of honor in his own country. Besides, the Americans, when refined, are apt to be absurdly overrefined. They are like persons who are always more afraid of being vulgar than people of acknowledged position. I should not wonder if Whitman were in the end more tolerantly and tranquilly received in England than he can be in his own country. Then the appreciation of him on this side of the Atlantic will be reflected on the other, and the Americans will be ashamed of not being proud of their apostle.

It is interesting to find from a remark attributed to Carlyle that the candid old philosopher to a degree shared this "overrefinement" of the Americans. John La Farge in 1876 was doing illustrations for The Riverside Magazine, a publication several whose covers have lain buried much treasure. The La Farge drawings were sent to William Rossetti by Horace E. Scudder (the editor of The Riverside,) who wrote concerning their author:

> The only artist who gives me solid satisfaction is Mr. John La Farge, who unfortunately has been prevented by many causes, principally ill-health, from doing all that we wish he would do. . . . He did several drawings for "Enoch Arden," an edition published here by Ticknor & Fields, which was hastily planned and as hastily executed. La Farge, for one, doing some of his work bolstered up in bed and the blocks put into the press at midnight, fifteen minutes after the engraver had taken his proof.

Both William Rossetti and his brother were prompt to recognize the merit of the drawings and characteristically posted off with them to their friends in eagerness to spread the news of any good thing done in art.

One gets from these memoirs, as, less sharply, from the earlier books, the realization that whatever estimate is put on the accomplishment of the Rossettis, their leavening power in the midst of a somewhat heavy British mass of mischievous traditions is not lightly to be passed over. They kept opinions and interests in circulation that at least made the air of their intellectual neighborhood tingle with life.

ELISABETH LUTHER CARY.

TRAVELS IN SPAIN.

TWO ARGONAUTS IN SPAIN. By Jerome Hart. Cloth. Decorated cover. Illustrated. Pp. 356. San Francisco: Payot, Upham & Co.

"Knowest thou the land where blows the garlic bloom?" Mr. Jerome Hart is in France and many are the warnings he receives from his friends there when they learn that he is bent on a trip to Spain. The book is light because the graver and heavier shadows were not sought for. There is nothing about religion, politics, or revolutions, and brigandage is entirely left out. As to politics, Mr. Hart writes, "even Spaniards do not understand them, and I doubt whether strangers ever can." Mr. Hart possesses a fine knowledge of what is good to eat. He is in Marseilles, where one of its glories is the bouillabaisse, a soup so fine that Thackeray *wrote* a ballad about it. It really is nothing but a chowder. "I ate some of it once down at Manhansat, on the east end of Long Island," says Mr. Hart. "It was practically the same thing as bouillabaisse, only it contained no garlic."

Barcelona was a surprise. Standing on the heights of Montjuich, Mr. Hart sees the many tall chimneys, rising everywhere, for Barcelona is a manufacturing city. Just change your mind when you use too frequently the expression "slow, old Spain." Barcelona is the port of entry for many lines of steamers, for she does business with all parts of the world. One thing which struck our Argonaut was that the natives did not speak Spanish. Catalan is the language. The author is amusing when he tells of the difficulties met in acquiring Spanish. There is that intricate subjunctive mood which is sure to stump you. Once on the train our American met with an intelligent priest, and the troubles about that subjunctive were submitted to the worthy father. He became interested and promised to explain matters. He wrote a letter of sixteen pages to the Californian with a linguistic grievance. Mr. Hart says: "When I finished reading it I understood the Spanish subjunctive mood less than before."

As a journalist the Argonaut looks over the Barcelona newspapers. The most important of these are issued in almanac form. Much space was given in these journals to bullfighting. "It is in Madrid where bullfighting is the leading event. Remember that the Spaniard calls the star bullfighters espadas, and never toreadors, a word which apparently one hears only outside of Spain."

We have become so absorbed with the Alhambra that it is not known that the City of Granada is a place containing some 75,000 inhabitants. Once on a time Granada was the greatest of hat-manufacturing centres. From there only came the grand sombrero. Continual strikes have ruined the hat business. Mr. Hart takes notice of the numerous labor troubles in Spain, which are on a par with those in the United States. The Alhambra would have pleased Mr. Hart better had there been fewer tourists there. The beggars in Spain form, apparently, a large part of its population. It is a profession which descends from father to son. Seville was the last city visited. It was sunset, and the American was rapturous, gazing at the golden-lighted city. Then the sound of a bell was heard, and in his rhapsody the author thus expressed himself:

> "Ah," said I, sentimentally, "evidently that is the Angelus. Soon all the bells of Seville will sound; from every steeple will pour forth the Christian call for prayer, even as there echoes from the minarets of Islam the Muezzin's cry to the Mohammedan faithful." And I paused, thinking I had said rather a neat thing.
>
> "Clang!" came the sound again. "Clang! Clang!" It was only a trolley car. Just at this moment out of one of the invisible Seville streets there whisked a trolley car around the base of the Giralda tower, a plain, ordinary, common electric tram, or trolley car, with a trailer attached—a trolley just as you see them in Chicago. And the motorman was banging his bell at an automobile, whose driver was blowing his horn at the trolley, and auto and trolley had nearly collided.

BLOWITZ MEMOIRS.

Interesting Recollections of the Years as Journalist at Paris.*

This really entertaining book is not, properly, an autobiography, but [illegible] of the author's [illegible] interesting incidents and episodes from a thirty years' career as a correspondent, selected judiciously from old notebooks. For what Blowitz tells us of his previous life, of the forty-six years he had spent before a concatenation of lucky circumstances made him the Paris correspondent of the most powerful journal in the world, is scarcely worth telling and most certainly not worth remembering. But after skipping the first two chapters the reader will go on swimmingly, as every page is of interest, and much of it will remain of permanent interest, especially to the trained journalist.

Blowitz was a man of undeniable ability in his chosen field, and in some respects he has but seldom been equaled, though there have been and there are living to-day newspaper men who in their own way have achieved even more astonishing things than he. But with a quick, discerning eye, seizing the salient and dramatic features of a situation; with a swift and unerring judgment, baffled by no difficulties, overawed by no earthly grandeur or high position, and, though destitute of physical courage, stunned by no considerations save potent and irresistible ones, he was, in a word, as he himself truly observes, the "born journalist." He could never have done Stanley's work in Africa, but neither could Stanley have done his in Europe. We see Blowitz's nascent genius as a newspaper correspondent appearing in one of his first bits of work for The London Times—that pathetic and striking incident, a sort of Enoch Arden episode, (Pp. 41-43,) gathered during the horrors of the overthrow of the Commune in 1871.

Unique as his position was for the space of thirty years as the best paid and most influential foreign correspondent of The Times, it was peculiar, too, in this, that Blowitz began his newspaper career at a time of life when many men in his line are thinking of retiring. But as luck would have it in his case, he had led a rather easy and contemplative life up to the day he was asked to assist Laurence Oliphant in his Paris correspondence for The Thunderer. He went into the work with a strong, unimpaired nervous system, a good fund of accumulated experience in life, and with some powerful friends to back him up in his labors from the start. To this must be added as an enormous capital the unexampled prestige of the paper he worked for. This is what chance—or, as he believed, Providence—had done for him to smooth his way. He on his part made from the first not only wise use of these advantages, but he supplemented them with others of his own contriving. Above all, by his really wonderful memory, by his linguistic abilities, by his suavity and resourceful conversation, his good nature, his loyalty, generosity, and obliging disposition to his friends, and even to the humblest of his colleagues.

As to his abnormal memory, I myself heard some amazing samples of it. I have heard him repeat verbatim long speeches he had listened to with seeming inattention. Such a memory was in itself of priceless value in his profession. And even his very defects told in his favor. His vanity, though egregious, was generally amusing and bland. Thus—his firm faith in Divine interference in his behalf (see, for instance, Pages 120 and 121) enabled him to keep up his buoyant confidence when in a tight place. To be sure, some phases of his extraordinary vanity were not so pleasant, and this book shows it. In the matter of his descent, for instance, though he need not have been in the least ashamed of his Jewish origin, his marriage to a strictly Catholic Frenchwoman and other circumstances made him forswear it, although he knew perfectly well that the documents were in existence proving him to have been the son of Marcus Oppert, a wealthy Jewish merchant, who on purchasing the old and ruined feudal estate of Blowsky or Blowitz, in Moravia, was by imperial courtesy granted a patent of nobility, forfeited later on when financial reverses overtook him. However, in the main Blowitz was a man of admirable human qualities. That story in his book entitled "A Life Struggle" alone demonstrates that to those who did not know the man personally. He tells it in quite a haunting way, though the case of this woman, Georgina Elcu, is in all probability easily susceptible of a physiological explanation. Every physician knows of just such cases as hers.

His marvelous feat in publishing in his paper the preamble and 164 of the articles of the treaty of Berlin of 1878 at the very hour when that treaty was being signed by the plenipotentiaries of the European powers is set forth in a straightforward way that carries conviction. The author of these memoirs with characteristic modesty calls it "the greatest journalistic feat on record." At any rate, it was a very clever and shrewd piece of work, the details of which, as he describes them, will hugely interest every newspaper man. If there is any mirth in the place whither M. de Blowitz has now gone, he will have enjoyed his first meeting with Bismarck, from whom he kept the secret of his success beyond the grave. The account of his long interview (of five hours) with Bismarck during the Berlin Congress in 1878 shows that redoubtable personage in that well-known grimly sarcastic and cynical mood which was the very element of the Iron Chancellor when treating with a vanquished foe. His manner of relishing one of the passages of arms during the peace negotiations of 1871 with Thiers and Favre is heartless in the extreme. Blowitz is mistaken (as the recently published documents in Bismarck's correspondence [illegible] Nouvelle R., Pages 189 to 196.) as to saying that the projected interview between Bismarck and Gambetta was the only arrangement of that kind.

The chapter on "The French Scare of 1875" is interesting enough, and Blowitz makes one private thing a pretty strong case. The information he gives, moreover, may be taken as quite correct, so far as it goes. But he saw only one of the theatres of this three-cornered diplomatic struggle—namely, Paris—and not Berlin, or St. Petersburg. That the "war party" in Berlin in 1875 was never strong enough to drive Germany into a war of aggression with France is made very plain by evidence better than Blowitz's. It is contained in the memoirs of Bismarck, in the recently published correspondence between Bismarck and William I., (which happens to be quite explicit on this point,) and on the Gortchakoff memoirs. It is further borne out by conversational remarks made by both Bismarck and his master, as well as by the Moltke memoirs. Bismarck himself always charged his rival, Gortchakoff, with befogging the mind of Alexander II. at this crisis in favor of the correctness of the French hypothesis, in order to win the renown and reap the glory of having prevented an outrageous war of aggression. But how could Bismarck have done this if Blowitz's surmise were true that Bismarck himself looked upon the talk and projects of the "military party" as threatening serious danger? Again, the internal improbability of the thing is shown by the fact that neither Emperor William nor Moltke would have dared to leave Bismarck in ignorance and as an unconsidered factor in a project of attacking France—Bismarck, who at that time was in the zenith of his power and the absolute arbiter of Germany's foreign policy. Moreover, Count Gontaut-Biron, the French Ambassador in Berlin, was avowedly persona ingrata there and about the unlikeliest person to be chosen as Bismarck's confidant through the intermediation of Radowitz. He was believed by Bismarck and William I. to be unfit by natural bias for the task of re-establishing friendly relations with France. This again is made plain by the correspondence above referred to. No; the simple fact is that in 1875 Germany, in preparing for the contingency of another war with France, (a fact which is indisputable,) was honestly acting in the belief that France herself meant to take the plunge of an attack upon her neighbor, a belief bred by the undeniable warlike preparations first made in France, above all the establishment of fourth battalions for all her regiments, adding 20 per cent. to her military strength, and also by the nature of the MacMahon Government. That explains the whole mystery. The bellicose and unguarded talk of some German hotspurs belonging to the "military party" does not weigh against this chain of direct and indirect evidence.

The little incident with Prince Münster, (then German Ambassador in Paris,) so strikingly illustrating the faithlessness of German (and other) diplomats and statesmen toward correspondents with whom they have dealings, "throwing the latter overboard" whenever their own advantage or the supposed interests of their country demands it, forms an amusing part of the chapter, "How Bismarck Retired." It recalled similar incidents to my own mind. M. de Blowitz devotes his concluding chapter to "Diplomacy and Journalism," looked at from his own point of view, and among the striking examples of diplomatic ingratitude shown him there are again some German ones—especially the one in which Baron Holstein figures conspicuously—peculiarly shocking. But then—such treatment of the press and its representatives is the natural outcome of the whole attitude assumed by the German Government and the higher classes there.

Beside the all-pervading vanity of M. de Blowitz, (which shows itself even in the illustrations,) there are some other features which slightly mar one's enjoyment of this book. Many errors and discrepancies are among these. Just to mention a few of them: "Kserxes the Wise" is not a Hungarian legend at all, but a Czech one. "Pilsna" is meant for Pilsen, of beer fame. "Augiers" ought to be Angers; "Spiekern," (Spicheren,) "Timachief," (Timayeff,) "Csaski," (Csaky,) "Grand Cnaisnker," (Grand Ceraskier,) "Medjeh," (Medjidieh,)" Demebourg,"(Derneburg.) One of the editors of his own paper is called alternately "Mowbray Morris" and "Mobray Morice." Prince Hohenlohe is spoken of as alive, whereas he died four years ago. Even the year of Bismarck's retirement is given wrongly, as 1891 instead of 1890, and further on in the same chapter the dates are again garbled. Blowitz's idea of the "American method" is that a correspondent takes down in a notebook, on the spot, the exact words of his informant—an idea quite erroneous. His peculiarities of style are, now and then, quite distressing, and he makes an altogether too extensive use of such words as "grotesque," "hideous," "sublime," usually with exclamation marks.

However, with all these blemishes and some others, the book is by all odds an enjoyable and instructive one, more especially, of course, to the younger generation of newspaper men and to all who are either practically or theoretically interested in journalism. A veteran like the late M. de Blowitz knows a few things worth telling, and one or two of them he really does tell in this book.

WOLF VON SCHIERBRAND.

*MEMOIRS OF M. DE BLOWITZ. Illustrated. With an index. Pp. xxiii, 300. Cloth. Doubleday, Page & Co. $2.

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MAGAZINES FOR 1904.

Plans of the Important Monthlies for Next Year—Some Views of Editors of Magazines.

In presenting to our readers a statement of the plans of the leading editors of the principal American magazines for the year 1904, we also add the views of some of the leading magazine editors on some of the problems that confront them in the pursuance of their tasks. The five questions which were put to the magazines were such as would occur to every magazine reader. In the selection from the answers received to these questions there is much that is interesting and suggestive. The questions and answers, however, speak for themselves, and require no further introduction.

A FEW QUESTIONS.

I.—Is the tendency toward the "timely" article in the monthly magazines growing or diminishing?

COL. GEORGE HARVEY. (Harper's and The North American Review.)—Growing, I should say, in all except Harper's Magazine.

ROBERT U. JOHNSON. (Associate Editor of The Century.)—There is undoubtedly a growing tendency toward the timely article in some quarters, and I believe it not to be to the detriment of the magazines that they should have in mind the psychological moment; but it is possible to carry this tendency to excess, and to fatigue the reader with actualities.

S. S. McCLURE. (McClure's Magazine.)—If anything, the tendency toward timely articles is increasing. It has always been the policy of McClure's to take up such subjects as are enlisting the public interest; so much so that the magazine has been defined as "National Journalism."

BLISS PERRY. (Atlantic Monthly.)—Is there any such uniform type of "the monthly magazine" as your question implies? Magazines that make a specialty of "timeliness" are constantly perfecting their machinery for discussing contemporary events. Relatively, therefore, many of the older magazines seem less timely than they did ten years ago. Actually they are more timely.

EDWARD BOK. (Ladies' Home Journal.)—Undoubtedly, the public likes timeliness in its literature whether in a monthly or a daily, but it stands to reason that as the magazines increase in circulation, necessitating an earlier date of going to press, the timely article will become more difficult to give with any security of its being timely upon publication. And as between many copies and no timely articles, or few copies and timeliness, is there a choice? Editors like a few of the luxuries of life as well as authors.

THE LONG SERIAL.

II.—Are long serials as much in favor as they were, or are novel readers now generally inclined to await publication in book form?

MR. JOHNSON.—I think that among readers in the cities long serials are less in favor than in the days of leisurely reading. At the same time we have no conclusive evidence on this point. The readers of The Century are not of the class that write much to the editor. Readers living out of the cities, to whom the coming of a magazine is more of an event, probably still like the serial form, with its charm of arrest, anticipation and return; but this, of course, depends upon the character of the serial itself.

COL. HARVEY.—The long serial is no longer essential.

MR. BOK.—Our experience is that the shorter serial of five parts, as a limit, is the popular standard, so far as length of serials is concerned.

MR. McCLURE.—Yes. Many novel readers follow a serial through and read again—or at any rate, purchase—in book form.

MR. PERRY.—Theoretically, there is little or no reason for serials under modern conditions of book and magazine publication. Practically, a first-rate one justifies itself, but only a first-rate one.

MAGAZINE POETRY.

III.—Do you regard the publication of poetry in monthly magazines as a response to a public demand, or merely as the survival of an old custom? In other words, would any magazine lose prestige if it stopped publishing poetry?

MR. BOK.—No magazine of general literature has ever published so little poetry as The Ladies' Home Journal; still we live!

MR. McCLURE.—If there is not an actual demand, there is at least a warm appreciation of good verse among the readers of magazines. Some publications would undoubtedly lose prestige and friends by cutting off their verse; upon others the effect would be practically all.

MR. PERRY.—When our poets quit marking time and begin to march again, it would be a pity if they could not find the magazine roads open. Meantime, it is they who are losing prestige rather than the magazines.

MR. JOHNSON.—I believe that the public, which in general is indifferent to poetry and short stories in book form, would look with less favor upon any magazine which should entirely eschew either of these two attractive features. The American people, in spite of their commercialism, have much sentiment, and I believe that, in a more or less shame-faced way, they are fond of verse, and that this taste still increases as we get first better poetry, and, second, better criticism of poetry, if, indeed, I do not reverse the true order in which they are likely to come.

COL. HARVEY.—Prestige possibly, but no subscribers.

PROFFERED MANUSCRIPTS.

IV.—Do you care to say how many unsolicited descriptive and historical articles published by your magazine in the course of the year are ordered by the editor and based on ideas given by him to the writers?

MR. PERRY.—The last time The Atlantic analyzed the sources of the articles for a given year almost exactly one-third of them were the result of direct editorial suggestion. Another third were sent by regular contributors who allowed this magazine through consultation to select from their current work. The remaining third were entirely unsolicited.

MR. McCLURE.—More than 90 per cent of the articles published in McClure's represent the ideas and suggestions of the editorial staff.

COL. HARVEY.—About four in five of the articles printed in The North American Review, Harper's Magazine, and Harper's Bazaar are ordered by the editors.

MR. JOHNSON.—It is impossible to give data in response to this question, but I may say that we generally find that the ordered article is less likely to turn out well. Writers unconsciously are less on their mettle than when writing from an original impulse and with an uncertain market, and, if truth must be told, are less likely to be conscientious in their work. There is, moreover, an element of unfairness to the editor in asking him to speculate upon the result of these ventures. Such articles are often written to time as well as to order, and the disarrangement of one's menu by a poor dish which arrives late need not be enlarged upon. The most trying thing in editing is to have a well-conceived idea which has been placed in apparently competent hands turn out at the last moment unexpectedly wrong in execution—not bad enough to be excluded, but not good enough to have the desired significance.

SHORT STORIES.

V.—Does the supply of good short stories equal the demand?

Mr. McCLURE.—Certainly not. Neither in short fiction nor in any other product of man's brain does the good supply equal the demand.

Col. HARVEY.—No.

Mr. BOK.—It takes a mighty good while, you know, to write a good short story, and generally about half an hour to read it. So how could the supply ever equal the demand?

Mr. PERRY.—Barring out those works of genius which are not often written to order, I should say that short stories illustrate the law of the equivalence of supply and demand better than anything else in literature. "The demand being what we know it is, the merchant must supply it, as he will supply saddles and pale ale for Bombay or Calcutta."

PLANS FOR 1904.

The following summary of the plans of American magazines for the ensuing year was compiled from advance announcements received from the editors or publishers, and is as complete as care and labor could make it:

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

Harper's promises for the new year a variety and quality of contributions and contributors which it will be hard to outdo. First of the serials of the year to come is "Sir Mortimer," by Miss Mary Johnston, begun already in the November number. These to follow are new novels by Mrs. Humphry Ward and Sir Gilbert Parker. At least eight short stories are promised for each number. Mark Twain, W. D. Howells, Robert W. Chambers, and Thomas A. Janvier will write exclusively for Harper's, and some of the contributors of fiction are Maurice Hewlett, Edith Wharton, Booth Tarkington, Octave Thanet, Mary E. Wilkins Freeman, Margaret Deland, William M. Harbut, Mary R. Shipman Andrews, Elizabeth S. P. Ward, Sara Jeannette Duncan, Alice Brown, Stewart E. White, John K. Bangs, and Ruth McEnery Stuart.

Special articles on travel and exploration include the first account that will reach the public of the expedition of Dr. Charcot of Paris and M. Pores of the University of Bordeaux now seeking the south pole, and illustrated articles on the Hudson Bay country by Frank E. Schoonover, now traveling in that region. Sketches of European life will be furnished by Israel Zangwill and Arthur Symons. Contributors on matters relating to language and literature will be Edmund Gosse, Prof. Thomas R. Lounsbury, Maurice Maeterlinck, Brander Matthews, Richard Le Gallienne, Agnes Repplier, W. D. Howells, and E. S. Martin. Historical articles will be furnished by John B. Moore and Henry Nelson, scientific articles by Prof. J. J. Thomson and Simon Newcomb, archæological articles by Flinders Petrie, F. R. S., and by Prof. Rudolfo Lanciani. Among the illustrators will be Edwin A. Abbey, Howard Pyle, Elizabeth S. Green, and Lucius Hitchcock.

THE CENTURY.

The Century says much when it promises its readers for 1904 a wealth of reading and pictures that surpasses its own record of the year just finishing. A somewhat daring excursion in literature, and that conceived in a serious spirit, will be Dr. S. Weir Mitchell's "The Youth of Washington," in which Dr. Mitchell represents Washington, in his old age at Mount Vernon, as writing an autobiography for his own eye alone. Other serial fiction will include Joel Chandler Harris's new novel, "The Bell Ringer," and "Four Roads to Paradise," by Mrs. Maud W. Goodwin, while among the writers of shorter stories will be David Grayson, Seumour Morris, Albert B. Paine, F. J. Bell, (author of "Wee MacGregor,") S. L. Bigelow and Roy Rolfe Gilson. Edith Wharton will contribute a series of articles on "Italian Villas and Their Gardens," which will be illustrated largely in color by Maxfield Parrish, and Hassam Thompson, noted also with Miss Wharton for "Pabo and Wordsworth," and illustrate the article himself. In early numbers, too, will be found John Burroughs's "Current Misconceptions in Natural History." Ray S. Baker continues his articles on the Great Northwest and the Great Southwest, and Jacob A. Riis contributes observations in his own field. Not the least valuable of the matter offered will be the letters of Thackeray to the Baxter family in this city, accompanied by the sketches of Thackeray manuscripts and drawings. The publication of these letters was begun in November of the present year. Andrew Dickson White's reminiscences of Bismarck and others also are continued. Again, a group of papers dealing with public dangers will be printed under the caption "Perils of the Republic." Timothy Cole will continue his series of wood engravings of Spanish masterpieces in painting, and some of Sargent's recent portraits will be handsomely reproduced. Among the illustrators not already mentioned are A. B. Frost, André Castaigne, Charlotte Harding, F. C. Yohn, W. L. Metcalf, Florence K. Shinn, Jules Guerin, Frederick D. Steele, A. I. Keller, Fanny Y. Cory, W. L. Jacobs, and Sydney Adamson.

SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE.

Scribner's Magazine never allows its fiction to crowd out more serious matter, and at the head of its list of contributions for 1904 stands "The War of 1812," in which Capt. A. T. Mahan adds much of value to the history of that struggle. The articles are illustrated by Henry Reuterdahl and Carlton T. Chapman. Frank A. Vanderlip, some Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, writes of "European Political Problems of Interest to America," and Prof. Walter Wyckoff about "The Paris Workingman," upon the strength of knowledge acquired by living with his subject. In the way of letters throwing light upon past times and people there will be those of Mrs. George Bancroft, wife of the historian, written at the time when her husband was Minister to England, (1846-49;) "A Young Girl's View of Court Life," being letters of the two daughters of Edward Everett, Minister to England from 1841 to 1845, and "Family Letters of Thomas Jefferson," from originals now in the possession of Dr. Francis E. Shinn, Mr. Jefferson's great-great-grandson. The letters deal with Mr. Jefferson's views on education, and are annotated by Wilson Miles Cary of Baltimore. Scribner's leading serial of the new year will be "The Undercurrent," by Robert Grant, and a shorter serial will be "The Soldier of the Valley," by Nelson Lloyd. Short stories, besides introducing some new authors to the public, will serve to continue old acquaintanceship with George H. Fitz, Edith Wharton, Mary E. Wilkins, John Fox, Jr., Fr. Hopkinson Smith, F. H. Connolly, Margaret Sherwood, Arthur C. Benson, and others. Timothy Cole will add to other notable artistic features of special excellence. Cover designs in color will be made by Frank Brangwyn, the English painter; Jules Guerin will contribute a series of drawings to be reproduced in colors, and Howard C. Christy will have a series in crayon on the human side of the "Music Life."

McCLURE'S MAGAZINE.

Without neglecting the lighter features, McClure's Magazine has set itself to furnish needed information on burning questions of the hour, or, more exactly speaking, on what is back of and underlies these questions. So Miss Ida M. Tarbell will proceed with Part II. of the "History of the Standard Oil Company" and cap her contributions to the Epic of Oil with a character sketch of John D. Rockefeller as protagonist. Lincoln Steffens will write on "The Misgovernment of States" and on "The Enemies of the Republic"; Ray S. Baker will be a frequent contributor on the labor question and its ramifications, involving and complicating as they do all other questions, and Thomas N. Page will deal with the negro question. Jacob A. Riis will write about Miss Jane Addams and settlement work.

For the new year the publishers promise serials by Henry Harland, Booth Tarkington, George B. McCutcheon, Irving Bacheller, and Stewart E. White, while Mrs. Francis H. Burnett will contribute a novelette called "In the Closed Room." Short stories also will be contributed by some of the above named, as well as by Joel C. Harris, Henry W. Phillips, O. Henry, Myra Kelly, and Alice Hegan Rice. Beginning with the Christmas number, John La Farge will write a new series of articles on "The Hundred Greatest Pictures of the World," the articles to be accompanied by handsome reproductions of the paintings written about.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY

The Atlantic Monthly presents for 1904 a programme of a variety and excellence of which its name is the sufficient guarantee. Among the most interesting of the features announced is a series of contributions drawn from "hitherto unpublished private journals of Ralph Waldo Emerson, edited by his son," and a posthumous paper on Emerson by Henry James, Jr. Another important group of articles will consist of "trenchant inquiries" into the right and wrong of present business methods, the first from the pen of John Graham Brooks.

THE CHRISTMAS CRITIC

is the finest number of that magazine ever issued. Profusely illustrated in two colors, with a beautiful three-color cover by ERNEST HASKELL.

PARSIFAL - - A. I. du P. Coleman

Illustrated with reproductions from lithographs by FANTIN-LATOUR and etchings by EGUISQUIZA.

AMERICAN PAINTERS OF THE SEA

By CHARLES H. CAFFIN.

Fully Illustrated in tint.

THE PROUD PRINCE - - - - - J. Rankin Towse

With full-page portrait of MR. SOTHERN.

MORTUI TE SALUTAMUS - - - W. W. Battershall

Introduction by RT. REV. BISHOP H. C. POTTER.

THE SARDOU-MOREAU DANTE - Walter Littlefield

With the only authorized portrait of Sir Henry Irving as Dante. Specially drawn for The Critic.

ROMANCE AND THE POSTMAN - - - Myrtle Reed

MORLEY'S "GLADSTONE" Wolf von Schierbrand

WATTS AND IDEAL PORTRAITURE - Christian Brinton

Full-page Portraits of Matthew Arnold, Carlyle, Browning, Swinburne, Meredith, Lord Lytton, etc.

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entitled "Is Commercialism in Disgrace?" Phases of modern advertising will be discussed by experts, two of the papers being "The Psychology of Advertising," by Prof. W. D. Scott, and "Abuses of Public Advertising," by Charles Mulford Robinson. Historical studies from scholars who have had access to fresh sources of information will include two papers by Andrew D. White on Fra Paolo Sarpi, the controversialist, and two by Frederick J. Turner on "Diplomatic Intrigues for the Mississippi Valley." Col. T. W. Higginson writes six reminiscent articles in the vein of his "Cheerful Yesterdays," under the title "Part of a Man's Life," and the issue of the Presidential campaign of 1904 will be discussed by representative public men of both parties. Sketches of life and landscape at home and abroad include T. R. Sullivan's "A Roman Caiman," Mrs. Alice Meynell's "The Thames," and William Sharp's "The Sicilian Highlands," while Mrs. Pennell will furnish several papers made up from the correspondence of the late Charles Godfrey Leland. ("Hans Breitmann.") Notable single articles will be "Prescott, the Man," by Rollo Ogden; "The Scarlet Letter," by T. T. Munger; "Five Cleopatras," by William Everett; "Indianapolis," by Meredith Nicholson. Another remarkable paper will be one by Walt Whitman, entitled "The American Primer."

Turning to fiction, the first serial for 1904 will be "The Common Lot," written by Robert Herrick, the scene laid in Chicago. A shorter serial, the name and authorship of which are not yet divulged, will follow. Short stories are promised "touching many unhackneyed themes," and humorous stories by "writers new to The Atlantic." Among the writers of these stories in the earlier numbers of the new year are named Will Payne, Alice Brown, Charles Miner Thompson, F. Carleton, Ella W. Peattie, and Norman Duncan.

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS

In the nature of things a programme of the contents of The Review of Reviews for 1904 is impossible. The Review of Reviews seeks to present articles having to do with the uppermost topics of the hour as well as condensations and reviews of all important articles appearing in other magazines. It must follow the drift of the times. And especially so in the year of a Presidential election, when new candidates, questions, and personal factors are so important and so impossible of prediction. Following the custom familiar to its readers The Review will take up these subjects from month to month, presenting them in contributed articles, in character sketches, in reviews of what the other periodicals have to say, in pictures, in cartoons—getting in as much of the history and thought the world is in the act of making as is reasonably possible in the space of a monthly magazine. The "hundred a month of pictures" of men of current occasions and the editorials of Dr. Shaw are features which the readers of the magazine have learned to count on.

THE POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY.

The Popular Science Monthly has a well-defined field, which it fills to the satisfaction of many friends. Being in a considerable sense a scientific newspaper for the general public, and scientific news not lending itself more than other news to forecast, it is naturally impossible to announce its contents a year in advance. For instance, articles on flying machines might, in the event of somebody actually flying with one in a competent and satisfactory fashion, become within a month's time the one thing generally demanded and desired. To this end the periodical has the co-operation of men who stand highest in most of the leading sciences in the country. As soon as a new scientific fact or fancy gets in the public eye The Popular Science Monthly undertakes to supply the truth about it conservatively, simply, and on the best authority obtainable. During the coming year the periodical promises to purvey scientific information of the high standard to which its readers have been accustomed in the past.

THE WORLD'S WORK.

The World's Work will continue to occupy its chosen field of serious endeavor. Next year there will be, among many other things, further articles containing the results of first-hand investigation of the United States Post Office and what it does and should do for the citizen. The articles will be profusely illustrated, and will point out the inadequacies in the present service, with the causes of such inadequacies, and suggest methods of improvement. Other illustrated articles will deal with the "New Agriculture," and undertake to show the immense strides made in the arts of agriculture and horticulture in the past few years. The writers of these articles will be Prof. B. T. Galloway, Chief of the Bureau of Plant Industry in the Department of Agriculture, and Prof. T. N. Carver of Harvard. Still another series of articles will be those which embody the results of a special inquiry into public school methods, good and bad, made for The World's Work by Miss Adele Marie Shaw, a teacher of experience. The department called the March of Events will continue.

THE CHAUTAUQUAN.

The Chautauquan does not encourage its readers to browse at will in free literary pastures, but inculcates by precept and arrangement systematic reading. Amusement of its readers is at the best incidental, education is paramount. So the programme is a definite one. "The Racial Composition of the American People," a series of nine articles by John R. Commons, which was begun in the September number, will be continued in 1904 and offers food for thought. "A Reading Journey in the Borderlands of the United States" forms another series of several articles by different hands. Yet another is "American Sculptors and Their Art," by Edwina Spencer, and still another, "Arts and Crafts in American Education," including "Crafts in Secondary and Technical Schools," "Art Training for Citizenship," and "The Social Significance of Education in the Craft." Among the writers of these articles are Henry McBride, R. F. Zuchlin, and Jane Addams. Prof. Charles Zueblin of the University of Chicago writes articles on "The Civic Renaissance" and Archer Butler Hulbert on "American Promotion and Daring," representing Gen. Washington as the pioneer investor. Purely educational features will be the Home Nature Study Lessons and outlines, programmes, and bibliographies of club work in civic progress, current events, art, and travel. There are, too, articles on advertising as a factor in the commercial prosperity of to-day. "Talk about Books" will give news of the literary world, and signed book reviews and "Highways and Byways" will provide the usual editorial comment upon the progress of the world from day to day.

THE BOOKMAN.

The Bookman for 1904, without abating any of the attention to literature and books, includes in its programme much that deals with things other than literary. Especially important is "The Story of the Last Twenty Years," by Prof. Harry Thurston Peck, which will run serially during 1904 and a part of 1905. A series of articles on "The American Newspaper" will begin with "The War Correspondent" and the correspondents at Washington, and cover the inner workings of various departments of newspaper work. Following the plan of the past year, a short story, "as distinctive as possible," will be included in each number, and "The Revelation of Herself," a love story told in letters, and begun in November, will continue into the new year. Prof. Frank Moore Colby contributes a series of articles on various phases of literature and life, and Dr. Frederick Taber Cooper will

(Continued on Page 854.)

SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE FOR 1904

CAPTAIN MAHAN'S "WAR OF 1812"

Scribner's is especially fortunate in securing for serial publication this great work by the foremost living authority on naval history. It is a vivid and stirring narrative of absorbing interest to every American. Fully illustrated by well-known artists.

EUROPEAN POLITICAL PROBLEMS OF INTEREST TO AMERICA

By Frank A. Vanderlip, ex-Assistant Secretary of the Treasury

Four striking articles on political and social questions abroad, as these matters have particular interest for Americans. Profusely illustrated with photographs and drawings.

MRS. GEORGE BANCROFT'S LETTERS FROM ENGLAND

A most delightful and entertaining series of personal documents written during George Bancroft's ministry to England, 1846-1850,—vivid, picturesque, and spontaneous. Illustrated by portraits from private collections in London.

ROBERT GRANT'S NOVEL "THE UNDERCURRENT"

A strong, sympathetic love story, full of human nature, passion, and strife; a powerful presentation of the most apparent dangers in the social forces of the day. Illustrated by F. C. Yohn.

A SHORTER NOVEL. *By Nelson Lloyd*

"The Soldier of the Valley" has the idyllic characteristics of the love stories that live always. Illustrated by A. B. Frost.

THE PARIS WORKINGMAN. *By Walter A. Wyckoff*

The well-known author of "The Workers," who has been living with the workmen of Paris, depicts their life with characteristic skill.

FAMILY LETTERS OF THOMAS JEFFERSON

An interesting view of Mr. Jefferson's life at Monticello, touching on the political events of the time, and many domestic matters, especially the education of the statesman's favorite grandson.

SHORT FICTION

Stories scheduled for early publication are by George Buchanan Fife, Mrs. Wharton, Mary R. S. Andrews, John Fox, Jr., F. Hopkinson Smith, J. B. Connolly, Arthur Cosslett Smith, Margaret Sherwood, Henry C. Rowland, etc., etc.

SPECIAL ARTICLES

The list of separate articles in course of preparation is long and is of varied, timely, and unusual interest.

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MAGAZINES FOR 1904.

(Continued from Page 863.)

contribute each month an article in which he sums up the books which seem to show the trend of contemporary literature.

THE CRITIC.

The Critic for 1904 promises in addition to the review features the continuation of "The Junius Letters," begun in October, and containing much truth with some fiction. The names of the joint authors are withheld. Lionel Standing will contribute three papers on the "Social History of England as Illustrated by 'Punch,'" and Mrs. Richmond Ritchie will write at frequent intervals "Blackstick Papers," reminiscences of the friends of her father, William Makepeace Thackeray. F. R. Stanborn will write of his recollections of men and events, and Charles E. Claffin will furnish a series of profusely illustrated papers on American painters. Another feature of the 1904 Critic will be a series dealing with "American Cities in Fiction," the papers already arranged for covering Chicago, New Orleans, and Washington, with articles of a slightly different character on "Literary Philadelphia" and "Literary Louisville." With the January number will be added a new department modeled somewhat on the "Contributors' Club" of The Atlantic. All articles will be signed.

BOOK NEWS.

An educational department, comprising a course in literature, general history, and biology is a leading feature of Book News for 1904. The course, following the scholastic rather than the calendar year, began with the number of September, 1903. In literature the scheme takes up the most conspicuous writers of all countries and times, beginning with Homer, furnishing parallel extracts, biographical data, and critical comment. In general history and biology the courses partake rather of the nature of an outline, and in all there is provided a copious bibliography. Cues accompanying the lessons add to the value and interest of all the courses. Editorial discussion of timely literary topics will open each month's issue, and be followed by one or two original articles upon modern books, movements, or ideas. In addition book reviews and book notes, with information about authors and their doings, will not be neglected, the object being to furnish readers of the magazine with matter of the first class in this province. The illustrations will be numerous.

THE METROPOLITAN MAGAZINE.

The Metropolitan Magazine is one of those which has not yet acquired in the public mind a marked individuality. It has begun to be several things. Now, if the list of contributors is any augury, it will have made itself a definite place by the end of the year 1904. Maurice Hewlett's "The Queen's Quair," dealing in Mr. Hewlett's homeric fashion with Mary Queen of Scots, has been running in the magazine for some months already, and will continue in the new year. Among other contributors will be Anthony Hope Hawkins, F. Hopkinson Smith, John Fox, Jr., Thomas Nelson Page, and Richard Le Gallienne. Moreover, Finley Peter Dunne will present through The Metropolitan's pages more of the delectable Mr. Dooley and George Ade more Fables in Slang. Other humorists who will contribute are Charles B. Loomis, Carolyn Wells, Oliver Herford, and Guy W. Carryl. Among the contributors are also John Luther Long, Jack London, Bliss Carman, Clinton Scollard, Justin H. McCarthy, Hamlin Garland, O. Henry, Harriet P. Spofford, Stephen Bonsal, Kenneth Grahame, A. Conslett Smith, Octave Thanet, Arthur Stringer, Frank D. Sherman, and others whose names are as familiar and as reassuring to the magazine reading public. A new writer is Jane Wade, said to be "private secretary to a Wall Street magnate," who begins in the January number a series of "Confessions." The illustrations will be by the best hands, and special attention will be given to perfection of the reproductive processes.

EVERYBODY'S MAGAZINE

Everybody's Magazine presents no prospectus for the work of the new year. The publishers proclaim the view that "there are many arguments against planning a lot of stuff away ahead," and they place three months as the limit of their plans. Even so much they have not so far given out. For expectant readers of this magazine, therefore, is the charm of not knowing at all what is coming.

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE

The publishers of Lippincott's Magazine do not announce a long list of distinguished contributors for the new year; they give neither names nor titles, but they promise, as always, a complete novel in each of the twelve numbers of 1904, some of these novels by brand-new writers, some by old hands at the business of amusing the reading public. They are to be various in subject, "with not a sleepy line or episode or a saddening element in them"—racy, wholesome, clean, so runs the prospectus. Each number will contain, besides its private particular complete novel, a half-dozen or more short stories, "chosen for their popular appeal and human interest," and in addition will appear in each "a paper or so on some lively and timely topic which people want to talk about around the table or on the cars." So far, the programme may be given in general terms. According to established custom the magazine will present to its readers, from various sources, and the after part of the year, especially, good things. "Walnuts and Wine," will be as good as ever.

AINSLIE'S MAGAZINE.

The publishers of Ainslie's Magazine are not handicapped by any attempt to combine instruction with amusement. They leave the serious businesses of life to others, but the programme of purely modern fiction which they offer for 1904 is, if names stand for anything, second to none of the year. In general, the stories in Ainslie's belong to the new fiction whose practitioners are the younger writers and whose methods tend to the epigrammatic. Here is a long list of the contributors for the twelve-month, which to magazine readers will tell as much as can be told in short space. It begins with Jack London, followed closely by J. J. Bell and Guy Wetmore Carryl. It goes on with Gertrude Atherton, Justus M. Forman, Richard Le Gallienne, Harold MacGrath, Gelett Burgess, E. F. Benson, R. Reid, Elizabeth Dent, O. Henry, Mrs. Burton Harrison, Poultney Bigelow, John D. Barry, John Oliver Hobbes, Robert Hichens, S. E. Van Nis, Charles B. Loomis, Governeur Morris, Carolyn Wells, Gouto Watabee, Morgan Robertson, Kate Masterson, Maarten Maartens, James Hunaker, Marie Manning, Mollie E. Seawell, and the Baroness Von Hutten. Even thus it is very incomplete. In the way of writers of verse it ought to suffice for the purpose of the inquiring reader to mention Bliss Carman, Frank D. Sherman, Clinton Scollard, John E. Tuthi, Arthur Stringer, Ella Wheeler Wilcox, S. E. Kiser, Edmund Vance Cooke, and John Vance Cheney.

FRANK LESLIE'S.

Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly promises for the coming year a growth in size—more stories, more pictures, more articles. Some special features are billed. Mr. Broughton Brandenburg will personally conduct an "Imported American" from his breeding ground in Italy through the steerage to New York and into the new home on this side of the water. In addition he will make pictures of the immigrant at various stages. "A Woman's Bread and Butter," by the Woman Who Earned It, is an account of a working girl's rise from lower through a Coney Island confidence to greater things. Judge Henry A. Shute writes some "Mose Stories of Real Boys." The timely question, the all-powerful and baleful lobby, the ways of bosses, including Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany Hall, now especially in the public eye, Maud Ballington Booth's account of her work in the prisons, and stories of the inside of political "deals," by Edwin Oviatt, long a political reporter, are other things to come.

J. J. Bell writes "Domestication," Charles B. Loomis contributes "Cheerful Miss Fisherly," Marion Hill a serial called "The Dissenting Age," John L. Mathews "A Honeymoon on a House Boat," Agnes C. Laut "The Real Discoverer of the Northwest," William D. Hulbert papers on woods-lore, Harrison G. Rhodes "Charles Edward" stories. Real life on the stage will be another theme which will interest many readers. The feature called "Marginalia" will be continued.

SUCCESS.

Success offers its readers of the coming year a wide choice of entertaining and profitable matter. In the first place are serial stories, all dealing more or less with political aspects and written, respectively, by David Graham Phillips, Henry K. Webster, and Joseph A. Altsheler. Then come "Business Stories," by Samuel Merwin, J. George Frederick, Frank H. Spearman, Cy Warman, Hamlin Garland, Alvah M. Kerr, "Nature Stories," by Charles G. D. Roberts, William D. Hulbert, and Martha McCulloch-Williams. "Music and Art" will include a life story of Miss Mabie by William Armstrong; "Working under J. Mott. Webster," by Walter Fuss, and "The Upholstery of the Stage," by H. E. Seibwit. "Little Lessons in Politics," short papers by Both Lady, Arthur P. Gorman, President Loubet of the French Republic, and Emile Combes, the French Premier; Charles Wyndham, British Secretary of State for Ireland; Henry C. Butler, W. J. Bryan, Bird B. Oster, Mark Hanna, Lyman J. Gage, Carter Harrison, and Tom L. Johnson, ought to present a unique variety of points of view and methods of statement. Other articles with promise of variety are on "Diplomatic Mysteries," by Vance Thompson; "Great Journalists," by W. S. Wane of The London Times; "Some Great Men of Europe," by James Bryce; "Latest News of the Heavens," by Sir Robert S. Ball; "Early Days of Noted Congressmen," by Walter Wellman; "Women I Knew in Washington," by Mrs. John A. Logan; "My Apprenticeship with Farragut," by Admiral George Dewey. Moreover, Success has papers by men like W. J. Hill, George R. Daniels, and Chauncey M. Depew on life questions. "What Clergymen's" and matters of home life, etiquette, correct dress, child culture, health, and beauty are discussed by Mrs. Burton Kingsland, Marion Hall, Dr. Cyrus Edson, and others.

THE SMART SET.

For the year 1904 the publishers of The Smart Set promise a continuance of the characteristics which have made the magazine in the past and found it imitators. The list of contributors for the next twelve-month contains many names familiar to Smart Set readers, many familiar also to the followers of other magazines, and in addition names of writers who are making their first bow to the public. Among the well-known names are Caroline Duer, Baroness von Hutten, George R. Burgin, Gertrude Lynch, Arthur Symons, J. J. Bell, Cyrus T. Brady, Richard Le Gallienne, Gelett Burgess, Frank Lee Benedict, Owen Kildare, Edgar Saltus, Churchill Williams, Duffield Osborne, Juliet W. Tompkins, and Horatio Winslow.

For the next year contributions from excellent verse writers, both in England and in this country, are promised.

THE DELINEATOR.

The Delineator has discontinued its practice of issuing a programme of the new year's work, but promises for 1904 the maintenance and improvement of all the departments which have in the past endeared it to the hearts of womankind. Fashions, patterns, children, health in the household, the observances of society, the newest books, college news, girls' interests—all these familiar provinces will be covered, and the fiction and literary matter generally will be contributed by well-known writers. Instance the December number, with a poem, "Nazareth Town," by Clinton Scollard, illustrated in color by Jules Guerin; "Emma Eames in Her Italian Home," "A Wedding Ring in the Garden," by Richard Le Gallienne, and other matter by Albert Bigelow Paine, Carolyn Wells, and others.

MUNSEY'S MAGAZINE.

Munsey's Magazine, according to the announcement of its editors, inclines rather to the policy of "watching for developments and presenting its readers with things of timely interest," and, such being the case, no sufficient programme of its next year's offerings is available. Yet something may be said in advance for the entertainment of intending readers. Anthony Hope's new novel, "Double Harness," will be published serially in Munsey's, beginning with the December number of 1903. The editors also announce the following contributors for 1904: Fiction, Edward Bellamy, Alice MacGowan, Anne O'Hagan, Louise Kennedy Mabie, and Louis J. Vance; articles of differing character, T. Edgar Pemberton, Brander Matthews, J. Castillo Queen, James L. Ford, F. W. MacCallet, and Douglas Sladen—the list being seemingly very incomplete.

PEARSON'S MAGAZINE.

Pearson's Magazine plans for the coming year several series of articles, running in each case through eight or nine numbers and constituting the distinguishing feature of the publication. Miscellaneous short stories and special articles are rather incidental, but will fill in and relieve the seriousness of the others. "Indian Fights and Fighters—1866-1903," by Cyrus T. Brady, is the leading one of these series and aims at giving a complete history of the Indian wars within the limits mentioned. Another series which can hardly fail of great interest will be "The Memoirs of Tom Nast, Cartoonist," by Albert Bigelow Paine, Mr. Nast's literary executor. Each article will be illustrated by reproductions of Nast's drawings. Yet a third series will deal with "Modern Methods of Finance," and will be written by Henry George, Jr. Six six of these papers "Copper" is dealt with in its illustrations and amalgamations and another tells about the vagaries of "Asphalt." "The Story of the Stars" is a series which has previously had place in Pearson's, and this will be continued. Further, "Monsieur X. V." will resume the "Revelations of an International Spy," which ran during six months of the present year. On the programme also is a few series of "Don Q. Border Yr. X. and Elizabeth Prichard, and more "Indian Nights Entertainment" tales by Sarath Kumar Ghosh.

THE COSMOPOLITAN.

The Cosmopolitan Magazine is another of those whose plans for the coming year have not been announced by the publishers with any fullness. It may be assumed that the periodical will follow the lines with which its readers are familiar, devoting some space to fiction and more to what may be considered in general as the "phenomena of commercialism"—under which name may be included enough phases of modern life and thought to give a considerable variety of scope. The publishers have not given out any list of expected features and contributors for 1904, only saying that H. G. Wells's new semi-scientific story of adventure and the marvels of the kind he has the peculiar knack of imagining—a story begun in this month's issue—will continue in the new year.

COUNTRY LIFE IN AMERICA.

Country Life in America has assumed a sort of double mission. It seeks to show modest-living townfolk how to get a few green things to grow in their window pots and in narrow back yards, and it takes them on imaginary visits to the houses and stables and farms and gardens and kennels of such as can afford country life with all the trimmings. During the year to come the magazine, now two years old, will provide articles on "Suburban Colonies" developed on the co-operative plan without the artful aid of the professional real estate people—successfully developed by New York business men acting together for their own good. Naturally the list of sporting articles will be long and such as to satisfy the lovers of that sort of thing—but the publishers promise an especially fine article on duck shooting with remarkable illustrations. A number of elaborately illustrated articles will describe the country homes of the millionaires. Ernest Thompson Seton will furnish articles on woodcraft, embellished by many drawings by himself. Prof. L. H. Bailey of Cornell University will write a series of articles with the title

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"1904 is Full of Good Things"

"How to Make a Living Out of Doors." Prize articles on gardening will be published in March, when a special gardening number will be issued. Again in October a "country house" special number will be a feature, and a Christmas annual will appear in December.

OUTING.

Outing, once designed purely as a magazine for sportsmen, has now adopted as its province what its editors name "the human side of outdoor life." Its programme for the new year is planned with this idea as guide. Begun in the November issue and continued in 1904 is "The Silent Places; or, The Trail of Jingoes," by Stewart E. White. With the January number comes the first of a series of articles on "The Human Side of Exploration," by Robert Dunn, who has just returned from an expedition to Mount McKinley. In early numbers of the new year also Edwin Sandys will write of adventures in the wilds of Athabasca, Assiniboia, and Alberta, and Herbert K. Job about "The Swamp Rookeries of Florida." Accompanying Mr. Job's articles will be reproductions of remarkable photographs of storks, ibises, great white herons, and the like strange fowl. Yet other articles upon exploration in Labrador may be expected if Leonidas Hubbard, Jr., returns from the explorations which he is conducting in that region. Outing, besides these features, will continue to publish its stories of child and family life, its outdoor fiction, and its departments for the devotees of rod and gun.

THE OUTLOOK.

The Outlook places at the head of its offerings to the public for the year to come the series of articles on "Theodore Roosevelt the Citizen," by Jacob A. Riis, begun in the November issue of 1903. Stewart E. White will write a similar series, "The Mountain." "An Irishman's Story" will be chapters from the autobiography of Justin McCarthy. Ernest H. Abbott will write a series of articles on "The American Negro," with industrial, educational, and religious aspects of the race problem. Dr. Edward E. Hale will contribute illustrated papers of reminiscence entitled "Persons and Places." Elisabeth McCracken, after special study undertaken with this work in view, will write on "The Women of America," and Joseph R. Buchanan, "the man who has led more strikes than any other man in the country," will present three articles under the caption "The Story of a Labor Agitator." Further, William D. Hulbert writes of "The Life of a Lumber-Jack," Hamilton Wright Mabie of "The Country of Chateaux"—Touraine; and the Very Rev. Charles W. Stubbs, Dean of Ely, "The Life of a Cathedral." Articles on music will be written by Daniel Gregory Mason and on the "Art of Landscape Gardening," by Samuel Parsons, Jr.

THE WOMAN'S HOME COMPANION.

The Woman's Home Companion is pledged by its name to a variety of matter. It promises for the year to come illustrated articles on the home life of Grover Cleveland, Joseph Jefferson, Thomas A. Edison, and George Dewey; on the wonders of electricity, skyscrapers, modern bridge building, warfare and travel, on secret orders, and women's patriotic societies. It promises also a series of articles on the deeds of modern heroines; how girl telegraph operators and school teachers have saved lives by their pluck and ready wit. Other subjects are the lighter side of life in girls' colleges, how to make pin money at home, how to pay off church debts, French cooking adapted to American homes, practical helps in decorating, and up-to-date fashions. Kate V. St. Maur writes on "The Woman Who Travels Alone," and the Department of Nature Study, a favorite feature with magazines of this kind, is conducted by Ernest Harold Baynes.

In the department of fiction contributors will be Eden Phillpotts, Julia Magruder, Seumas MacManus, Opie Read, Anne O'Hagan, Elliott Flower, Joseph C. Lincoln, Will N. Harben, Tudor Jenks, Clara Morris, Albert B. Paine, and others.

ARCHITECTS AND BUILDERS.

Architects and Builders' Magazine for 1904 will offer much of interest in the departments to which it is devoted. Among the notable series of papers will be "Foreign Lessons in Municipal Improvements," by F. S. Lamb; "Art Museums" and "School Architecture," by Arthur Bohn; "Distribution of Air," by Alton D. Adams, M. E.; and a continuation of "Modern Architecture in Europe," by Russell Sturgis, A. M., Ph. D. Shorter articles will be presented from time to time, with important papers read before architectural and engineering societies. Topics of the Day, Art Notes, and Book Reviews designed to keep readers in touch with the technical and artistic literature of the profession will be features, and a department of Industrial Progress will deal with new devices, materials, and appliances. Illustrations will be so arranged as to treat exhaustively of special subjects. The January number, for instance, will be devoted to theatres, a subject rendered especially interesting to the profession and to the public by the large number of more or less artistic new playhouses lately opened in New York.

GOOD HOUSEKEEPING.

Good Housekeeping proclaims its provinces in its title. It aims "to go right down into the kitchen" with the housewife and lend her a helping hand, and similarly to be her companion in other parts of the house. During the coming year it will hold experience meetings of housekeepers, treat problems of love and marriage under twentieth century conditions, physical culture, hygiene, handicrafts, "good housekeeping houses," homelike rooms, household furnishings, and decorations. It announces the intention of giving increased space to little children, "their stories, parties, and upbringing." Contributors in this department include Margaret E. Sangster, Marion Foster Washburne, and Isabel Gordon Curtis. Good Housekeeping will show what women do at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in St. Louis, giving special attention to this particular, and have a variety of fiction for the housekeeper's leisure hours. A serial, "Paying Guests," by Elizabeth Stewart Cutting, is announced as a feature. Special numbers will be issued from time to time, and other features will be "Stories of Social Success" and cover designs and illustrations by Karl Anderson, George F. Kerr, E. Wardo Blaisdell, and others.

THE NATIONAL MAGAZINE.

The National Magazine professes to be a periodical for men and women "who work"—on the whole a numerous class. It declares that its aim is to deal with subjects at first hand and get and state briefly facts in public affairs, industry, science, and literature. In the matter of fiction it will present "American types, your sisters, your uncles, your cousins, and your aunts," as the publishers express it. During the year 1904 five to eight such stories, chiefly by new authors, are promised in each number of the National Magazine. Passing to more serious things, Charles M. Harvey of The St. Louis Globe-Democrat writes on "America's Lost Chance on the Pacific" and on the "Centennial of the Republican Party," and Michael A. Lane of Chicago writes on Herbert Spencer and the programme of the new work of the leaders of applied science. Senator Marcus A. Hanna has promised an article on Socialism. Dallas Lore Sharp continues to contribute nature studies, and Col. James M. Scovel reminiscences of famous men. Departments will treat affairs at Washington, books, the stage, and the home, and the magazine will be lavishly illustrated.

ST. NICHOLAS.

For 1904 the publishers of St. Nicholas seem to have assured a continuance of an excellence of many years' standing in reading matter and pictures. They promise as serials "A Comedy in Wax," by the late B. L. Farjeon, dealing with the famous Mme. Tussaud and her marvels, galvanized into life, and "Elinor Arden, Royalist," by Mary C. Dubois. The list of contributors of fiction includes Ruth McEnery Stuart, Bertha Runkle, Cyrus T. Brady, Joaquin Miller, Gabrielle E. Jackson, Elliott Flower, Grace MacGowan Cooke, Frank R. Stockton, Albert B. Paine, Julian Ralph, Laura E. Richards, Tudor Jenks, Ralph H. Barbour, Margaret Vandegrift, Howard Pyle, and Charles F. Lummis. Articles will deal with Japanese athletics for American boys, queer mail carriers, quaint signs of old London, Hadrian's Wall, animals' odd manners of sleeping, pearl diving, and secret alphabets. Poems and verses will be contributed by E. L. Sabin, Ernest Thompson Seton, Carolyn Wells, Edith M. Thomas, Katharine Pyle, Laura E. Stillwell, John Bennett, Mary H. Prescott, Malcolm Douglas, and John Kendrick Bangs. Among the artists will be Fanny Y. Cory and W. Benda.

THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.

The Ladies' Home Journal needs no introduction to its friends. For the year 1904 Mr. Edward Bok announces in addition to the usual attractions a story by Kate Douglas Wiggin, dealing with a lively American girl and a stolid British Baronet thrown together at an English inn. Also there is a story, "Far from the Maddening Girls," by Guy W. Carryl, being the account of a bachelor who thought he desired to remain a bachelor always, and Hamlin Garland has a romance of the most popular actress in New York and her career. Ernest Thompson Seton will contribute from his apparently inexhaustible supply of animal lore, "Monarch, the Adventures of a Grizzly"; Grace Richmond writes "The Homemaking of Juliet," who is the same Juliet who furnished her house on $500, and Louise Forsslund writes "The Love Affairs of a Little Marriage Market Place." "The Story and Confessions of the Heart of a Man" sounds promising. It is written by W. R. Lighton, and deals with the "inner life of husband and wife." As usual a succession of short stories complete in one number will be added to the serials, and there will be the "Prize Love Stories." Other features will be "How 200 Women Made Money Without Leaving Home," and "Who Are the Most Attractive American Children?"—100 photographs and 12 drawings by Walter Russell from some thousands of photographs sent to The Journal by the "mothers of America and Canada." That is, the 12 best will be drawn by Mr. Russell and the next best hundred published in photograph form.

GUNTON'S MAGAZINE.

Gunton's Magazine, which up to the middle of the present year has confined itself almost entirely to the discussion of public matters, questions of economics, labor and capital, industry, &c., has in the past few months enlarged its scope so as to include material of literary and general interest. In 1904 the magazine will devote as much space as ever to public questions, but its literary portion will be still further amplified and improved. Essays by Mrs. Pauline Carrington Bouvé on "Realism and Naturalism in Fiction," begun in the November number, will be conducted during the new year. W. C. Jameson Reid will write a series of articles, the first coming out in December, on "Asia in Tran-

(Continued on Page 856.)

McCLURE'S MAGAZINE

"More alive, more searching, more interesting than ever"

STEWART EDWARD WHITE

Stewart Edward White will write a short serial, "The Raw Hide." He describes the desert with the same grasp as the forest in his well known "Blazed Trail." It is about a cowboy—the *real* cowboy—and his love affair.

Famous Writers

Will contribute to McClure's in 1904

A Novelette by Frances Hodgson Burnett will be looked forward to by all. "The Closed Door" is the sort of quaint, beautiful child story that only the author of "Little Lord Fauntleroy" could write. It will be illustrated in colors by Jessie Wilcox Smith.

Henry Harland, author of "The Cardinal's Snuff-Box," will contribute a charming novel laid for the most part in New England.

Booth Tarkington, author of "The Gentleman from Indiana," will write a series of political stories, based on his personal experiences.

Irving Bacheller will write a delightful novel with all the charm and uplift of "Eben Holden."

George Barr McCutcheon, author of "Graustark," will contribute a love-farce with a country detective as hero.

Ray Stannard Baker, whose illuminating articles on labor and other important topics have long been identified with McClure's Magazine, will contribute frequently in 1904. His principal subject will be "The Great Labor Conflicts of the Day."

Lincoln Steffens, whose articles on "How Our Cities Are Really Governed" have set everyone thinking, will go further in his study and write of the "Misgovernment of States," and, more important still, of the "Enemies of the Republic"—the "prominent citizen," the "leading business man," and "Captain of Industry"—who are corrupting the political institutions of our country.

Carl Schurz and **Thomas Nelson Page** will answer "What are we going to do with the Negro?" Personal observations qualify them to know.

FRANCES HODGSON BURNETT

John La Farge begins his articles on **The Hundred Greatest Pictures** in the Christmas number. Beautiful reproductions of the paintings will be a feature of the series.

SHORT STORIES

In every number of McClure's there are at least six good short stories, humorous stories, stories of life and action—always good. The Christmas number had nine especially delightful stories.

THE STORY OF ROCKEFELLER

by Ida M. Tarbell, Part Two, begins in the Christmas McClure's. The Chicago Record-Herald says it is "one of the most remarkable and stirring stories that has ever appeared in a magazine."

SPECIAL OFFER Send $1.00 now for a subscription to McClure's for 1904, and get the November and December numbers of this year free. Address S. S. McClure Co., 141 East 25th Street, New York City.

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MAGAZINES FOR 1904.

(Continued from Page 355.)

tions"; the Far Eastern question will be handled by Yen Hsieh Yahe and other Japanese and Oriental scholars, and Southern problems by persons familiar with that field. The evolution of arbitration will be another subject. Literary and social questions will be contributed by Robert Adger Brown and Mrs. Julia B. Tutwiler. Other contributors will include Charles Francis Adams, Gen. William F. Draper, Horace White, Nicholas Murray Butler, Carroll D. Wright, Booker T. Washington, W. E. Curtis, David Starr Jordan, M. T. Mawsonah, and Anne McClure Sholl.

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION.

The Youth's Companion is a paper which has won very fairly the right to its name. For 1904 its plans are so complete and elaborate that we have space for little more than a hint of them. In the field of public affairs James Bryce, M. P., writes about "Backward Races;" the Duke of Argyll writes about "The Governor General of Canada," and Gen. H. C. Corbin writes about "Progress in the Army." In a series about "Farming in Many Lands" Sir Edwin Arnold writes about India, H. Rider Haggard about "The Small Farmer of England," and Prince Kropotkin about "Harvest Time in Russia." Also Sir Gilbert Parker writes about the Alps, Sara Jeannette Duncan about "The Elephant and His Job," Lady Henry Somerset about "The Children of the Slums," and the Countess of Jersey about "The Women of India." On progress, science, and invention are articles by Ira Remsen, President of Johns Hopkins University, Dr. Austin Flint, Gen. George M. Sternberg, United States Army, and W. R. Merriam, Director of the Twelfth Census. Lady Jeune writes about the Queen of England, Austin Dobson tells "How Dr. Johnson Wrote His Dictionary," Major E. W. Halford gives "Recollections of President Harrison," Anthony Fiala, arctic explorer, writes on "Getting Ready for the Pole," and Arthur S. Pier on "Working One's Way Through College." In fiction may be mentioned "The Ark of 1926," a serial story of Louisiana Purchase days, by C. A. Stephens; "The Red Mark," by Israel Zangwill; "Little Squatters," by Hamlin Garland; stories for boys by Bliss Perry, Ralph H. Barbour, and many others; stories for girls by Ella W. Peattie, Grace E. Channing, Martha McCulloch-Williams, &c. Stories of adventure by Jack London and others, and stories for "several occasions," grave and gay, by Alice Brown, Mary S. Cutting, Grace S. Richmond, Hoiman F. Day, and Sheldon C. Stoddard.

THE HOUSEHOLD LEDGER.

The Household Ledger, which names itself a "magazine of the family and for the family," promises for 1904 an average of eight short stories in each monthly number, with an occasional three-part story or short serial. These stories are to be humorous, romantic, adventurous, and realistic by turns, but always clean in tone. Their chief object will be the amusement of readers, but they may also convey useful morals. They will be illustrated and supplemented by articles of timely interest, of travel at home and abroad. The magazine will continue its present plan of publishing each month two instrumental pieces and two vocal pieces of music by modern and popular composers, and will carry on as well the department devoted to "Celebrities of To-day," providing nine portraits and biographies each month. This work is under the conduct of Fannie M. Lathrop. Household departments, housekeeping, cooking, fancy work, patterns, fashions, and special matter for boys and girls—all will receive attention.

THE READER.

The Reader Magazine for 1904 will provide an attractive feature in a series of portraits of authors, drawn from life by John Cecil Clay and printed in colors. The publishers announce a serial novel, "The Bishop's Carriage," by Miriam Michelson; "Countries I Have Never Seen," by Bernard G. Richards, and Burt Lorton Taylor's "Reading Games." Other titles are "Reminiscences of an Interviewer" and "Popular Illustrators." There will be cartoons by McCutcheon, and among the contributors will be found Jack London, Bliss Carman, Molly E. Seawell, John R. Tabb, Josiah Flynt, Kenneth Brown, Charles G. D. Roberts, Morgan Robertson, Alice Brown, Clinton Scollard, Theodosia Garrison, Arthur Stringer, William J. Lampton, Carolyn Wells, Geraldine Bonner, Edgar Fawcett, Josephine Preston Peabody, Madison Cawein, besides some whose names are quite new to the magazine-reading public.

THE BOOKLOVERS MAGAZINE.

The Booklovers Magazine is one built upon lines somewhat different from those of most popular magazines. Certainly the ubiquitous short story has not taken such possession of it as it has of others. It appeals to an audience somewhat special and has heretofore made very attractive and interesting features of reproductions in color and photogravure of great men—writers, painters, preachers, actors—as well as elaborate reproductions of well-known paintings, also in color. In the matter of cover designs, too, it has had ideas of its own. Another interesting feature has been the department devoted to selections from other publications. The publishers of The Booklovers Magazine announce no plans for the year 1904 except the general purpose of bringing it to the greatest possible degree of excellence. The editor says: "The most interesting things for the year 1904 haven't happened yet," and, this being so, declares that he can plan only so far as to know that while "the January number is now in press, the plans and specifications for the February number are in the managing editor's hands."

THE ARGOSY.

The Argosy, with "192 pages of stories a month," is a magazine whose single object in life is the telling of stories. Among other serials for 1904 are the following titles: "The Cruise of the Handicap," "By the Blessing's Will," "Where Shakespeare Failed," "Forced Into Soldiery," "Chet Away at the Pole," "In the Dragon's Claw," and "On the Banned Ridge." There are a vast number of short stories about railways, doctors, dentists, Captains, detectives, nurses, lawyers, cowboys, trolleys, and most other things. A few of the names of writers of stories for the new year are W. Bert Foster, Charles Cary, William W. Cook, Francis Z. Stone, Louis J. Vance, Arthur W. Marchmont, and Seward W. Hopkins.

THE LADIES' WORLD.

The Ladies' World for 1904 announces a change of plan in having fewer serials and more short stories. However, four serials are named: "One Woman's Ideal," by Hope Daring; "The Rebellion of Rene's Wife," by Adelia F. Veazie; "On Silver Hill," by Margaret Johnson, and "A Daughter of the Gods," by Rose Willis Johnson. Short stories are promised from William Hamilton Osborne, Agnes Louise Provost, Edwin L. Sabin, Josephine A. Van Tassel, Aloysius Coll, and a long list of others, with "Nature Studies with the Camera," by William S. Rice; "Oldtop Sketches," by Susie Rouchelle Wight, and "What Women Are Doing in the World's Work," by Mary Sargent Hopkins. "How We Kept House in the Philippines" is another title. Verse will not be neglected, and the household departments will be full and well handled.

HARPER'S BAZAR.

Harper's Bazar, now in its thirty-seventh year, seems to offer for the new year everything that it has offered—more of it and better. In fashions, the publishers promise to keep their readers informed of the best of Paris and New York, with Ethel and Guy Rose and Miss A. M. Cooper to illustrate these modes. The domestic, hygienic, and educational features are much as they have been and are admirably provided for, and in a literary way the programme includes much that is attractive. The leading serial will be "The Interloper," by Katharine C. Tingston. Miss Dunham will continue "The Memoirs of a Baby," and Miss F. Y. Cory will provide the illustrations. Then will come a series of "Schoolgirl Tales," by George M. Martin, author of "Emmy Lou," while essays and stories will be furnished by W. D. Howells, Mark Twain, Dr. Henry van Dyke, Mary E. Wilkins-Freeman, Jack London, Alice Brown, Elizabeth Stuart Phelps Ward, and Alice Meynell. James Huneker will contribute three Talks on Music—"Feminism in Modern Music," "Richard Strauss and the Eternal Womanly," and "Some of Chopin's Unknown Friends." Miss Agnes Repplier also contributes three interesting papers, and Margaret Deland will write several essays on feminine topics. Among the illustrators are H. C. Christy, A. I. Keller, Henry Hutt, Jessie Willcox Smith, Elizabeth S. Green, and S. S. Stillwell. F. Y. Cory continues to contribute those pleasing "Tragedies of Childhood," and "Stories Without Words" is a series of pictures by a number of well-known American artists.

BIRD-LORE.

Bird-Lore is the organ of the Audubon societies—published for them by the Macmillans. During the year 1904 it will offer its readers a series of carefully colored plates figuring the male, female, and young (when they differ in plumage) of all the warblers of North America. In the accompanying text will be the migration dates of the feathered travelers, and much other information about them compiled from the data on the subject accumulated during the past fifteen years by the Biological Survey at Washington. A feature of interest and educational value will be the publication of leaflets to be issued at cost to teachers. There will be added besides many illustrated articles on bird houses, making the home attractive to birds, bird photographs, &c.

THE FOUR-TRACK NEWS.

Four-Track News, "a magazine of travel and education," affiliated with the New York Central Railroad, will in 1904 make no radical changes in its policy. The editors promise an increase in size and no falling off in quality of reading matter, with a great deal in the way of illustrations of special interest and excellence. The list of contributors, it is said, includes writers already well known and popular, as well as many new names.

The publishers are content to announce as their policy "that nothing is too good for Four-Track News," and promise to secure the best articles in the lines to which the magazine is devoted.

THE THEATRE.

The Theatre is familiar to people who follow the ways of actors and musicians and the topics of the drama. Now in its fourth year, it announces for the twelve-month to come many interesting articles dealing with the stage, accompanied by an array of excellent pictures designed to display the many sides of theatrical life. The magazine will be enlarged and some new features will be added. Talks with real live players are always vastly interesting to the people who watch them from the other side of the footlights and never themselves see the curtain behind scenes. Such talks will continue to be a feature of The Theatre as in past years, the most eminent actors and actresses being represented. Regular contributors to The Theatre for the year 1904 will include W. J. Henderson, Ada Patterson, Henry Tyrrell, Rupert Hughes, W. W. Whitelock, A. E. Lancaster, Willis Steell, Edgar Saltus, Clara Morris, J. I. C. Clarke, Hyatton Howard, H. F. Mirsson, Thomas Walsh, and Justin Huntly McCarthy.

THE POPULAR MAGAZINE.

The Popular Magazine, which began its existence during the past Autumn, as a child's monthly, will for the next year enlarge its province and make its bow to the miscellaneous reading public, irrespective of age. Its publishers announce that their plan is to "give special attention to stories of adventure, of action in all fields." So in the way of "fiction of human endeavor" there will be stories of war, of the sea, of the stage, of journalism, of Wall Street, of the law, of medicine, of college life, &c. Among the contributors will be Ernest Thompson Seton, Gen. Charles King, Lieut. Commander Albert Gleaves, United States Navy, commanding the Mayflower; William B. McCormick, Arthur D. Hall, Ralph H. Barbour, Charles B. Loomis, Morgan Robertson, Seumas MacManus, Victor Mapes, Octave Thanet, Louis J. Vance, Charles A. MacLean, Edward Stratemeyer, Bernard Teevan, William M. Gaspdon, and Gilbert Patten.

THE BOOK-LOVER.

The Book-Lover, which further labels itself "a magazine of book lore and a miscellany of curiously interesting and generally unknown facts about the world's literature and literary people with incidental divertissement," is published by The Book-Lover Press, in this city, and is not to be confused with The Booklovers Magazine. The periodical, which has in the past been issued as a quarterly, will, beginning with January, 1904, become a monthly magazine. In the matter of contents it will make no material changes in the line developed during the four years of already successful existence.

KNOWLEDGE.

Knowledge is a new monthly "magazine of education and progress." The first issue will be that of January, 1904, and will appear about the middle of December. A feature of Knowledge will be so-called "auto reviews," being reviews of scientific and educational books by the authors of the books themselves. The publication aims to be "intensely practical." Each number will be accompanied by a heliogravure supplement, the first being a portrait of Herbert Spencer. The publisher is S. W. Simpson, at 10 East Seventeenth Street.

HOLIDAY MAGAZINE.

The Holiday Magazine has a serious purpose in addition to furnishing entertainment, and this for the young folk. It is trying through the medium of good stories and good illustrations to implant in the child mind the desire for good reading at home. Among the prominent authors are Ernest Thompson Seton, who will write every month during the year; Tudor Jenks, Ralph H. Barbour, and Russell Doubleday, Nora A. Smith, Kate D. Sweetser, Gabrielle E. Jackson, and Mrs. Mary Rogers Miller will have helpful articles on nature subjects; Mary White will write of basket makers, Albert Bigelow Paine and John Howard Jewett will give animal stories. Katharine Newbold Burnett and Walter R. Stevens, former editor of The Inland Educator, are associated in the editorial work. The magazine is published in New York City.

AMERICAN CONNOISSEUR.

The American Connoisseur, edited by Charles de Kay, announces for 1904 an article by John La Farge entitled "Picture Windows," and a fine reproduction in colors of Mr. La Farge's recently finished window, "Autumn"; reproductions of paintings by Edwin H. Blashfield and others; by Louis C. Tiffany; articles by Samuel Howe, William M. Chase, Henry W. Kellogg, George P. Kuns, and F. A. Richardson. There will be a series of interesting articles on Early American Portrait Painters, illustrated with fine etchings and photogravures by Mr. William Bartlett. Prof. Henry Van Dyke and Prof. Allan Marquand of Princeton, Prof. A. D. F. Hamlin of Columbia, Russell Sturgis, Charles H. Caffin, Frank Jewett Mather, Jr., Charles E. Lamb, W. H. Downes, Sylvester Baxter, Talcott Williams, and many other well-known art writers are preparing articles on special subjects.

Issues of This Week's Books.

The Macmillan Company is publishing this week: "Two Centuries of Costume in America," by Mrs. Alice Morse Earle; "A History of American Sculpture," by Lorado Taft, the first volume in the series of The History of American Art; George Edward Woodberry's "Poems," and "The Testament House Problem," edited by Robert W. de Forest and Lawrence Veiller.

G. P. Putnam's Sons issue: "Japanese Physical Training," by H. Irving Hancock, author of "Life at West Point," &c., with eighteen photographs, and in the Crown Theological Library, "My Struggle for Light: Confessions of a Preacher," by R. Winmer.

Little, Brown & Co. publish Dr. Edward Everett Hale's "New England History in Ballads," a new popular edition of Mary Devereux's romance "From Kingdom to Colony," the Handy Library Edition of George Eliot's works in ten volumes, and a new series of reprints, the Handy Volume Cambridge Classics, comprising eleven volumes of "the world's best books."

MASTERPIECES OF SCIENCE

A TASTEFUL CHRISTMAS GIFT.

The Triumphs of Invention, Discovery and Exploration Narrated by the Men Who Won Them for the World.

Vol. I.—The Skies of the Earth.
Richard A. Proctor, Simon Newcomb, Charles Young, George Iles, Sir Charles Lyell, Nicholas S. Shaler, Thomas Huxley.

Vol. II.—Invention and Discovery.
Benjamin Franklin, Michael Faraday, Joseph Henry, Alexander Bell, Cyrus Rumford, George Stephenson.

Vol. III.—The Naturalist as Interpreter and Seer.
Charles Darwin, Alfred R. Wallace, Leland Howard.

Vol. IV.—Explorers.
Justin Winsor, Lewis and Clarke, Zebulon Pike, Charles Wilkes, Clarence King, John Powell.

Vol. V.—Health and Healing.
Sir James Paget, Sir J. E. Bennett, F. Goldie, J. Arthur Thomson, T. H. Tracey, G. H. Roberts, Rubens Peale, W. Richardson, Dioscorides, T. L. Phillips.

Vol. VI.—Mind.
John Fiske, James Sully, Francis Galton, W. H. Hudson, O. W. Holmes, Henry Maudsley, Wm. B. Carpenter.

APPROPRIATE AS A GIFT FOR YOUNG AND OLD.

In this valuable work of six volumes the miracles of modern science are explained by the master minds in the scientific world. The story of the telegraph, the telephone, wireless telegraphy, the art of medicine, the wonders of exploration, the new education, the subconscious self of the twentieth century, are given by the great scientific themselves in chapters as interesting as romance.

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS

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LONDON BOOK-SALES.

An important sale is announced by Messrs. Sotheby in London for Dec. 11, 12, 14, and 15. From the 1,127 lots in the four days' sale we select those of greatest value, as follows:

Lot No. 1,280, Second Folio Shakespeare, with the "Richard Hawkins" imprint, in old rough calf, measuring 12¾ by 8¼ inches; title page with the portrait slightly mended; several leaves stained, and a few wormholes repaired in the plain margins of two of the preliminary leaves. This is one of the rarest of the several issues of the second folio, only three other copies, it is stated, being known with this imprint. One of these is in the Lenox Branch of the New York Public Library; another was sold at Sotheby's last May for the record price of £800.

A copy of Sidney's "Arcadia," 1598; in old calf, the corner of "A1" gone, but "otherwise a fine copy." This is the first complete impression of the "Arcadia," so far as it was ever completed, the quarto of 1590 giving a very faulty text. There is no copy in the British Museum, and there was none in this country in 1898 when the Grolier Club published its "Catalogue of Original and Early Editions of English Writers, from Langland to Wither." The folio of 1598 is relatively common.

Lot No. 440, a "very large copy" of the "Amintae Gaudia" of Thomas Watson, (1592,) by the author of the "Hecatompathia." An earlier volume of Elizabethan literature is Winchester's "The Lord Marques Idlenesse; Containing Manifold Matters of Acceptable Devise," 1586, to which is prefixed a dedication to the Queen and a remarkable acrostic of six Latin verses which Collier said "must have cost the writer immense ingenuity in the composition." One of the principal items in the second day's sale is a fine copy of Heywood's "Spider and the Flie," 1556, in old blue morocco extra, with a doublure, (consisting of the sides from the original binding of this volume,) covered with gold tooling of leafy scrolls with the initials "E. T." in the centre.

Goldsmith's "Vicar of Wakefield," Salisbury, 1766, always a rarity in very fine condition, but comparatively common in cut-down shape, is represented by a copy of the two volumes in their "original bindings." Vol. I. is in the "original half binding, entirely uncut," measuring 7⅝ by 4¾ inches, the second volume being in the "original calf," measuring 6⅝ by 4 inches. The record price is £124, given for the Ford copy in 1901. Among the more modern rarities are Shelley's "Adonais," 1821, in the original binding, (a copy in this condition brought £195 last July,) and Lamb's "Elia," 1823, first series, a presentation copy in old calf to "Barry Cornwall."

Lot No. 500, an interesting series of autograph letters of the Duke of Wellington, written to Gen. Sir Thomas Graham, afterward Lord Lynedoch, in the Peninsula, and dating from April, 1810, to December, 1813. This correspondence comprises 160 letters and dispatches, covering over 400 pages, the whole mounted on guards and bound in a folio volume. The autographic portion of the sale also includes letters of Thackeray, Tennyson, and Lamb, some of the Thackeray letters being accompanied by original drawings.

The most important items of Americana are probably the original autograph manuscript of Richard Mather's "Lecture ye 6th on ye 11th day of ye 4th month, 1650," delivered to his congregation in the church at Dorchester, Mass., and covering eighteen pages, small quarto, and the original autograph preface of Increase Mather's "Essay for the Recording of Illustrious Providences," (1683,) five pages, quarto. The first of these was originally sold for $24 in Philadelphia in April, 1890; the second brought $110 at the same sale.

The Relief of Lucknow.

In the course of the first volume of "The Story of a Soldier's Life," by Field Marshal Viscount Wolseley, which Charles Scribner's Sons have in active preparation for publication in this country, Viscount Wolseley gives an account of Sir Colin Campbell's relief of Lucknow. He explains that there were two "sieges" and "two so-called 'reliefs'" of that place about the end of 1857 and the beginning of 1858. The author says:

Lucknow was eventually relieved by Sir Colin Campbell in November, 1857, an operation that is commonly referred to as the "Second and Final Relief of Lucknow." * * * When, therefore, the "second and final relief" of Lucknow was effected by Sir Colin Campbell, he found the garrison was under the command of Outram, not of Havelock. The latter was disliked by our troops, while Outram was their hero. * * * The second siege of Lucknow was that carried out by Sir Colin Campbell in March, 1858. In it, as well as in his relief of that garrison, I took an active but an humble part as Captain commanding my company in the Musketry Light Infantry.

And he goes on to tell what he "saw and was cognisant of upon those two occasions." After the firing and the retreat of the enemy the garrison withdrew, but Wolseley and his company remained. The women had to pass through their ranks. Of the appearance of these women the writer says:

Their faces bespoke privations, bad food and illness, and their careworn features told us not only of bodily suffering but of sorrow bravely endured. Among this long-struggling crowd were widows and orphans left by gallant soldiers who had died for England in the defence of the place. * * * Many of the women were heavily laden with bundles, and some had large bags filled with rupees which weighed them down. * * * They seemed too sad and down in their luck to manifest any joy at their escape. * * * I did not meet a happy or a contented or a smiling face among that crowd; not one of them said a gracious word to the soldiers who had saved them, a fact which my men remarked upon.

Lincoln's Presidency.

Mr. Joseph Hartwell Barrett, the first biographer of Lincoln, has written a new biography of the martyred President, which is being issued by the Robert Clarke Company of Cincinnati, Ohio, under the title "Abraham Lincoln and His Presidency." The author opens the work—which is in two volumes—with the formative years of Lincoln's youth, presenting his character from every side; he then considers the critical period of his political career and the climax of his life; he presents the incidents of the civil war with its diplomatic and political entanglements. Mr. Barrett attempts to give with completeness the personal career of Lincoln, the leading historical events in which he took an important part, and his best written and spoken words. Much new material has been included in the volumes, such as a number of hitherto unpublished letters of Lincoln, Chase, and others, new anecdotes illustrating Lincoln's character, and corrections of errors. There are also many portraits of contemporary personages. Mr. Barrett was the political editor of The Cincinnati Gazette from 1857 to 1861, a delegate to the Republican National Convention of 1860, and Ohio's member of the Platform Committee. Immediately after the nomination of Lincoln to the Presidency Mr. Barrett visited Springfield to obtain material for the preparation of a campaign life of Lincoln, which appeared in June, 1860, was revised for the campaign of 1864, and after Lincoln's death a third edition was published. At Springfield Mr. Barrett became well acquainted with Lincoln's personality, and received much help and encouragement from him.

"The Tenement House Problem."

The two volumes on "The Tenement House Problem," edited by Robert W. De Forest and Lawrence Veiller, are issued this week by the Macmillan Company. The volumes are published as "a contribution to the cause of municipal reform, to report progress made, and to guide progress still to come." The work embodies the result of the investigations made in connection with the work of the New York State Tenement House Commission appointed by President Roosevelt when he governed New York in 1900. It includes the tenement house law as amended, and an introduction on the history of tenement reform in New York down to 1900. In the course of the introduction the writer says:

The evils of New York's tenement houses as observed in 1900 were summed up as follows: "Insufficiency of light and air due to narrow courts or airshafts, undue height, and to the occupation by the building or the adjacent buildings of too great proportion of the lot area; danger from fire; lack of separate water-closet and washing facilities; overcrowding; foul cellars and courts, and other like evils, which may be classed as bad housekeeping," and the laws passed as a result of the Commission's investigations and on their recommendation sought primarily to remedy these evils so far as they might be remedied by legislative intervention. The results accomplished have more than fulfilled the anticipations of the framers of the law. * * * No longer can new buildings be erected with two-thirds of the rooms dark, with narrow airshafts spreading contagion and disease throughout the community, with the windows of one house looking directly into the windows of a house opposite. * * * Instead, sanitary, comfortable, and decent houses are being rapidly built all over the city. In these every room is light. * * * The airshaft is no more. * * * Overcrowding has been materially checked, and the population more widely distributed. * * * Each family has now its own closet facilities within its own apartment, and entirely within its own control. * * * Greater fire protection has been afforded to the community in the new houses.

Then follow chapters on "Tenement House Reform in New York City," "Housing Conditions in Buffalo," and other cities here and in Europe, working men's houses, "Tenement Evils as Seen by the Tenants," an Inspector's account of conditions in tenements, parks and playgrounds, public baths, house fires and fire escapes, tenement house sanitation, the financial aspects of tenement house operations, &c. There are numerous illustrations, as well as diagrams, financial and other tables, reports, schedules, forms, &c.

New Maxwell "Memories."

Longmans, Green & Co. are to publish next week the third series of "memories" by Sir Herbert Maxwell, under the title "Memories of the Months." The success of the author's first two volumes have led him to produce the present one. There are "memories" of every month in the year, from January to December. The author writes in his introduction:

As the shadows lengthen the man becomes more and more garrulous. "La vieillesse a lui reparait," quoth Alexandre Dumas, "apportant dans son souvenirs suaves, qui sont plutôt des parfums que des pensées." Courtesy and forbearance on the part of his friends provide him with an audience, nor does he spare them, spinning interminable yarns, sometimes of very indifferent texture. But he who commits his memories to print cannot reckon on similar indulgence. Good manners may compel attention to an old fellow from his company, but nobody is under any obligation to read what he chooses to write, wherefore nobody has any right to complain if he chooses that silent mode of monologue. * * * I cannot but fail to hope that the present volume, filled with what are "plutôt des parfums que des pensées," may be found in some degree redolent of the green wood, the hillside, and the fallow fields, and refresh those who have learned to draw their purest pleasures from those never-failing sources.

The author writes about the flight of British forestry in January, the gold-crested wren in February, the "True Salmon Disease" in March, the magpie in April, the blackthorn, hippings, &c., in May; midsummer weeds, &c., in June; "The Valley of Contentment," &c., in July; "The Voice of Atropos" in August, bumblebees in September, spiders in October, lichens, eels, snails, and slugs, &c., in November, and "Primitive Handicraft" in December, and other interesting topics pertaining to each month. There are six illustrations in the volume.

A Matinee Girl.

"The First Lover of Perilla," by John Corbin (New York: Fox, Duffield & Co.) is a travesty of the matinée girl, from which, however, Mr. Corbin has kindly eliminated the fangs. Perilla, christened Susanna Jane, is a warm admirer of the stage and stage heroes, and some of her opinions regarding both sound astonishingly familiar, especially to those who have met the real live Perillas in all their deadly earnestness.

However, her loves for Misses. Mansfield, Bothern, Drew, Martin Harvey, and others do not cloud Susanna Jane's—otherwise Perilla's—affections for Theodore, a very worthy young man, who in his college days was an honored member of the Yale football eleven.

(From Everybody's Magazine for December.)

UNION SQUARE NORTH.

IT wouldn't surprise us to learn that we have a little touch of "swelled head." It is the last thing in the world we want, but it is just possible that we have a touch of it. We were with the *Ladies' Home Journal* when it was gaining its prestige and its great circulation. We were with *Munsey's* when it shot up from 5,000 to 500,000 copies a month. We were with *The Delineator* when it doubled its circulation, and swept up to almost the million mark. The genius at the head of each of those publications made it. We had almost nothing to do with the result. But we added constantly to our stock of "know how."

We had the conviction we could make EVERYBODY'S grow. Frankly, we had no idea it would grow so fast. We never dreamed that it would have a quarter of a million circulation in six months. The Manager of the American News Company says that in all his thirty years' experience no magazine or periodical that they have handled has grown as EVERYBODY'S has.

In six months EVERYBODY'S circulation jumped from tenth place to third place among the general magazines. We are also third in the number of pages of cash advertising. Perhaps you will be inclined to be charitable with us for a little while, even if we do show some signs of enlarged cranium. Of course we don't admit that there are any signs. We are attending to business just as strictly as we did six months ago, and we haven't consciously slackened our pace, nor lessened our zeal. When our harbor is a million a month, a quarter of a million seems a long way from shore. We put the "little profit" we made on the November number into the color work in this number and into the Booth Tarkington story.

HE WAS NOT DEAD

We sent out a number of expiration notices beginning, "Dear Expiring Subscriber," and asked for a renewal. We hoped by addressing our subscribers in this unusual way to get a careful reading of the circular. They are all worth reading. You know when a story or an article begins well, there is ever so much more likelihood of its being read. One of the "expirers," a minister in New York State, received his notice and replied as follows:

> Messrs.: Your "Dear Expiring Subscriber" has expired; please bury him, and oblige. Yours truly,———

It interested us. It reached us on a very busy day. We wrote across the bottom of his letter, "What Epitaph?" and sent it back. We thought a man who could write so cleverly ought to like the magazine.

Again the letter came to us—the epitaph was supplied:

> "In EVERYBODY'S ranks he would not stay,
> Since he could not, with thanks, his bill now pay,
> Better he thought, while dead, just to expire,
> Than to live on in fear of later fire."

PUNY BY COMPARISON

In all candor, now, isn't it wonderful that such a magazine can be made for a dollar a year? Friends call it a big, beautiful, clean, wholesome, entertaining ten cents' worth. You have spent a dollar and a half for a book before now that did not have as much in it as this single December number contains. The cheapest thing in the world to-day is a good dollar magazine. Anybody's Magazine—EVERYBODY'S MAGAZINE. Think how little you can buy for a dollar in any other line. How far will a dollar get you in a jewelry store, in a dry-goods store, on a railroad train, in a grocery store? Then pile up twelve numbers like this December number of EVERYBODY'S MAGAZINE and see how puny anything else looks—anything else that you can compare with it.

NO BAIT WITH EVERYBODY'S

If it is your custom to order your magazine in a club, remember, please, that EVERYBODY'S is not clubbed. No books, nor calenders, nor any premiums are given as a bait for your subscription. But you can add EVERYBODY'S to any clubbing offer at $1.00 if it better suits your convenience, or you may send the dollar to us.

STILL MORE TROUBLE

What's the use trying to do things right? After the hardest kind of a struggle and many disappointments we got our new machinery working for cutting the leaves. Our editions have been delayed from two to six days. We thought, better a little late and have leaves cut, than on time and the leaves uncut. Now see what we are up against. Before we got the machinery well installed the magazine had outgrown it. It will take three months, possibly six, to get more machinery.

ALL YOUR FAULT

Meantime the magazine is growing. Will some kind friend tell us where it is going to stop so that we will know how much machinery to order? We are running the folders night and day to get as much of the magazine cut as we possibly can. But even then some of the pages will have to go in uncut. Anyhow, you are more to blame than we are. If you hadn't talked so much and got other people to buying the magazine, we would now have just a nice, comfortable circulation that we could handle easily, instead of this wild thing that keeps us up nights.

Did you ever hear the story of the fellow who yoked himself to a yearling calf, to show it a thing or two? The calf started off soberly, but presently began running at top speed, and when they passed some of his neighbors the man had scarcely breath enough to yell:

"Ketch us—darn our fool souls—we're running away!"

If you will send $1.00 for a year's subscription to Everybody's Magazine we'll keep that dollar till you've read the next number. Then, if you will write us that you haven't had more than three times 8⅓ cents' worth, we'll send that dollar back!

You can add Everybody's to any club offer for one dollar.

THE BROADWAY MAGAZINE COMPANY
UNION SQUARE NORTH 17TH ST.
NEW YORK

The New Story by Booth Tarkington
in the Christmas Everybody's

SIBERIA.

Leo Deutsch's Story of Sixteen Years of Exile.

IN "Sixteen Years in Siberia" Leo Deutsch gives his experiences as a political prisoner. We have had before this, through Mr. Keenan, an account of what happens in Siberia, and in the case of Stepniak, some of us personally acquainted with him, have listened to his account of conditions in the Land of Exiles. It is the quiet, unsensational method of Leo Deutsch which is singularly impressive. The book bears the impress of truthfulness on every page. He is rarely discursive, though it would be impossible to write such a volume without dwelling on the wrongs inflicted by an arbitrary Government on a downtrodden people. In reading between the lines we may see into the reasons why the Russian bureaucracy acts with such horrible cruelty where Jews are concerned. There can be no reason to question that popular fanaticism is excited against the Jews because the Jews themselves formed no inconsiderable part of the early labor unions. With a crafty Asiatic policy the Russian Government desires the extermination of the Jews and the Social Democrats. At the beginning of the movement in Russia it was hoped by many of the republican groups that the cure would come through terrorism. Mr. Deutsch writes that to-day this terrorism "has been in a measure modified," but that is not to us an understandable term. We are afraid it still exists with all its horrors. Leo Deutsch has no hesitation in telling the reader that in 1876 he was a "terrorist." He belonged to a group known at the time as the Kiev Buntsri. There had been made many arrests by the police, when it was discovered that one of the members of the society, Gorinovitch by name, was a traitor. It was determined that Gorinovitch should be killed. When near Odessa he was waylaid. Deutsch was one of the party selected to do away with Gorinovitch. The author writes:

> There in a lonely spot we attempted to execute our mission, and left Gorinovitch lying, as we thought, dead, with a paper bearing the inscription, "So perish all traitors." But he was only severely injured, was found by the police, and survived to give information concerning his attempted assassination. Searches and arrests followed in due course, and, although at the time I succeeded in avoiding capture, in the Autumn of the following year I was arrested with other comrades. * * * I was imprisoned in Kiev, but in the beginning of 1878 I escaped.

Had Deutsch been found in Russia he would have been executed. He made his escape from the country, and sought refuge in Switzerland. An agent was wanted for the distribution of certain revolutionary papers and books, and for this work Deutsch was selected. He went to Priesburg. Of course a careful watch had been kept on his movements, and at Priesburg he was arrested by the German police on the plea of trying to distribute "prohibited Polish literature in Germany." Protest as he might, he was turned over to the tender mercies of Russia. The prisoner made the round of Russian prisons. For fifteen months he was shifted about from one place of incarceration to another. Finally he was sentenced to Siberia. His sufferings, with those of his fellow-prisoners, were terrible. They were frozen by the cold and were half fed. One of the halts was made near a boundary post, and on it might be read the two words, "Europe." "Asia." Then Deutsch asked himself, "How many years have I now to linger in a Siberian prison?" and then came this question, "Shall I ever see this signpost again on a return journey? Or shall I find my grave over yonder in Siberia?"

In the parties sent to Siberia there were the very worst criminals and those who had been banished for their political opinions. There was kept up some apparent distinction between the two classes. But this was often only nominal. Deutsch had more than once the half of the hair on his head shaved, and was manacled. A kind-hearted officer in command of a party was an exceptional personage. Through all privations and unbecoming treatment Deutsch asserted his rights. He was never tired of asking questions of the exiles as to the cause of their transportation to Siberia. On one occasion he met two young girls who were prisoners. This was their story:

> In the district of Poltava, the chief town is a small place called Romny, and in this town there is a girls' school. Two or three of the scholars hit upon the idea of lending one another books and making notes on them—not books that were in any way forbidden, but that were accessible to all. Some few men joined them, and thus a small reading society was formed, such as might help to pass away the long Winter evenings in the dull little provincial town. * * * But the eye of the law is sleepless! The officer of the gendarmerie in that place saw and triumphed. For years he had been vegetating in this obscure corner of the empire, and had never unearthed the least little conspiracy. * * * One night the gendarmerie paid domiciliary visits to the dwellings of the young ladies of the school. Certainly nothing suspicious was found, but the frightened girls "confessed" that they "held meetings," and that they read books in a "society." That was enough. * * * Here were grounds for the State to take action against "the secret society of Romny." * * * These young people were now being exiled to Siberia for three years.

At Kara, one of the small stations in Siberia, there was the most brutish of tragedies, ending in the suicide of two women who were prisoners. The story of this horror, told by Deutsch, makes one almost understand why there exists the spirit of revenge among a certain portion of the Russian people. Prison life in Kara was "of dismal uniformity."

Whole years elapsed, and from each of the 365 days there could not be singled out one on which any event had occurred worthy of recollection.

With the death of Alexander III. there came slight amelioration of conditions. Deutsch was ordered to Stretynsk, and from there to Blagovestshensk on the Amur River. Opposite to this town on the bank of the river was the Chinese village of Saghalien. The river forms the boundary between Russia and China. In the Russian town there were Chinese and Manchurian merchants and day laborers. With the Boxer movement and the murder of Von Ketteler there was tension. The Chinese at Sagtalien raised fortifications, and after a while directed the fire of some harmless guns on the Russian town. Then the Cossacks began a domiciliary search in Blagovestshensk, collecting all the Chinese they could lay their hands on. Some thousands of them—"old men, cripples, invalids, women, children" were driven to the banks of the Amur and forced into the river, where the larger part of the multitude were drowned. For days the bodies of the drowned Chinese floated down the Amur! This horrid butchery of some 15,000 inoffensive Chinese, Deutsch writes, "went unpunished."

Precisely how Deutsch made his escape from Siberia he does not tell. Exiles have many friends. After many adventures he reached Vladivostok. Finally he boarded a ship going to Japan. Crossing the Pacific he arrived at San Francisco and passed through New York. Going to Paris, he went thence to Zürich.

"SIXTEEN YEARS IN SIBERIA." Some Experiences of a Russian Revolutionist. By Leo Deutsch. Translated by Helen Chisholm. With Illustrations. Cloth. Decorated cover. Pp. 316. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50.

CARPENTER'S WHITTIER.

JOHN GREENLEAF WHITTIER. By George Rice Carpenter. In the American Men of Letters Series. Red cloth. Uncut top. Pp. 321. 12mo. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.10 net.

While it is an incontestable fact that Col. Higginson, in the English Men of Letters Series, only vaguely established Whittier's reputation as a man of letters, Prof. George Rice Carpenter, on a much larger canvas in the American Men of Letters Series, gives an altogether convincing picture of Whittier as a journalist, politician, abolitionist, and, quite incidentally, as a poet and a writer of what some New England enthusiasts call "literature." Although Prof. Carpenter's book is about twice the size of Col. Higginson's, many of the undistinctive things which came from Whittier's pen and of which much ado is made by the Cambridge man, are either passed over lightly by the writer of the present book or are sympathetically ignored altogether. But Prof. Carpenter establishes and maintains Whittier's place as a journalist and politician of finely formed principles of thought and action, as a courageous reformer, and as a poet of essentially American qualities—one who touched the heart through the human interest of his theme rather than by the metrical beauty of his verse.

Only from the narrowest and most provincial point of view or influenced by an all-absorbing sympathy for brave human failure can Whittier be regarded as a man of letters in the fullest cosmopolitan, or even National, sense of the term. If for no other reason, his early training, his limited knowledge of literatures and languages, his provincial critical acumen, and his limitations as a stylist forbid him to enjoy such a title. And Mr. Carpenter, in tentatively setting forth his claims for such a distinction, has wisely included them in those of the "reformer." And here we have what is probably the most enlightening and valuable chapter in the book.

Nowadays one hears very little of the wave of secession that swept through New England in the forties, when the Union was to be dissolved and the National Constitution repudiated because the North no longer considered the South worthy to enjoy their common Government. It is conveniently forgotten that the cry for disunion was first raised by the Abolitionists of the North, while Whittier's prophetic voice was crying for union. How many ones to remember to-day that in May, 1847, Garrison placed the following legend at the head of The Liberator's editorial column: "A repeal of the union between Northern liberty and Southern slavery is essential to the abolition of the one and the preservation of the other," and that on Oct. 30 of the same year Wendell Phillips in addressing a Boston meeting launched his "curse on the Constitution of these United States"! That one does not find these things in Col. Higginson's volume is not astonishing. He, possibly more than any living man, should be anxious to forget them. Prof. Carpenter not only gives us history that should be generally known and is not, but that which is absolutely essential, in order to gain a trustworthy view of Whittier. From his pen we have not only a reformer, but a prophet and a patriot first of all.

In his estimate of Whittier as a poet Prof. Carpenter, while praising the moral force of his verses, is not blind to the stirring times in which they were written and received applause, and he shows a fine sense of literary discrimination when he writes: "The poetry of any permanent value produced by the war, both North and in the South, is very small in quantity, and may perhaps be regarded as virtually reducing itself to Whitman's 'My Captain,' Lowell's 'Commemoration Ode,' and Whittier's 'Barbara Frietchie.'"

Prof. Carpenter's "John Greenleaf Whittier" is a most stimulating and honest biography. Although it smashes a few unstable images which American secretiveness has too long guarded as worthy of perpetuation, it shows Whittier a bigger man, if proportionately less of a writer, than any biography of him hitherto produced.

TARKINGTON'S "CHERRY."

CHERRY. By Booth Tarkington. Illustrated. One volume. Pp. 372. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

That Mr. Booth Tarkington could write "The Gentleman from Indiana," "Monsieur Beaucaire," and "Cherry," proves him to be in possession of a versatility that is bound to seem a rare and precious thing in these days, when story writers are so prone to attempt to repeat their own past successes, that many of them deserve to be called specialists rather than novelists with any etymological significance attached to the word. Mr. Tarkington's first book was a serious and painstaking study of a certain phase of American life; the second was a sparkling example of romantic comedy, and the last is nothing more nor less than a delicious bit of farce. There is plenty of humor in all three books, but so different in character and quality that the marvel is that one man could be responsible for the three varieties. There is surely a somewhat violent contrast between the homely humor of Indiana farmers, the sparkling wit and repartee of courtiers, and the peculiar form of drollery in "Cherry" that makes the poor Malvolio of a Sudgeberry such an exquisitely funny fellow, but Mr. Tarkington has accomplished them all with apparently equal ease, and the last with a perfection and finish that make it little short of a masterpiece in its light, fantastic way.

That way consists, in the main, of such absurdities of characterization as in the drama belong to the realm of farce, and the results are as irresistibly comic as is that form of entertainment at its best. Perhaps no young man in real life was ever so thoroughly stupid and dense as Mr. Sudgeberry, and yet a great many in everybody's experience have come so near to his record that his creator verily seems to have done little more than apply now and then those finishing touches and high lights that always add so much to the effect of stories from life without detracting appreciably from their truth.

The time of "Cherry" belongs to those gay days of the Eighteenth century when the stagecoach and the saddle horse made traveling always so interesting and frequently so exciting, and Mr. Tarkington, who, if not exactly the hero, is the storyteller of the tale—was completing a course of study at Nassau Hall in Princeton. Being of a very serious not to say pedantic turn of mind, he had naturally fixed his affections upon a certain Miss Sylvia Gray, who was the cause of all that is rash, coquettish, and inconsequent; and the tale records, from his own point of view, his ponderous attempts at wooing, her bewildering attitude, and the final incomprehensible wining of the fair Sylvia by the nascholarly but persistent and resourceful Mr. William Fentriss. The whole humor of the situation lies in the fact that poor Mr. Sudgeberry never once, by any chance, sees things as they really are, but blunders on his trusty way, pointing tiresome morals while his rival makes love to Sylvia under his unsuspecting nose; boring old Mr. Gray into imbecility while Sylvia and William amuse each other in a distant corner of the room, and finally assisting at William's spectacular rescue of Sylvia and her father from make-believe highwaymen, by watching the whole proceeding from the uncomfortable vantage ground of a ditch of icy water beside the road. Not that he once dreamed that the highwaymen were not of the most bloodthirsty variety, though he did "marvel at their lunatic method of discharging their pistols in the air, the while they hammered the sides of the carriage with hangers and cutlasses and kept up a most horrid clamor and tumult." And poor Mr. Sudgeberry is never undeceived. The curtain goes down upon the felicity of Sylvia and William united, while Mr. Sudgeberry ponders upon the inexplicable pair and solemnly asserts that "there are some questions upon which the final dictum can only be, 'I do not understand.'"

But the fine flavor of Mr. Tarkington's humor can be enjoyed only at first hand and in its entirety, for there is just enough of "Cherry" and not one word too much. It is most happily dedicated to the class of 1903 at Nassau Hall and daintily illustrated.

Charles Major's New Story.

A FOREST HEARTH. A Romance of Indiana in the Thirties. By Charles Major. Illustrated. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

A pretty but weak little heroine named Rita Baye, a manly hero, Dic Bright, who, although he is physically brave, and the author tries to make us believe morally so also, still seems to lack backbone in crises; a rejected but persistent suitor; a succulent-looking pink-and-white morsel yclept "Sukey Tates"—who is, nevertheless, a perfidious little minx; Mater Baye, a domestic tyrant, and Billy Little, a staunch and faithful ally of Dic's; these are the principal dramatis personæ of Charles Major's latest story, "A Forest Hearth."

Although after a careful and studious reading of the story, the reader can sum up quite a number of incidents which took place in the course of its 354 pages, important events, too, including a fight, a trial for murder, a forcible kissing of the pretty heroine by the persistent yet rejected suitor; a consequential duel, the use of a love potion and its evil effect, the downfall of the dimpling temptress of succulent name, and the final escape of an unwilling bride—the book, nevertheless ambles along at a distressingly slow gait, stopping again and again to graze while its author rhapsodizes over Rita's many charms, or to humanely turn its back upon untranslatable passages in the courtship of "our young couple."

The story, dealing with the early settlers along the Blue River of Indiana, is filled with the atmosphere of those olden times. On the whole, however, there is a distinct sense of disappointment after reading this latest story of Mr. Major's.

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Look Out for the Midwinter issue of the TWENTIETH CENTURY HOME—the New Home Journal

CRABBE.

Canon Ainger's New Life of the Author of "The Borough."*

THIS VOLUME is the latest of the English Men of Letters. It indicates how the neglect of Crabbe has eaten into the public mind that he should wait so long for his place among these, considering that he was five years the senior of Burns and sixteen of Wordsworth and is over seventy years dead. But it is a recognized fact that he has sunk into all but oblivion. The recent interest which it is thought has been awakened in him perhaps goes to prove that he ought not to so drop out of sight, but that he has enduring qualities by which he will survive his eclipse. He has, however, had "witnesses" all the while in minds of the highest order. And by some "fit" readers to-day, though they may be "few," (for good readers are not numerous,) he is appreciated and taken to heart with no ordinary interest.

From the wide vogue of FitzGerald and his marked favor for Crabbe there can be little doubt of his share in this partial revival. And if it may be further accounted for along the lines suggested by Canon Ainger—"a reaction against certain canons of taste too long blindly followed," or a "craving for more matter and less art, or our having grown 'half sick of shadows' and longing for a closer touch with the real joys and sorrows of common people"—if this be so, and that in Crabbe these requirements are satisfied, it is assurance enough that his place is permanent. For there is in the literature of to-day much "art," and many "shadows" are put forward as the realities of life, for which are "reserved the blackness of darkness forever."

The personality of some poets compels general attention and an interest in their productions. In such a category may be named Coleridge, Byron, Keats, and Shelley, and it was when these, with Scott and Wordsworth, arose that Crabbe sank out of sight. His personality had nothing poetical in it. The only story of enthusiasm told of him is his sixty-mile ride to look upon the sea. His work is, therefore, unsupported by any romance in his life, and stands on its own merits. It is the purpose of this volume, his biographer tells us, "to inquire into the reasons why he is still justly counted a classic, and whether he has not 'a world of his own,' still rich in interest and in profit to the explorer."

It is a trite remark that Crabbe's style was formed from Pope, that he was a "Pope in worsted stockings," and Canon Ainger thinks it equally clear that he was indebted to Goldsmith and Gray for his subjects. He could not escape the influence of "The Deserted Village" and "The Elegy," but it is hardly conceivable that he chose his subjects solely because his predecessors had so chosen. For when he began to write, his outlook upon mankind was limited to the vicinity of a small, out-of-the-way, decaying seaport town, and as his imagination did not soar far beyond his sight, he was shut up to the necessity of writing as he saw them, "these simple annals of the village poor." He refers in some of his pithiest lines to his having been "cast by Fortune on a frowning coast," amid conditions to which the Muse was a stranger, of which he says:

By such examples taught, I paint the cot,
As Truth will paint it, and as Bards will not.

His stern truthfulness of description, his unflinching faithfulness to the scene, however repulsive, and his plain and "unpoetic" diction distinguished his work when it appeared, and are his most striking characteristics. He had no heart for the sentimental and the conventional. His realism was backed by the most direct language, from which he never departed, with which he forestalled the doctrine that Wordsworth formulated, and was himself in practice unable to maintain.

His biographer says all that is necessary of Crabbe's early life and the surroundings amid which he grew up to show how his destiny was shaped and his mind equipped for his life work. He traces him to London, whither he was forced to go by one of those impulses which spring from a condition of mind of which the outcome is all we know. And in London he follows him through his projects and struggles, and down ever-descending steps of poverty to his rescue by Edmund Burke.

This was, of course, the turning point of Crabbe's life, and through Burke he became acquainted with Fox, Reynolds, and Johnson, and with Thurlow, to whom he had applied for aid without success, and whom he told that it was one of a Lord Chancellor's functions to relieve merit in distress. Hearing of him afterward from Burke, Thurlow in good nature invited him to breakfast, and said to him: "The first poem you sent me, Sir, I ought to have noticed, and I heartily forgive you the second"; and at parting pressed into his hand a hundred pounds. Among the friends thus acquired holy orders were decided upon for him, with the Lord Chancellor's patronage at his back, and so he became the Rev. George Crabbe.

Canon Ainger points out that the choice by Burke of "The Library" for a first venture in publication in preference to "The Village" seems rather strange. For it is comparatively commonplace. Its reflections of a quite general character are from the head, not from the heart. It has the form but lacks the power that constitutes the value in the Crabbe of literature. He was not at home in a library as he was in the country village among the toiling, straining, and suffering poor. "The Library" accordingly fell flat. But "The Village," published two years later, was an immediate and marked success. The reality of village life had bitten itself into his feelings to all its mean and miserable depths. It was to "The Deserted Village" very much as the "House with the Green Shutters" to the stories of the "Kailyard School," and in such work Crabbe, as Tennyson said, lived in a world of his own. For simplicity of style and naked truth it is hard to match it, and it is a striking example of condensation. There are many lines and passages in it that are strong with a condensed strength, and which Emerson could not have put in fewer words. This is a high value, but it has a higher in its moral aim and motive. This is well stated by Canon Ainger when he compares Crabbe's with Goldsmith's poem and contrasts their origin. "What Goldsmith saw and remembered," says our author, "had passed through the transfiguring medium of a poet's imagination before it reached the reader. The finished product, like the honey of the bee, was due to the poet as well as to the flower from which he had derived the raw material. * * * His object was to portray an English rural village in its ideality—rural loveliness enshrining rural innocence and joy, and to show how man's vices, invading it from the outside, might bring all to ruin. Crabbe's purpose was different. He aimed to awaken pity and sympathy for rural sins and sorrows with which he had himself been in closest touch, and which sprang from causes always in operation within the heart of the community itself, and not to be attributed to the insidious attacks from without."

Canon Ainger discourses pleasantly and instructively of the country and the country ways where Crabbe's lot was cast, and these throw light upon his lines, and show him to be the "stern painter" that Byron called him. Whether it is the humorous details of the dinner in the kitchen in the "Widow's Tale," or the description of the walk of the lovers over the pasture and by the sea in the dream of the condemned felon in "The Borough," the close observation of details and the vividness of the presentation cannot be surpassed. Almost each line is a complete picture. The spirit of the scene is there. And immediately following the minute details of the peaceful shore, the suddenness and terror of the dreamer's awakening appal us.

But Crabbe, like other poets, has his weak spells, and like some greater than he, did not know his bad work from his good. This is the subject of common remark, but is not remarkable. No writer is always at his best, and among the greatest poets are those who have sometimes dropped into doggerel. They lack the critical faculty, and are toward their creations as parents, who, lacking the power of discernment, are indifferent to the good or bad features of their children, and even love the weak and deformed with a peculiar tenderness. The distance between Wordsworth, or Burns, or Shelley at their best and their worst is immense.

Canon Ainger is of the opinion that "Crabbe is known to most readers to-day by the delightful parody of his style in 'Rejected Addresses.'" This statement is a little ambiguous. For as a book "Rejected Addresses" has undergone the fate of Crabbe himself, and is only known to connoisseurs. We may look for a revived interest in it with a widening knowledge of Crabbe, for it is the Crabbite alone who can appreciate and enjoy what is perhaps its most successful item.

After the publication together of "The Village," "The Library," and "The Newspaper," in 1785, Crabbe was silent for twenty-two years, and appeared in 1807 with "The Parish Register." This poem, it has been said, is the connecting link between the old Crabbe and the new. It shows an advance upon his previous work, and its success led him to better still, in "The Borough," "Tales," and the "Tales of the Hall." In these he shows much greater skill, greater variety of subject, a higher art, as well as a deeper insight into human life. In them he leaves at times the village slums, which he describes so largely with, as Canon Ainger says, "almost ferocious realism," and gives us such softening stories as "Isaac Ashford." These poems have each a chapter, in which the full discussion of them with numerous quotations is interwoven with biographical details, by which the life of Crabbe becomes well rounded and clear, and in which the fairness of the criticism gives a feeling of confidence and makes pleasant reading.

*CRABBE. By Alfred Ainger. English Men of Letters. Pp. vi.-216. 12mo. Cloth. New York: The Macmillan Company. 75 cents.

Spring and Sentiment.

ON THE ROAD TO ARCADY. By Maud Nelson Thurston. Illustrated by Samuel M. Palmer. 12mo. Pp. 222. New York: The Fleming H. Revell Company.

A volume daintily and pleasingly done into type and embellished with marginal decorations of good effect. The letter press deals with matters of sentiment as they appear to a lady still enthusiastic of life, but no longer young. The lady in question lives in Washington, but on the outskirts, and revels in the bourgeonings of Spring, embraces the trees in February, and harkens to the call of the wild in so far as to walk in the neighboring woods.

She has a cousin, younger, endowed with an April temperament and the name of Ethelwyn. The cousin wades barefoot in brooks—all girls do that when they and the weather are in certain moods and a brook is convenient—and gets caught by a chance pedestrian as the way often is. There is, of course, a romance. A gentleman falls in love with Ethelwyn and she with him. There are excursions to Mount Vernon and into "settlement work."

The ATLANTIC MONTHLY

For December, 1903

The Church: Some Immediate Questions — *Theodore T. Munger*
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For 1904

EMERSON'S JOURNAL

A series of contributions of extraordinary interest, drawn from hitherto unpublished private journals of Ralph Waldo Emerson, and edited by his son.

A SERIAL NOVEL BY ROBERT HERRICK

entitled THE COMMON LOT. The strongest and best sustained imaginative work of this notable writer. Its scene is laid in Chicago.

COLONEL T. W. HIGGINSON

whose Cheerful Yesterdays were among the most readable reminiscent papers ever printed, has written for the Atlantic six new articles in the same vein, under the title PART OF A MAN'S LIFE.

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A group of trenchant inquiries into the right and wrong of present business methods. The first article, *Is Commercialism in Disgrace?* has been written by John Graham Brooks.

THE SHORT STORIES FOR 1904

will touch many fresh fields and unhackneyed themes. Especial attention is called to a delightful group of

HUMOROUS STORIES

by several writers new to the Atlantic.

Among the story writers represented in early numbers are WILL PAYNE, ALICE BROWN, CHARLES MINER THOMPSON, G. CARLETON, ELIA W. PEATTIE and NORMAN DUNCAN.

MODERN ADVERTISING

Novel discussions, by experts, of several phases of contemporaneous advertising. The first paper, *The Psychology of Advertising*, is by Professor W. D. SCOTT. It is to be followed by *The Abuse of Public Advertising*, by CHARLES MILFORD ROBINSON.

BRILLIANT HISTORICAL STUDIES

from scholars who have had access to fresh sources of information. Two papers by ANDREW D. WHITE on *Five Finals Carpi*, the famous controversialist; five by FREDERICK J. TURNER, on *Diplomatic Relations on the Mississippi Valley*; one by POLLO OGDEN, on *Precedent the Man*, etc.

LITERARY CRITICISM

by writers of recognized competence is a feature of the Atlantic. In 1904 Mr. ROYAL CORTISSOZ, of the New York *Tribune*, will write regular reviews of publications in the field of art.

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CHILDREN'S BOOKS.

Nursery Rhymes and Fairy Tales in Great Profusion.

EVERY ONE who enjoys W. W. Denslow's pictures for children will be delighted to know that he has this year a dozen of the familiar children's classics, "Mary Had a Little Lamb," "Jack and the Bean Stalk," "Little Red Riding Hood," "Humpty Dumpty," &c., in as many thin, paper-covered volumes, instead of putting his work all in one thick book. These are expurgated editions of these familiar tales, for Mr. Denslow takes exception to the morals of some of them.

"See what a perfectly outrageous thing is 'Jack and the Bean Stalk.' A lad gains admittance to a man's house under false pretenses, through lying and deceit, imposing on the sympathy of the man's wife, then he commits theft upon theft, (he is a confidence man, a smash-thief, and a burglar,) after which, when the man attempts to defend his property he is slain by the hero (?), who not only commits murder but mutilates the corpse, much to the delight and gratification of his mother.

People who believe in expurgated editions will be delighted at this, and those who do not will not care, for it is the artist's bright and jolly pictures in which they are most interested, and they will be quite satisfied with these. (G. W. Dillingham.)

More rebus stories, with others that are not, are to be found in "A Bunch of Keys," by Margaret Johnson, with some excellent pictures in black and white by Jessie Walcott. (E. P. Dutton & Co.) This is a book of different stories a little larger than Mrs. Pratt's book, and with the illustrations also a little larger, as well as the price, which is $1.

There is nothing but color in "Daddy Dinks," by Louise Mervyn, with hand lettering and pictures by T. Cromwell Lawrence. (The Saalfield Publishing Company.) There are masses of color on every page. The centre of the pages upon which are the text and the illustrations have a foundation of it, the margins are in brighter tones, red, yellows, blues, and greens; and all these colors are repeated in the pictures themselves. This is a very up-to-date book, indeed, for the New York Flatiron Building is in the background of one of the pictures.

Little girls of the doll age, if that is not every age in a little girl's life, will be delighted with the story "More About Live Dolls," by Josephine Scribner Gates, pictured by Virginia Keep. (The Franklin Printing and Engraving Company, Toledo.) It is a long story about Janie and her family of dolls, the Hallowe'en party in the doll's house in Janie's yard, the coming to life of the dolls, who talk, duck for apples, and by and by give a pantomime. Nice little girls and nice little dolls in pictures ramble all through the text and the margins of the book, and altogether it is a most attractive book.

"Billy Whiskers's Kids" is the sequel to the story of "Billy Whiskers" of last year. The kids, one black and one white, are named Day and Night, and it is safe to say that no other two kids ever had such wonderful adventures as these and in all parts of the world. They nearly lost their lives at one time merely because Night chanced to mistake the beautiful yellow trousers of the Sultan of Turkey for a sofa pillow, but they end happily at the old home, where they find their father and mother, who have been mourning their loss. Frances Trego Montgomery is the author; pictures by W. H. Fry; published by the Saalfield Company.

Laura E. Richards is one of the writers whose stories please the children, and there are nearly fifty of them in "More Five Minute Stories," published by Dana Estes & Co., Boston. The book is illustrated, and in both prose and poetry. There are delightful color schemes and compositions in the pictures by Katharine H. Greenland, illustrating "In Childhood Land," by Margaret Page. The decorations are charming, and many of the figures also. There are so many of them excellent that it is more to be regretted that a number are badly drawn. Undoubtedly the artist has not finished studying, and will improve. She has much to learn about feet, and it is a wonder that the pretty little tots in the book can wander around upon the clumsy apologies for the genuine article that she has given them. The lettering is done by hand, and not all as plain as might be, but the book as a whole is well worth while.

A continuous story for middle-sized little people is that of "Maisie and Her Dog Snip in Fairyland." The trip the two make is a strange one, and they learn many interesting reasons for why things are why. One of these is that ice cream at the beginning of a meal, being cold, contracts the throat to so much smaller size that there is a better chance to taste the viands during the remainder of the meal. There is a very delightful picture of Maisie and the dog at the end of the book. All the pictures are good for that matter, and are by Bennet Mussen, who is the author. Some of the points made in it will be better appreciated by the older than the younger people. (Harper & Brothers.)

Quite the most effective outside for a child's book is that of "Old Nursery Rhymes, Dug Up at the Pyramids," by Stanley L. Adamson. All title is in large letters, with a big Sphinx and several little pyramids upon a buckram cover decorated with bright-green tape fastened at the end with a big seal, upon which is the publisher's name, H. M. Caldwell, Boston. With all this elaborateness they are the same old Mother Goose jingles, but being the Pyramids edition the pictures are Egyptian, and if Jack and Jill, Simple Simon, Old King Cole, and the rest could have a view of themselves in this squarejointed, attenuated form there would be another strike on record. However, where there is no personal interest the pictures, which are in different mesotones, with hieroglyphics at the side, will be found interesting. The nursery rhymes, as they are generally known, are only texts here for longer stories in verse, probably the recently discovered originals. Josephus seems to have had something to do with them, which is sufficiently fitting in a Boston Baker's book.

There are fairy tales in prose and fairy tales in rhyme in "Walter Crane's Picture Book," with the story of Mother Hubbard and her dog at the beginning and the little pig who went to market at the end. The printing of the many pictures in colors by Cupples & Leon, New York, does not do justice to the artist's work, some of which, in spite of it, shows up excellently. A fly-leaf picture, with a jester blowing bubbles, each bubble showing the scene of some familiar tale, is a pretty idea. The silhouette of Mother Hubbard in the front and the blue and white pages which are given with the little pig are charming, and Little Red Riding Hood going up the path to her grandmother's cottage, where there are masses of solid color, makes a good picture. There is a picture to every page, and a very gay one.

A very delightful Mother Goose book and one of the most expensive of the season is a quarto bound in cloth, with pen and ink sketches in the text, and a couple of dozen of colored illustrations in delicate tones. These are all quaint and the work of Mabel Chadburn, (E. P. Dutton.) This is a complete edition of the estimable Mother Goose's works, costing $2.50.

Another larger book, a thick volume with the best of typographical work, is "The Big Book of Nursery Rhymes," edited by Walter Jerrold, illustrated by Charles Robinson. (E. P. Dutton & Co.) These are nursery rhymes of all kinds and all ages, illustrated by innumerable sketches in pen and ink, with silhouettes in solid black, a colored frontispiece, illuminated title page, with here and there a little color introduced delightfully into full page black and white pictures. The book costs $3.

"The Just So Song Book" is a welcome addition to the books for the children. In it are the songs from Rudyard Kipling's "Just So Stories" set to music by Edward German, (Doubleday, Page & Co.) There are a dozen songs.

"Jest-Nuts," by L. J. Bridgman, (the H. M. Caldwell Company,) is a better book than its name implies. Some people, though, may like these attempts at plays upon words. It is one of the big books with colored illustrations for children, with big clear print and pictures in solid masses of color, largely red, green, and burnt orange, though here and there a picture has a dun tone for a background. The words which illuminate the pictures are written from old sayings, each a text for two or three verses. "Taste and try before you buy," "Never trouble trouble 'til trouble troubles you," and others head the different rhymes.

"The Bad Child's Book of Beasts" is a little book of little verses illustrated with pen and ink sketches. Here is a sample of one of the verses:

> The species Man and Marmoset
> Are intimately linked;
> The Marmoset survives as yet,
> But Men are all extinct.

Verses by H. Belloc, pictures by B. T. B., (E. P. Dutton & Co.)

A French Family Feud.

THE LITTLE CHEVALIER. By M. E. M. Davis. With Illustrations. 12mo, Pp. 317. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

Mrs. Davis has written a very pretty little story about New Orleans in the days of the French and the Governorship of the Marquis de Vaudreuil. She provides a handsome Vicomte fresh from Paris for hero, and for heroine a little lady of New Orleans, a very proud little lady, daughter of a noble exiled house whose chief had the distinguished honor of having red upon his hands the blood of the Vicomte's father. It is a circumstance the most regrettable if one thinks only of the comfort of the lover, but if one wants a story, that is different. And one wants a story. So there are duels for the Vicomte duels and wars with the Indians and deep wounds of body and spirit, strivings of love and pride. And for Mademoiselle Diane de la Roche there are doubts and seasons of scorn as well as seasons of tenderness for that so loving yet vengeful Vicomte. As we have said, Mrs. Davis has made of it a pretty story and rendered it quaint with little bits of creole patois, which are thoughtfully translated into English, but look pleasing even in print. It is delightful to know, for instance, that the mocking bird is called "sasc mocquer."

Benson's "Book of Months."

THE BOOK OF MONTHS. By E. F. Benson. In one volume. Cloth, 8vo, Pp. 288. New York: Harper & Brothers. $2.50.

There is something delightfully "intime" (which means a little more than intimate) in this thinking aloud of a cultured man of the world, one who loves nasturtiums and newsboys, cities and solitude, school-boy pranks and Wagner's music, games and philosophy, books and men. He touches life on all sides. "The Book of Months" is but an expansion of the famous "Home sum" of him in Terence: it discloses withal a fine spiritual quality, too often nowadays conspicuous by its absence. The discursive talk pauses to toll in the chapters "May" and "June" a singularly noble and tender story of the love for one woman which could not sever the strongly knit souls of two men. Again, with the death of the year comes the birth of a new romance, so delicately handled that it is but the natural and consummate flower of the old.

The reader is aware sometimes of a little padding. It seems scarcely necessary, for example, to tell at length the story of Parsifal, exquisite as it is, and beautifully as Mr. Benson relates it. Naturally, too, the vintage runs sometimes a little thin, lacking the rich flavor of its ripest fruitage. We protest against the disfiguring "onto," which we lay to the charge of the publisher rather than the author. One winces a little at the temptation wholly of the flesh, besetting the man purified by a baptism of fire. The story, however, is more sincerely lifelike because of this frankly revealed frailty.

"The Book of Months" is not one to be borrowed, unless the borrower be blessed with the easy conscience and lapsing memory of his kind. It is a volume one would like always at hand, to be dipped into again and again, to become comfortably shabby from much use, and to take to itself more and more the charm of human companionship.

"The a Becketts of 'Punch.'"

E. P. Dutton & Co. have published "The à Becketts of 'Punch': Memories of Father and Son," by Arthur William à Beckett. The book is an account of the work of Gilbert Abbott à Beckett, Gilbert Arthur à Beckett, and Arthur William à Beckett on Punch. The author believes that his father was the originator of Punch. And he traces that periodical to its predecessor, Figaro, in London, which Mr. à Beckett (the father,) founded and wrote. This is the scheme of the book. Mr. à Beckett continues:

From the moment of joining the staff in 1874 to my last dinner in Bouverie Street on June 4, 1902, I abandoned every scheme of my life to Punch. I was called to the Bar and had a fair prospect of success, but Punch claimed my services and I resigned from practice. I had a chance of success as a novelist. . . . but Punch claimed my services and I practically abandoned this branch of literature. I wrote some hale dozen plays for the London theatres . . . but I abandoned writing for the stage for the simple reason Punch claimed my services and had no time for attending rehearsals and the rest of it. Lastly my great delight was my connection with the Militia. . . . Four weeks out of the fifty-two I spent as officer on duty, a soldier, something more than in name, but Punch claimed my services and after an attempt to dodge the training by exchanging from one battalion to another I had to give it up. . . . I was proud of the paper that my father had helped to found, and loyal to its interests to the backbone.

Among the men of whom the author writes are Thackeray, Dickens, Douglas Jerrold, Tom Taylor, Horace Mayhew, Dickey Doyle, Leech, Shirley Brooks, John Tenniel, Percival Leigh, George Cruikshank, Robert Seymour, and many others who worked for Punch or were in some way connected with it. In the last chapter the author speaks of journalism as a profession, of the duty of an editor, the relations between an editor and his staff, the notice question, &c., closing the volume with a tribute to Gilbert Arthur, the second à Beckett of Punch. The book has a frontispiece portrait of Gilbert Abbott à Beckett.

Bismarck's Letters to His Wife.

The letters of Prince Bismarck written to his wife in 1870-71, which were published in Berlin last May, is now published in translation Nov. 27 by D. Appleton & Co., together with certain letters which appeared a year ago in "Die Gartenlaube." The translator is Arnonia Harder. Neither collection was included in the volumes of correspondence issued three years ago. It was then thought that those written from the seat of war had been destroyed. In fact, they had been preserved by his wife in a casket apart from the others. On her death a member of the family discovered the casket and placed its contents in the hands of the German publisher of the original collection, who presented the epistles in the form of supplementary volumes. It may be recalled that they created some excitement in Paris last Spring on account of Bismarck's assertion that Parisians speeded the parting Germans from their city with many tokens of friendliness. The introduction to the Appletons' publication has been written by Mr. Walter Littlefield, who dwells as follows on the general character of the letters:

Above all, the letters reveal a side of the Iron Chancellor's character which, while typically German, appears almost in the light of paradox in the pages of his biographies. There is much good-natured irony over the trials and tribulations of soldiering, the exigencies of which deprive the writer of many things quite necessary to him in his official capacity, but amusingly depreciated by him in the close intimacy of his writing. At times a mere touch is sufficient, as, for example, the post scriptum to a letter dated Bar-le-Duc, Aug. 25: "Birthday of the King of Bavaria, and I without my decorations!" One of the most charming features in the letters is the relation maintained between the father and his two sons, Herbert and William, both of whom rode in the terrible cavalry charge of Mars-la-Tour, where Herbert was shot through the hip and badly wounded, while his brother, although thrown from his horse, was uninjured. The old Chancellor flutters about from one staff officer to another, even stopping soldiers on their march to inquire about his "Knaben." It is not at all strange that such homely solicitation on the part of the great man should arouse some mirth, even expressed to his face.

Some Books of Verse.

The Macmillan Company publish "The Hour Glass, and Other Poems," the new volume of verse by W. B. Yeats, the well-known Irish poet. The play that gives the book its title is described by the author as "a morality," and contains as its dramatis personæ a Wise Man, a Fool, the Wise Man's Wife and two Children, some Pupils, and an Angel. The same house is issuing "Complete Poems" of Prof. George Edward Woodberry, author of "Heart of Man," "The North Shore Watch, and Other Poems," "Wild Eden, &c., and Mrs. Ella Higginson's new book, "The Voice of April-Land."

AFRICAN MISSIONS.

The Fight Between Christianity and Mohammedanism in Africa.*

"WHAT Sphinx 'looking straight on toward the sunrise as if waiting for a vision,'" will she ever be able to tell what is in the future for Africa? There stands that enigmatical figure in Egypt, old Egypt, the cradle of civilization, but to-day it is another country. There was chaos there until the Englishmen took hold of it, and shook it, awakened it, and regenerated it. In looking toward the future of Africa and the bettering of it, Egypt must not be slighted. There is, as the author of "Dawn in the Dark Continent" expresses it, "a sequence in events, for good or evil, which cannot be ignored." What impress had old Egypt made on its surroundings? The Nubian and the Soudanese desert arrested it. Over a long stretch of continent extending south for 5,000 miles, and through almost 70 degrees of latitude, nothing remains to-day to tell us whether any such influence was exerted. Away down in the south we find ruins of what may have been gold mines, but we are not certain who worked them.

As the author writes: "Over all the rest of Central and Southern Africa villages of mud walls, grass roofs, and low doors sheltered the countless tribes who dwelt in them for thousands of years, just as they do those of to-day." Are we to explain it by calling it a condition due to arrested development?

Except on a fringe of coast, Africa was once unknown. First came pure and simple geographical curiosity. Then followed missionary exploration, with Livingstone at its head. After that came the opening of Africa, with the finding of gold, other metals, and diamonds. We feel obliged to the Rev. James Stewart for his clever description of what is known as the "partition" of Africa. He writes:

That has taken place within the last fifteen years. It has been the most stupendous and unparalleled partition of the earth's surface ever known in the world's history. Ten million out of 11,000,000 square miles of African continent have passed away from the original owners into other hands. The vast area was partitioned, annexed, appropriated, or converted into "spheres of influence," or "spheres of interest"; whatever may be the exact words we may use, the result is the same. Coast lands and Hinterlands all went in this great appropriation, and mild is the term for the deed.

This general grab was opened at the Berlin conference, which took place in 1884 and 1885. Other codes of morals apply to Governments not admissible for individuals. France comes first in the appropriation matter, claiming some 3,000,000 square miles, with a population of 37,000,000. Next comes Great Britain, with her 2,500,000 square miles and a population of 40,000,000; then Germany, with 904,000 square miles and 6,000,000 inhabitants. Portugal, Italy, Spain follow, holding altogether 1,500,000 square miles, and 9,000,000 people. Belgium has 900,000 square miles and holds about the richest portion of Africa. Hence the continuous bickerings concerning Belgian Africa. There are Turkish possessions in the north, and Morocco lays claim to certain African territory. The author writes:

With all this partitioning and movement set going, it is clear that we have a new Africa to deal with, or what will soon be a new Africa. The construction of a railroad from Cape Town to Cairo, of which more than one-half, or over 2,800 miles, is already completed, is one item in the list of changes. It will be over 5,000 miles long. Civilization, like a Spring tide or like a great African river in full flood, is rolling upon the people of the land. They are quite unprepared for it. All sudden, violent, or extreme changes, whether of temperature or temper, of bodily state or social condition, are dangerous. Human life, like external nature, makes no leaps. All real and lasting progress is steady, slow, and organic.

The present is called the period of "utilitarianism." Are we to hold that trade and commerce are to work wonders in the African continent? Mr. Stewart questions this. First give the benighted savages a railroad, and then will civilization follow. There has been trade and commerce for three centuries on the west coast of Africa, and with the least possible good results. Are we to look for fine examples of humanity in those who trade with the natives? The same experience belongs not to Africa alone, but to all parts of the world. How impressive are the words of James Chalmers, the most devoted of missionaries! He said:

I have had twenty-one years' experience among natives. I have lived with the Christian native and I have lived and dined with cannibals. But I have never yet met with a single man or woman or with a single people that civilization without Christianity has civilized.

Facing conditions in Africa are the three powers—paganism, Mohammedanism, and Christianity. Paganism has always existed. Mohammedanism comes next in its efforts to change the belief of the natives, and lastly comes Christianity. Mr. Stewart discusses Mohammedanism at some length. There are some who think that the influence of the Mohammedan has passed away in Africa, that is, in certain parts. It certainly must be easier for the negro to take in the Mohammedan principle of a deity than the Christian one, but thus there are unfortunate adjuncts to the former creed. The rule of the Mohammedan is to force down religion with the point of the sword. Action is its cry. The author acknowledges the power of the followers of the Prophet.

As the opponent and rival of Christianity in Africa, Mohammedanism is a much more formidable force than paganism. The latter will give way, as probably will some other Asiatic religions, much sooner than Islamism, since the amount of truth the latter contains gives it a real vitality. Two religions and two books will thus for some time contend for the mastery over the African continent, as well as the wider field outside—the Koran and the Bible, Christianity and Islamism. Both are missionary religions, and each uses a language copious, powerful, and largely employed among different races. These are the widespread English and Arabic tongues. Some hold the opinion—whether true or not—that the latter is more widely extended over the face of the earth and has more to do with the destiny of mankind than has any other language except English.

Perhaps the one great reason why the negro adopts the religion of the prophet is because the instant he does so he becomes the equal of the white. Mr. Stewart gives at the conclusion what may be understood to be a summary of converts to Protestantism due to missionaries in Africa. They amount in communicants to 274,050 and in adherents to 876,530 souls. The training of missionaries and the books they are to use are all ably discussed. For a thorough conception of a most difficult subject we should advise the careful study of "Dawn in the Dark Continent." When you look at a map (Page 50) entitled "Africa Religious," though there is shown such vast regions as "Pagan" or "Mohammedan," and such minute spots labeled "Christians," there is no reason to suppose that it is always to remain a section of darkness.

*DAWN IN THE DARK CONTINENT; Or, Africa and Its Missions. The Duff Missionary Lectures for 1902. By James Stewart, D. D., F. R. G. S., African Missionary. With Maps. Pp. 400. New York: The Fleming H. Revell Company. $2.

Modern Prose Writers.

W. J. Dawson's new volume on "The Makers of Modern Prose: A Popular Handbook to the Greater Prose Writers of the Century," (New York: Thomas Whittaker. 8vo. $2.) is the second in his trilogy of modern writers, the first being on "Makers of Modern Poetry," while the third is to deal with the "Makers of Modern Fiction."

The volume at hand is a series of critical essays on such writers as Johnson, Macaulay, Landor, Lamb, Carlyle, Emerson, Ruskin, Newman, and others, each subject being headed with sufficient biographical data. In certain instances the author deals with more than one phase of his subject's character, reputation or work—for example, we have "Johnson's England," "Johnson's Mission," as well as "Boswell's Johnson." There are also chapters on Carlyle, his teaching and his characteristics; on Ruskin, his teaching, his ideal of woman, and his characteristics; two chapters are devoted to Lord Macaulay, while Goldsmith, Burke, Gibbon, De Quincey, Froude, and Frederick W. Robertson—receive proportionate attention.

Mr. Dawson writes with great ease; his enthusiasm has the true ring of the literary laborer who finds joy in his toil. His criticism, although it many cases given with personal sympathy, is sound, and in many cases daring. How well he sums up Ruskin's ideal of woman in the following:

He believes with George Meredith that woman lies nearer to the heart of Nature than man, and is a creature of altogether surer and wiser instinct. There is a sweet, old-fashioned chivalry in this doctrine, of which we hear little today. It is characteristic of the man. Simple himself as a child, pure and sweet-natured as a child, he feels something of the reverent worship for woman which was the soul of ancient chivalry; and no woman can read his writings without a fresh and happy sense of her own endowments, and a new and high ideal of how these can be best applied for the service of the world.

Again he completely exhausts censure in a single passage devoted to Froude's biography of Carlyle:

If the book were a novel, we may say again, as we said of the life of Erasmus, it would be admirable; but as the serious biography of a great man it is wholly disgraceful to its author, a monument of slovenly bookmaking, bad taste, and unconscious mendacity.

Marie Corelli.

A subscription to a reputable and observing newspaper clipping bureau, a weekly sojourn in a second-class London boarding house, and a more or less faithful perusal of "The Sorrows of Satan" and other popular works by the same author might very possibly furnish an ambitious biographer with sufficient data for an entertaining "Life" of Miss Marie Corelli. Augment the foregoing equipment with a fair knowledge of the varied mental culture of Miss Corelli's most faithful readers and ardent admirers, and the success of a biography so planned would probably be assured. And the degree of success would be in inverse proportion to the biographer's power to portray a great novelist who habitually shuns prodigious fame modestly and naively earned.

Of course, T. P. O. Costa and R. E. Warren Bell may have been inspired to undertake their work ("Marie Corelli, the Writer and the Woman." Philadelphia, George W. Jacobs & Co.) and to have carried it out under entirely different auspices. Miss Corelli herself may have sanctioned their enterprise. She may have favored them with exclusive personal, yet non-committal, information. She may, here and there, have guided their pens in drawing her portrait. She may have whispered the secrets of her famous symbolical themes in their ears. She may even have "blue penciled" some too obvious passages of panegyric. But if she has done these things the reader can only admit that the ability of Messrs. Costa and Bell to conceal their performances is a touching tribute to the notorious indifference and modesty of their subject. Be that as it may, they have written a book which will satisfy some of the many thousands of Miss Corelli's readers without particularly offending the few who do not read her. Pertinent half-tone pictures add to the verisimilitude of their endeavor.

Je n'ai point de sceptre, mais j'ai une plume.—Voltaire.

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THE LAND OF LITTLE RAIN. By Mary Austin. Cloth. Decorated cover. Illustrated. Pp. 231. New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $2.

Is there any one likely to dispute with Mrs. Mary Austin the title she claims to all of that dreary country which lies south from the Yosemite and the Sierras, even beyond Death Valley, and on and on into the Mojave Desert? This is "The Land of Little Rain." Much of this country on the map is called a desert, but the author thinks this to be a misnomer. She declares that devoid of life it never is, "however dry the air and villainous the soil."

There are three seasons in this country, one of no rain, the other of a little and uncertain moisture, and one of tempestuous downfall. The only meteorological certainty seems to be that there will not be rain enough. Wonderful is nature's adaptiveness as far as vegetable growth is concerned. There is the amaranthus of the Colorado desert. When there is a good rainy season it grows on a stalk ten feet tall. During the following years, if there is no rain, it bears a stalk of four inches. In this hard country there are fights for life, in which plants and animals take part. For the giant the struggle for existence is below the level of the ground in search of moisture. Where there are seeds necessarily there are birds and insects. Then, too, there are "stinking, sharp-toothed kind that prey on them." It is the land of the scavengers. On the fifty-seven fence posts of a rancho there sat fifty-seven buzzards. The heat was distressing, but the buzzards sat on the posts with "wings spread fan-wise for the air. There is no end of them, and they smell to heaven. Their heads droop, and all their communication is a rare, horrid croak." Occasionally there are vultures. Many are the squalid tragedies enacted between the cattle dying of thirst and the gluttonous buzzards. A man is lost in the desert, and the cruel birds appreciate his forlorn condition, and fan their wings in close contact with him. But they will not touch him until satisfied that he is dead. The coyote becomes a scavenger through necessity. If he could he would rather do his own killing.

The author introduces several clever sketches of the people living in these lands. There is the pocket hunter, who occasionally comes across some gold. When he gets suddenly rich he hastens to London and there spends his money. Indians and their peculiarities Mrs. Austin tells about. There is much that is touching in the story of Seyavi, the Piute basket maker. She was an artist. Hard work and old age made her sightless. It seems that chilling her people baskets are burned when some one of their tribe dies. The author asked: "What good will your dead get, Seyavi, of the baskets you burn?" Then Seyavi: "As much good as years of the flowers you strew."

"The Land of the Little Rain" tells of twelve years' experiences in the hard country, and is replete with a charm which is of singular grace.

TRAINING CHILDREN.

NOTEBOOK OF AN ADOPTED MOTHER. Experiences in the Home Training of a Boy. By Hannah Davies. 12 mo volume. Pp. 186. 12mo. Cloth. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50.

The writer of this simple and appealing record avows a double purpose: first to stimulate parents to study their children and themselves; second, to encourage childless homes to open to homeless children. The evident sincerity of the notes and the author's skill in the presentation of her journal of experience have resulted in a book of greater interest than nine-tenths of the novels that rise into the lists of "the best-selling fiction."

A most engaging portrait of the little fellow is prefixed to the story of his training. Such a comfortable, smiling face as quite dissolves our vague fear that he might have been overtrained, and would have been the better for a little "wholesome neglect." Certainly, the patience, the affection, the tireless energy of this "adopted mother" are an example and a reproof to the large majority of real mothers the world over.

The record runs from April 28, 1902, when the five-year-old boy from a State institution was taken into the home of parents who had become childless, to May 28, 1903, when, to gratify the boy's agonized longing, his eight-year-old brother was also adopted. The effect of a year's care upon the little waif is nothing short of marvelous—we had almost written miraculous—and can only be explained by the fact, soon apparent, that he is an altogether exceptional child. This is shown, not so much by his development, which Mrs. Davids would no doubt claim to be the natural outcome of her system, as by his questions and reasoning, even in the early days of his adoption. Granting, however, that Mrs. Davids has an unusually responsive subject, it is plainly apparent that her training would secure to even a dull or a vicious child the highest possible development.

To Mrs. Davids, motherhood is a profession, a vocation, not an avocation; and well would it be for the coming generation if her "Notebook" could be placed in the hands of every young mother.

In an admirable volume on "The Development of the Child," Dr. Nathan Oppenheim, if we remember aright, regards environment of far greater importance than heredity as the determining factor in the child's development, and combats that fear of an overpowering heredity, which is the chief source of the almost universal reluctance to take stranger children into children homes. Those who are interested in the subject will do well to read the arguments of Dr. Oppenheim's book in connection with the concrete example furnished by Mrs. Davids.

Evidently Mrs. Davids agrees with Edward Martin in her estimate of "the luxury of children"; that, however large their demands upon our purses and our patience, they are still the supreme privilege of life, keeping our hearts soft, our sympathies inclusive, our youth perennial, and enabling us through them to stretch our guiding hands into a far future.

This modest "Notebook" deserves a wide circulation, for it is a book with a message to every home, demonstrating as it does the blessedness of a child-presence therein, and showing how to use that luxury when it shall have been acquired.

Leigh Hunt.

This new edition of Leigh Hunt's autobiography comes to us when there seems to be marked signs of reviving interest in the critical, ethical, and artistic side of his nature, if not in a better appreciation of his patiently acquired scholarship. We can, at least, appreciate the fact that his lines of acquirement were in many cases cast in unworthy waters, and that his times and "schooling" should be blamed for what he brought to the surface. His autobiography, if only for the beautiful personality it reveals, is a most beneficial heritage for literary workers. His reverence for the good and the beautiful was Hellenic in its calm simplicity and self-abnegation—content that his own name should be forgotten and obscure if only those who read him remembered Chaucer and Shakespeare and Milton.

The new imprint ("The Autobiography of Leigh Hunt," two volumes, illustrated. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $7.50) has an introduction by Thornton Hunt, and is edited in a thoroughly sympathetic manner by Roger Ingpen. The text is a reprint of the latest edition revised by the author, but to it have been added many notes deemed unnecessary by him. New notes, too, of great value to the general reader, but of indefinite use to the specialist, have been incorporated. Finally, all the material in the two volumes has been emphasized by many fine portraits in photogravure and seen through the press by the author's eldest son, Thornton Hunt. In the latest expression, therefore, of this autobiography, which is in the front rank of human documents—a work of genius, yet not by a genius—we have an admirably interpreted story of the career of a man whose happy destiny it was to make others immortal. Although it bears a special mission in bookmen, its singular gift of appreciation, its sympathy, and insight into authors and books, its unequaled judgment of literary excellence, wherever found, are for all.

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TRADE PROGRESS.

The Great Influence of Geographical Conditions on American History and Commerce.*

WHILE there are broad and fixed geographical lines, such as the oceans provide, which govern commerce and human progress—these two terms being synonyms—certain impediments interpose which exert their influences. These may be natural or artificial. The isthmuses of Suez and of Panama are the two well-known natural examples. Suez has been cut through, and is to-day a common waterway. The second, Panama, awaits the spade. Artificial hindrances were of the past. Once the Saracenic powers blockaded European progress to the Orient. Other routes had to be found. As Helen Churchill Semple, the author of "American History and Its Geographic Conditions," writes, "that Portugal should have been the pioneer in the search for the outside passage to the Indies, and should have followed the southern route was intimately connected with her geographical location. . . . From Lisbon, Lagos, and Sagres the cover of maritime discovery spread along the coast of Palos, Cadiz, and Seville." We give less credit to Portugal than she deserves. It was at Lisbon that Columbus studied nautical science. It was the Atlantic that furnished the route. Prince Henry, "watching his ships outbound from the neighboring harbor of Lagos, gazing out into the Atlantic for the return of his storm-beaten caravels, is symbolic of Europe in the fifteenth century."

As the title of the volume indicates, the topic has to do with the history of the world. In discovering there have been three important factors which urged the adventurous. Gold was always sought for, but following closely in importance were spices and peltries. In the case of the North American Continent, after the first fifty years it was the skins of animals which were most in demand. In her studies of early conditions, the author is singularly interesting where she describes our early commerce depending so entirely on geographical conditions. For the better comprehension of the early movement of commerce in New England she writes:

The great navigators of the world have always been those nations living in small, half-barren coast countries, or in large countries with only a limited fertile area, but lying near to larger fruitful regions for whose products they could play the part of middlemen or exchange the harvest of their seas. Such peoples were the Phœnicians, Carthaginians, Greeks, Latins, English, the burghers of the Hanse towns, and the Norwegians. The rocky, indented coast of New England produced the great maritime carriers of the New World, with whom even British merchantmen found it difficult to compete. It [England] needed masts, spars, and lumber for the royal navy, from the northern forests of New England. These materials the colonists also worked up assiduously for their own marine, so that shipbuilding for home use and exportation became one of the earliest and most important industries of the northern coast.

Some of the early records of maritime activity in the New England colonies are surprising when read to-day. "Massachusetts employed a fleet of 200 vessels as early as 1709, and sold on an average 100 a year to merchants of London and elsewhere." Even the personnel of the American seaman was superior to that of the British. Because the New England ships were well built and ably managed rates of insurance were reduced, and they were given the pick of the freights. Proximity to the ocean gave fishing facilities. Then and became "the staple of New England exports." Then, too, there were whales to be taken. In 1763, of whale oil imported into London, "nearly three-fifths belonged to American owners." The most remunerative trade was with the West Indies. The chief places interested in this were Ipswich, Salem, Boston, Newport, New London, New Haven, Windsor, and New York." When our struggles for independence began the American shipping became "the gadfly" which stung British commerce. After our liberty was assured there came, in 1785, a Boston ship, that, following on the track of the whaler, worked her course along South America and finally trading with Indians of the north, carried her furs to Canton, returning with Chinese products.

Always with geographical considerations in view, the entire subject of American history is studied, social and economic matters being subjected to latitude, longitude, and the positions of rivers or ranges of mountains. The last topic treated in the volume is one of astounding interest, and might be called a prophecy into the future as far as our Pacific Coast is concerned. We speak of the Pacific as "the ocean of the future." The author is of the opinion that "the new commerce which the Atlantic has gained will long dominate the Pacific, and geographical conditions make it doubtful whether this supremacy will ever pass the longer basin." The Asiatic ports lose their importance because so few of them are navigable, always excepting the Hoang-ho. The Yangtse-Kiang has its value, however, as an offshoot to the power in the Orient. The English were early aware of this and have appropriated it at one of their "spheres of influence." As to Russia, the value of her Pacific coast will always be reduced because of its sub-Arctic situation. What may be the influences of British Columbia in the future? The author writes:

Rotting Columbia, with its 9,000 miles of seaboard and its excellent harbors, possesses a fine position in relation to trade with China and Japan, Russia and Manchuria. It has also considerable natural resources, especially coal of good quality, which rises in importance because of its scarcity along the United States littoral. . . . British Columbia has, moreover, the resources of all Canada at its back, but when full weight is given to all these considerations, the disadvantages of a location too far north, and hence the restriction of area adapted for the support of a dense population and the production of superfluous wealth, which may enter the markets of the world as capital, place British Columbia and Canada far behind the United States in the rivalry for the commerce of the Pacific.

When that Isthmian Canal is completed, then will be opened our true trade with the Orient. To-day we supply Asia and Oceanica with about 10 per cent. of desirable commodities. The increase of business is certain. The value of American goods sent to Asia and Oceanica was $173,000,000 in 1897. Last year the exports were valued at $287,000,000. With this geographical consideration the author closes the volume:

The Atlantic has given us near access to Europe, and the "American invasion" has followed. The Pacific has opened to us, though at longer range, the markets of the Orient, and the flag has been set up on an outlying fragment of the Asiatic continent. "Enthroned between her subject seas" the United States has by reasons of her large area and her geographical location the most perfect conditions for attaining pre-eminence in the commerce of the world ocean. If the tree planted by the fathers of the Republic has lifted its head high and spread its branches afar, due credit must be given to the great, generous land which has nourished and the seas which have watered its wide-running roots.

*AMERICAN HISTORY AND ITS GEOGRAPHIC CONDITIONS. By Ellen Churchill Semple. 8vo, pp. 546. With maps. New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $2.

A Box of Pretty Books.

A fine example of miniature bookmaking has just reached us, consisting of six little 18mo. volumes in a small box with falling front and hinged cover decorated with an old-fashioned design of figured stipple paper. (Portland, Me.: Thomas B. Mosher, $4.50.) These volumes, with rubricated covers and title pages and printed on a fine quality of Japan vellum, are gems in their way—and a very good way it is where taste in selection of brief literature rivals the publisher's art. For those who are already acquainted with Mr. Mosher's work in this particular, it is only necessary to say of the contents of the box at hand that they are worthy of all the flattering things that have been said of him. As for those who do not know his work, the terminology of his craft would be uselessly exhausted in an attempt to describe it, and mere æsthetic writing would prove inadequate to the task when limited to small space. But for those who may be acquainted with the literary nature of the material he has printed, bound and boxed together, it may prove sufficiently suggestive if we say that the material has most sympathetic settings.

It is as follows: Vernon Lee's "The Legend of Madame Krasinska," three essays on "Some Great Churches in France" by William Morris and Walter Pater, Matthew Arnold's "Eugénie de Guérin," "Théophile Gautier's "The Dead Leman," translated by Andrew Lang and Paul Sylvester; Robert Louis Stevenson's "Thrawn Janet" and "Markheim," and Matthew Arnold's "Maurice de Guérin."

Fiske's Colonial Histories.

The late John Fiske's treatment of the settlement of New York and of Pennsylvania is considered both accurate and picturesque. A new "holiday" edition of his work on the subject, in new type and with admirable illustrations, is most gratifying at this time. ("The Dutch and Quaker Colonies in America." Illustrated with photogravures and half-tone cuts. In two volumes. 8vo. Gilt top. $6. Large paper edition, $16 net.)

In the new edition of what is possibly Prof. Fiske's most permanent if not most popular work, we have the familiar text magnified, as it were, by large and particularly clean-cut type, and augmented with much valuable and interesting pictorial material, which of itself would form a most valuable iconographic record of early life in Manhattan and in Philadelphia. The two volumes include twenty-four photogravure portraits, while maps, fac-similes of documents, contemporary views and prints are presented through over 200 cuts of the style best adapted for the purposes of literal or artistic exposition. The large paper edition of the work, limited to 325 numbered copies, will, from its singular refinement of manufacture as well as for the intrinsic value of its material, especially appeal to collectors of Americana of permanent and rising value.

Mrs. Earle's New Book.

Mrs. Alice Morse Earle has provided her new book, "Two Centuries of Costume in America," which comes this week from the press of the Macmillan Company, with many beautiful illustrations. The work is in a sense a history of art as well as of costume, for it contains examples of Van Dyck, Lely, Kneller, Reynolds, Hesselius, Blackburn, Sanbert, Copley, Stuart, Wertmüller, and other artists of England and America. Mrs. Earle describes and illustrates the garments worn by Americans from the time Raleigh came here to the landing of Lafayette in 1824. Not only are the costumes worn by Americans of high and low degree delineated, but those of the various religious sects—the Quakers, Shakers, Dunkards, and the Mennonites. Special chapters are devoted to the wearing of muffs and earrings by men, the evolution of pantaloons and pantalettes, and other like topics; the dress and manner of life of "Our Provincial Governors," and their friends and attendants; "Nightgowns and Nightcaps; Bonnets and Turbans," "Commodes, Hoods and Fichus," modes of dressing the hair of men and women, &c., and other chapters deal with the dress of various class[illegible] will wholly prove

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The New York Times
SATURDAY REVIEW
OF BOOKS
AND ART
SUPPLEMENT TO
THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW YORK, NOV. 28, 1903.—32 PAGES

SENATOR HOAR'S MODEL.

A good many readers of Senator Hoar's delightful autobiography will, we imagine, have been "held up" by one remarkable obiter dictum. It is comprised in these words:

> It had been said that if a man wish to acquire a pure English style he should give his days and nights to Addison. I say that if a law student wish to acquire a vigorous and manly English style, the fit vehicle for conveying weighty thoughts to courts or juries or popular assemblages, let him give his days and nights to Robert South.

One dislikes to have a scholar like Senator Hoar cloak his ignorance or forgetfulness of the authorship of so famous a saying as that about Addison's style under the generality of "it has been said." For surely Johnson's name adds weight to the opinion. The whole sentence is worth quoting again, so accurately does Johnson define the qualities, very different, by the way, from those of his own style, in which Addison's seems to him exemplary. "Whoever wishes to attain an English style familiar but not coarse, and elegant but not ostentatious, must give his days and nights to the volumes of Addison." Pretty nearly two centuries have approved that judgment, and the only excuse one could give for neglecting the "volumes" would be that that was not the kind of style he desired to acquire.

Evidently it is not that which excites the cupidity of Senator Hoar. And, indeed, we do not recall that Addisonian English was ever by anybody recommended as especially eligible for "jury talk" or for the "popular assemblages" which the Senator aspires to sway. In fact, it may be imagined that a common jury addressed in Addisonian English would go to sleep or look out of the window. There are, however, many good kinds of jury talk. The rugged vernacular of Jeremiah Mason, for example, was found as winning as but not more winning than the bewildering and kaleidoscopic rhetoric of Rufus Choate. In fact, if one goes over the speeches of famous advocates, famous for their success with the average man, one finds about as many styles as speakers. Take, for examples, Curran and Erskine and Daniel Webster, of whom no one can have written a whole paragraph that a discerning critic could ascribe to either of the others. If one were seeking simply for the most racy, idiomatic, and vernacular of writers as models for his style, one would expect him to "tie up" to Swift, say, or John Bunyan. To rescue South from his comparative obscurity and brandish him as the model of a popular orator would indicate that the brandisher was conscious of having the knowledge of him mainly to himself, and was vain of the monopoly. "This is what I call a freak, or violence."

Not that South is not worth more study than he commonly in these days attracts. Taine disrespectfully lumps all the English seventeenth century divines together and dismisses them by saying that to read them one must either be a critic by profession or have an earnest desire to get his soul saved. But Johnson again had really read them and found them full of most excellent differences. Of Senator Hoar's model he says "South is one of the best, if you except his peculiarities and violence and sometimes coarseness of language." That is much more judicial than Senator Hoar's exclusive and invidious praise, which almost makes the reader think that it is the violence and the coarseness which excite the praiser's enthusiasm. Without doubt South was a man of strong understanding, and of direct and forcible speech, with much aptness of illustration, and he may deserve the praise commonly bestowed upon him of "the wittiest of English divines." But he came too early to be a model of English prose, as we know it, for the standards of English prose were still in the making. On the other hand, it cannot be said of him, as Hallam said of Hooker, who came a whole century earlier, that "there is so little of vulgarity in his racy idiom." There is in fact a good deal. But let us rather give a specimen than to go on disputing in the air. Here is one which Senator Hoar would scarcely deny to be fair and even favorable:

> When yet such as have had opportunity to sound these braggers thoroughly, by having sometimes endured the penance of their scottish company, have found them in converse as empty and insipid, in discourse so trifling and contemptible, that it is impossible but that they should give a credit and an honor to whatsoever and whomsoever they speak against; they are, indeed, such as seem wholly incapable of entertaining any design above the present gratification of their palates, and whose very souls and thoughts rise no higher than their throats, but yet withal of such a clamorous and provoking impiety that they are enough to make the nation like Sodom and Gomorrah in their punishment, as they have already made it too like them in their sins.

This is very characteristic. Evidently it does not lack vigor, nor yet raciness, but it decidedly lacks urbanity, even for its own age, and as a piece of English composition it is very crude and "inartificial." The student, legal or other, would mistake who allowed himself to be drawn off from his Addison to model himself upon South. Senator Hoar's praise is extravagant, and not very easily accountable; for we entirely reject as frivolous the attempt that has been made to account for it by suggesting that the eulogist has somehow connected the object of his eulogy with the pulpit of the Old South Church.

WHAT WE READ.

In a very interesting article by Mr. A. Growoll, the editor of The Publishers' Weekly, in the latest number of The Independent, he states as the general conclusion from an elaborate set of statistical tables that "Germany leads the world in book production, and that the United States leads the world in the production of periodical literature," and he adds: "Germany is the land of thinkers, the United States the land of readers."

The figures sustain the former statement. The average number of books produced to each million of inhabitants is estimated, in the German Empire, to be 354, and of periodicals 161; in the United States the average of books to each million of inhabitants is put down at 81 only, while the average of periodicals is 510. It is to be assumed that the periodicals are publications under distinct names. As the larger number of these form two volumes each year, and the average number of pages to each volume is probably not less than 600, and the average number of pages to an ordinary book is hardly more than 300, each of these periodicals may be taken as fairly equivalent to four books. It is true that there are books included probably in the above figures, in more than one volume, of more than 300 pages; but on the other hand the larger magazines make two volumes a year of from 750 to 1,000 pages each, and, in book type, would fill many more pages. So that, assuming the substantial accuracy of the averages quoted, the 510 periodicals are a rough equivalent of some 2,040 books, or, in mere quantity, some six times the number of books published to each million of people in the German Empire.

This analysis bears out the statement of Mr. Growoll that "the United States is the land of readers." That our people are to be contrasted with the Germans in the sense that we are "readers" only and they "thinkers" does not strictly follow. Undoubtedly the standard of the 354 books annually produced for each million of people in the German Empire is, as to literature, much higher than the standard of our periodicals; but it is not a wild inference that out of our periodicals a sixth might be chosen—the equivalent in quantity of the German books—for which the comparison would not be so very unfavorable.

Again, it is interesting to consider the very large circulation of our periodicals. To be successful, in a business sense, any periodical, even the most modest, must have a circulation that would constitute a very respectable sale for a book. It must have more readers, that is, for each of its issues than book publishers dare to count on for any but the best selling of their books. The prosperous periodicals have a far larger circulation than any but the most extraordinary popular books, and many times larger than the sales of the best books other than fiction. It is not impossible, therefore, that the chosen sixth of the contents of all our periodicals, which, as we have suggested, may compare not unfavorably with the contents of books, really reaches a larger number of intelligent and appreciative readers than do the books themselves. If this be the case, the contrast between American "readers" and German "thinkers" may not be so sharp or so discouraging as at first glance it appears.

The Sneyd Sale.

Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge have issued an elaborately illustrated catalogue of "A selected portion of the library of valuable and choice illuminated and other manuscripts and rare early printed books, the property of the late Rev. Walter Sneyd," which they are to sell Dec. 16 to 19. The late collector seems to have been a lover of finely illuminated manuscripts, of which he possessed a surprisingly large number. His best possession in this department is Lot No. 513 in the catalogue: a Latin-Flemish manuscript, with English influence, (without a title page,) written on 190 leaves of vellum, and illustrated with 207 miniatures, chiefly painted and illuminated. This remarkable manuscript appears to be an "Olla Podrida of Biblical, philosophical, emblematical, and apocryphal subjects," some of the illustrations having no apparent connection with the text. There are five manuscript Books of Hours, one of which, Lot No. 585, with fourteen very choice full-page miniatures, is a splendid specimen of the French illuminator's art of the latter part of the fifteenth century, the miniatures being far superior to those of the period which usually occur for sale. An Italian Officium (Lot No. 567) is a very charming manuscript, nearly every page being richly decorated with painted and illuminated floreate designs, the first page having a beautiful miniature of the Annunciation. Lot No. 560 is a remarkable Psalter of English origin, 154 leaves, finely written in bold Gothic letters, and containing ten initial miniatures of striking beauty.

The printed books in the Sneyd collection do not equal the manuscripts in interest. The best items are Lots 170 and 171, Caxton's "Mirrour of the World" and "Golden Legend," printed by him about 1481 and 1483 respectively. Both are imperfect, the "Mirrour" comprising H 8 to N 3, and the "Golden Legend" commencing with folio CXVI, and ending with folio CCCCXXVIII. There is also much minor incunabula of the latter part of the fifteenth century, but few of the items possess great value.

Rare Books at Puttick & Simpson's.

An attractive London sale is that of Dec. 7, in Puttick & Simpson's rooms. Among the rarest items are Gay's "Fables," first edition, 1727-38, two volumes, morocco extra, by Riviere; Goldsmith's "Vicar of Wakefield," 1766, fine copy of the original edition, the two volumes in sheep, as issued; Herbert's "Temple," 1633, old calf, a copy of the rare issue, said to be the earliest, which sold for £104 last May at Sotheby's; Heywood's "Spider and the Flie," 1556, first edition, in old red morocco, from Sir Francis Freeling's collection; Keats's "Endymion," 1818, first edition, in the original boards, uncut; Lamb's "Mrs. Leicester's School," 1809, original boards, uncut, with label, and "Prince Dorus," 1811, original pictorial covers, first editions; Scott's "Guy Mannering," 1815, first edition, three volumes, boards, uncut, but with a name on title page, and Shelley's "St. Irvyne," 1811, first edition, morocco extra, by Bedford, top edge gilt, other edges uncut.

Toward the end of the sale will be offered the arm chair made from the wood of Shakespeare's mulberry tree, which was sold for £148 last March at Sotheby's. From 1660 until a recent date this chair was in the possession of Mrs. Hillier, wife of the Rev. W. Hillier, Vicar of St. Luke's, Sheffield. For many years previous to 1900 it was owned by her aunt, Mrs. R. Volsey of Shakespeare Street, Stratford, who exhibited it to "many thousands of visitors." At the Bethby sale the chair was apparently bought in for the sum mentioned.

The Toedteberg Collection.

The Anderson Auction Company will sell, Dec. 2 and 3, the first part of the collection of Augustus Toedteberg, well known to all owners of extra-illustrated books as an expert inlayer and repairer of prints. Much of his best work was executed for Augustin Daly. His most notable achievement was probably the celebrated Daly copy of Ireland's "Records of the New York Stage," which he illustrated and extended to fifty-one volumes by the insertion of over 4,000 original drawings, autograph letters, portraits, views, playbills, &c.

In his leisure hours Mr. Toedteberg was himself a collector, chiefly in the department of the drama. His collection includes rare books of theatrical history, colored portraits and prints, engraved portraits and views, autograph letters, playbills, daguerreotypes, &c. Lots 1-192 comprise books and pamphlets relating to the history of the English and American stage; the remainder of this first portion, Lots 193-1,185, includes dramatic portraits, drawings, color prints, &c. Special collections possessing much interest will be found under the names of Andrè Bernardi, Betty, ("the Young Roscius,") Junius Brutus and Edwin Booth, Lord Byron, George Frederick Cooke, and Augustin Daly, his several theatres and companies of players.

THE JUMPING FROG.

A NEW edition of Mark Twain's famous story called "The Jumping Frog of Calaveras County," just published by Harper & Brothers, illustrates alike for a new generation the uncertainty of literary reputation and the persistence of mere legends. The legend that Mark Twain owes his fame and fortune to the tale of the jumping frog persists, and will persist as long as his fame endures. The fact that, droll as this bit of extravagance is, the actual reputation of its author will always rest more securely on, say, "Huckleberry Finn" or "Life on the Mississippi," will be apparent to any intelligent young reader who now takes up the story for the first time. Such a reader will note that there is scarcely a hint of the original genius which illuminates much of Mark Twain's later work in the elongated anecdote which is always associated with his fame. The yarn of the jumping frog who could not jump at a critical moment because its was filled with bird shot might have been told, just as Mark Twain told it of yore, by any one of a dozen other American humorists. The tale deserves to live because of its associations, more than on its own account. Tales just as funny and just as well told have died young. You cannot truthfully say that of any passage of the story of a family feud in "Huckleberry Finn," of a dozen of the chapters recalling the experiences of a cub-pilot on the Mississippi River, of the wonderfully humorous descriptions in his books of travel of the impressions made by ancient customs, ceremonies, and monuments on the alert, irreverent minds of raw young Americans.

***

The new edition of "The Jumping Frog" is, for the most part, a reproduction of the edition of 1875, in which Mark Twain humorously protested against the quality of the French translation of his yarn, and, after repeating the frog's story in its original form, gave an amazing retranslation into English of the French version, which he describes as "an odious mixture of bad grammar and delirium tremens." It is in this retranslation that the failure of the celebrated frog, Daniel Webster, to jump at all when he was expected to jump his highest is thus described:

> Him and the individual touched their frogs by behind, and the frog new put to jump smartly, but Daniel himself lifted ponderously, exalted the shoulders thus, like a Frenchman—to what good! he could not budge, he not advance no more than if one him had put at the anchor.

Having wrestled sufficiently hard with the French language to put this equivalent for his own words into English, Mark Twain decided that his own version of the incident was clearer. Here it is:

> Him and the feller touched up the frogs from behind, and the new frog hopped off lively, but Dan'l give a heave, and hyeted up his shoulders—so—like a Frenchman, but it warn't no use—he couldn't budge; he was planted as solid as a church, and he couldn't no more stir than if he was anchored out.

On the whole, though Mark Twain took great liberties with the French language in his retranslation, it must be admitted that the original cannot be improved upon. But the Frenchman "got all the facts," as Twain himself did, in his celebrated but somewhat disappointing translation of a poem by Heine.

***

The needful "definitive" touch is given to the Harpers' new edition of "The Jumping Frog" by a sort of postscript, dated November, 1903, in which Mark Twain runs to earth a good but untrue story about the origin of his frog among the Greeks in ancient days. He is rather sorry to have this story proved a myth. He declares he is sure the important incident in the career of the frog Daniel Webster which he described occurred in Calaveras County in 1849, and he had rather hoped that the statement that the same incident occurred in Boetia 2,500 years before might be proved true. There, indeed, would have been an authentic case of history repeating itself.

***

Readers of "The Jumping Frog" may remember that the owner of that grenouille sauteuse, as the French translator called it, also owned a purposeful young bulldog named Andrew Jackson, who was brought to grief, too, by sheer trickery. There is a good likeness of Andrew in the new edition, which contains many suitable and humorous pictures drawn by F. Strothman. We have always regarded Andrew, in spite of his low origin and vulgar associations, as one of the most delightful dogs of fiction. There was no more sentimentality about him than there is about a real dog, wherefore he compares most favorably with the dog in Mark Twain's new story in the current Harper's Monthly. Writers of dog stories nowadays are apt to make their dogs too sentimental, though in the best of the most recent dog stories, "Christmas Eve with Satan," by John Fox, Jr., in the December Scribner's, that mistake has been avoided. The tale is sentimental enough, but Satan himself is just a cheerful, ornamental dog.

LONDON NEWS.

Doings of English Authors and Publishers—The Latest Announcements.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1903.]

LONDON, Nov. 27.—Herbert Spencer's Autobiography will not be published during the author's lifetime. After consulting with friends it was decided to adhere to the original plan of making the work a posthumous publication.

***

T. Fisher Unwin will publish next week Mrs. Erskine's Life of Lady Diana Beauclerk, who was the second daughter of the Duke of Marlborough and the wife of Topham Beauclerk, the celebrated wit.

***

Prof. Goldwin Smith will write the introduction to the English translation of Emile Boutmy's "The English People," which will be published by T. Fisher Unwin early next year.

***

Israel Zangwill's book on Zionism, which will probably be brought out about Eastertime, is described as a theological, political, and economical study.

***

William Heinemann announces that Mrs. Cunningham Graham's Life of Hernando De Soto is now nearly ready for publication.

***

Messrs. Hodder & Stoughton are soon to publish the Rev. J. S. Carroll's "Exiles of Eternity, An Exposition of Dante's Inferno." This is said to be a simple and popular study of Dante's work, with especial reference to his ethical teaching. It is reported, also, that Marion Crawford is at work on a story of the times of Dante.

***

The Daily Mirror, the new publication devoted to woman's interests, has acquired the right of publication of Kipling's poems on the motor car.

A New Historical Series.

A title that might very well be applied to A. S. Barnes & Co.'s new historical series, first mentioned last week, is the quaint old-time designation, "Delights of History." This series will render accessible some of the most important sources of American history, particularly the history of the West, but unlike many sources they will have a popular character, and should prove of immediate interest to general readers. The great interest in Western history which has been quickened by the approach of the Louisiana Purchase celebration and the increased recognition of the importance of Lewis and Clark's expedition, gives unusual importance to the announcement that this series will contain the only complete edition of the Lewis and Clark journals, published in a convenient form, and at a very moderate price. A. S. Barnes & Co.'s edition, which will be in three small 12mo volumes, will be accompanied by photogravure portraits and maps. A little later these publishers will present a popular edition of the "Voyages to the Arctic" of Alexander MacKenzie, who was the first to cross the Continent in the North.

A historical narrative which has never been reprinted before will be presented very shortly by the same publishers in the "Journal of Voyages and Travels in the Interior of North America," by David William Harmon, who was an officer in the famous Northwest Fur Company, began his adventures in 1800, and wrote his journal from day to day while living among the primitive Indians of the Northwest and the country beyond the Rockies. His contemporary accounts of Indian life are of much interest, and the quaintness and frankness of his style and the number of experiences which he recounts make his book extremely interesting. It will appear in one volume.

Painting in Italy.

Charles Scribner's Sons have imported a new edition in six volumes, two of which are now ready, of "Crowe and Cavalcaselle's History of Painting in Italy," edited by Langton Douglas and S. Arthur Strong. Mr. Douglas says in his preface that this new edition is more than a reissue of the former work. In a great measure it has the character of a new work. For some years previous to his death, in 1896, Sir Joseph Crowe, with the assistance of the Cavalier G. B. Cavalcaselle, had been working on a new edition of his history. At the time of his death he had entirely rewritten over a third of the book, and had collected much new and important material relating to the later periods. The text and notes in the present publication are just as they left the author's hands. The present editors are well acquainted with the subject. The first volume, describing "Early Christian Art," is provided with biographies of Crowe and Cavalcaselle, indices of places and persons, and is copiously illustrated. Of Rome's attitude toward Christian emblems in the time of the Antonines, the author says:

> Rome about the time of the Antonines was tolerant of Christian emblems, and particularly so in places set apart for the burial of the dead. But the most jealous censor, looking at the decorations [illegible] might have seen nothing [illegible] beyond pictorial ornament. The Christian idea was present in the shepherd and his lambs, or the women coming upon Christ, but it needed only to seem so to be initiated; nor was there anything in the spirit of the art or its execution to manifest a new feeling differing from that of pagans.

Fine Bindings at Scribner's.

Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons have assembled a unique collection of historical and famous bindings for their annual exhibition this year. The books entering into the showing are principally of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, and many of the ninety-nine numbers in the catalogue are from the libraries of royal and notable personages. Not a single modern binding is included. The display of books from the hands of the old masters is, however, ample compensation for this lack, and never before, perhaps, has such a rich and notable collection of bindings from the period named been on view in this country. A number of manuscripts are among the Scribner treasures that cannot but excite the envy of those who love rare books. One of these manuscripts, No. 44 in the catalogue, was written in 1643 by the famous Nicholas Jarry, the greatest master of the pen who ever lived. It contains twenty-one pages, written on vellum. The volume was formerly in the possession of Anne of Austria, Queen of Louis XIII., and mother of Louis XIV. A companion book is No. 56 in the catalogue. This is a manuscript on vellum in two volumes. The text is the work of that eminent calligrapher, Estienne Damoiselet, the contemporary and rival of Du Jarry. It is dated 1667. The book once belonged to the Grand Dauphin Louis, only son of Louis XIV.

One of the most interesting books in the exhibition is a chained book. The custom of fastening books to their shelves by chains, according to William Blades, was common at an early period throughout all Europe, but they are now very rare, and the example in the present exhibition will be entirely new to most book collectors here. The exhibition is especially rich in examples of the binding work of Nicholas and Clovis Eve Le Gascon, Derome, Padeloup, and Simier are also represented as binders. The collection, likewise, contains two charming examples of embroidered bindings of very delicate workmanship. One is dated 1619 and the other 1793. The character of needlework is such as not to insure its preservation, so that the perfection of the two included examples is all the more remarkable.

Other interesting books in the Scribner display are those from the library of Cardinal Mazarin, from whose collection came the famous Gutenberg Bible, originally known as the Mazarin Bible; many Papal volumes, books once owned by De Thou, Mme. De Pompadour, Catherine the Great, and the notorious Mme. Du Barry, upon whom and whose books Louis XVth is reported to have lavished thirty-five millions of francs. The Scribner catalogue is printed with a reproduction of one of Derome's borders, the book containing which appears in the exhibition. The exhibition opened at the Scribner establishment yesterday, and will continue until Saturday, Dec. 5.

Prof. Woodberry's Poems.

The new volume of poems by Prof. George Edward Woodberry, which The Macmillan Company is publishing this week, contains verses on "My Country," "Wild Eden," "The Players' Elegy," "The North Shore Watch," and various odes and sonnets, and other poems. The volume includes all of his published verses, except "The Roamer," a fragment which he hopes to complete, and a number of uncollected or unpublished pieces. The book, he says in his short preface, "represents the passing of many years, and begins from days almost of boyhood." If, he continues, the result is not what it might be, "there are here some gleanings of time from a life never so fortunate as to permit more than a momentary and incidental cultivation of that art which is the chief grace of the intellectual life." Under "Wild Eden" are such poems as "The Birth of Love," "The Rose of Stars," "The Rose," "Wild Eden," "Flower Before the Leaf," "Divine Awe," "The Death-Rose," "Autumn," "The Mighty Mother," "The Blood-red Blossom," "The Lindens," "Love's Birthright," "Agathon," a dramatic poem, closes the little volume. The theme is "the passage of the soul through love of the beauty that is seen to love of the beauty that is unseen, whereby it escapes from the dominion of time and death in the senses."

Harding Davis and Woodrow Wilson.

A rather remarkable fact is contained in the announcement of Messrs. Harper & Brothers that the books on their list after the popular edition of the works of Thackeray mentioned last week, which are having just now the greatest sale, are publications as diverse as Dr. Woodrow Wilson's "History of the American People" and "Stories of Travel and Adventure in Many Lands," in eight volumes, by Richard Harding Davis, F. R. G. S., illustrated by C. D. Gibson, T. de Thulstrup, Frederic Remington, and E. Caton Woodville.

Foster's "Miniature Painters."

J. J. Foster's "Miniature Painters, British and Foreign: With Some Account of Those Who Practiced in America in the Eighteenth Century," in two volumes, will be issued by E. P. Dutton & Co. very shortly. As has already been said, the work will contain reproductions of examples in the Wallace collection, in that of the Earl of Clarina, of Dartrey, of Spencer, of Waldegrave, the Countess of Yarborough, the Duchess of Devonshire, the Royal Library, Windsor, and many others. Such masters as Holbein, Janet, Hilliard, Cooper, Petitot, Coreax, the Oliverz, Smart, Mayer, the Plimers, and others will be represented. A special chapter has been written on the miniature painters of the eighteenth century in the United States as well as a short practical treatise upon "The Art of Painting Miniatures"; hints upon the care of miniatures, based upon long experience; notes about collecting.

There will be three editions—an edition royale of ten copies, at $200 each net, in which thirty-two of the plates will be colored by hand; an edition de luxe of fifty copies, at $80 each net, in which the frontispieces will be colored by hand, and all the full-page illustrations will be printed upon Japanese vellum; and the author's edition of one hundred and fifty copies, at $25 each net.

Father Hennepin's "New Discovery."

A. C. McClurg & Co. of Chicago are publishing an exact reprint of the second issue in 1698 of Father Louis Hennepin's "New Discovery of a Large Country in America," with introduction, notes, and an analytical index, by Reuben Gold Thwaites, editor of "The Jesuit Relations and Allied Documents," author of "Rocky Mountain Exploration," &c. The reprint will be in two volumes, and will contain fac similes of original title pages, maps, and other illustrations. A new Hennepin bibliography will also be included, compiled by Victor Hugo Paltsits of the Lenox Library, this city. The forthcoming reprint is believed to be the most representative and readable product of Hennepin's pen, besides being the only one of his books on the market. There will be two editions of the work, the regular library edition and a special large paper edition, limited to 150 numbered copies.

Home Gymnastics.

Athletics of all kinds go with a rush nowadays, and of course the literature of sports is increasing daily. A volume on "Rational Home Gymnastics" has been revised and enlarged by Hartvig Nissen, Director of Physical Training for the Brookline (Mass.) public schools. It is meant especially for women, and the author has had the help of the Baroness Posse, herself the director of a gymnasium. It is described as intended "for the well and the sick, with health points on walking and bicycling and the use of water and massage." (Boston: E. H. Bacon & Co., $1.) Mr. Nissen has summed up the results of his twenty years' experience as a teacher in these pages; every movement has one or more illustrations, posed by himself, in order that the figures should in all cases indicate exactly what he wished. The first chapter, on "why and how" to exercise, is full of valuable hints, though their full force can be appreciated only after one has had some actual instruction under the care of an expert teacher.

The various movements prescribed fill nearly half the book; they are numbered consecutively, each is illustrated and states what it is good for or "useful in," and they are arranged by the various numbers. Later the exercises are grouped "for the well" and "for the sick," the exercises being referred to by numbers, so a large amount of work is crowded into a very small space on the page. There are three indexes, one to the illustrations, one to the movements, and one to the diseases and the curative exercises needed. Lastly the Baroness Posse has posed one of her girl pupils for a large number of photographs showing the correct position in the various exercises.

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Who Owns the United States—the Trusts or the People? by Sereno S. Pratt.—The group of men who control the surplus of our wealth—what power have they?

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PROM READERS.

Some Old American Ballads Recalled to Mind.

To The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

SOME months ago J. Taylor of Guttenberg, N. J., asked for information regarding "verses written on the death of Gen. Wolfe, who fell over the heights of Quebec," recently. He gave neither author's name, or a publication of the poem if it could be found. Therefore, your "Question" editor referred the inquiries to "the Bard of his John Moore at Corunna," in Charles Wolfe." But I recall an old ballad on the death of "Brave Wolfe," when Pak in the battle on the Heights of Abraham, near Quebec. Among the books in our little library at home when I was a kid was a collection of ancient ballads of love, war, of all sorts of heroes, and of pirates like Capt. Kidd and Capt. Ward (our favorites). In this volume were the verses on the death of Wolfe referred to; but I can't produce them in any kind of order, or many of them at all. I will try to give some I remember:

Then Wolfe drew up his men,
In a line so pretty,
On the plains of Abraham,
Just below the city,
* * * *
And he with Montcalm
Were together walking,
So well they did agree,
Like brothers talking.

After this walking and talking each chieftain returned to his army, and the fight began. Wolfe, as we know, was soon wounded fatally, and the ballad says:

Then Wolfe raised up his head,
Where the drums did rattle,
To his side de camp he said,
"How goes the battle?"

His side de camp replied:
"'Tis in our favor,"
The dying hero cried:
"I die with pleasure."

This is about the style of the old ballad, which was composed of many verses, the first ones telling of Wolfe's parting with his sweetheart, &c.

I have never seen the verses or heard of them since I left home. But I think the old book was published in Boston, Mass.

I should like to refer to another poem which was in this collection. It was on the death of "James Bird," who fought with Perry at the battle of Lake Erie. According to the story, as set forth in the ballad, he had fought side by side with the commander and was severely wounded. Supposing afterward he had authority to go home for some reason, he went, and was charged with desertion and executed by some one whose enmity he had provoked. I recall but a verse or two:

"Leave the deck!" exclaimed brave Perry.
"No," cried Bird, "I will not fly!
I'll stand by you, noble Captain,
Till we conquer or we die."

I wish I could get a copy of this ballad.

DE WITT C. SPRAGUE.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 23, 1903.

Children's Books and Education.

I.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

I am tempted to answer your recent correspondent on "The Direction of Literature for Children." I shall not presume to discuss his remarks most vital to the question, which voice a serene indulgence of spirit that, while incidentally betraying in the writer's reminiscent childhood an incorrigible roaming babe in the literary woods of enchantment rather than that saintly little sinner whom Sunday school novelists and some other folks eulogize as "a paragon of goodness," are advanced with an authority that possibly recommends as emphatically their safe judgment as their indulgence. At any rate, the consideration brings with it so much responsibility of tactfulness and, as he says, of "the study of individual temperament," that probably most of us who are not educators are glad to resign the glum task of authoritative judgment to "wiser heads." And if an occasional stray blessing in disguise, or sheep in wolf's clothing, among these wiseacres settles it with his conscience and his heart, and his reminiscent memory, that the ordinary youthful discoverer will be safer bravely to "leap the breadth of time" from Mother Goose to either Dickens or Shakespeare, than to "hopelessly delete the choice flavors waiting appreciation and homage" with "trappings" or "trimmings" such as the customary child's book "pan painting from Mother Goose to Dickens" will afford, what better can we do than breathe a silent benediction upon his good-natured audacity, and announce our pious avowal to let God and the Board of Education be his judge?

What elicits my discussion, or rather my sympathetic protest, in your correspondent's sombre, even wistful, reflections on the bygone childhood of the "grown-up." One at least suspects an onslaught from a magnified spectre of "the blues" in these musings with poetic yearning: "The child he was appeals when he looks back sadly enough through the clear-drawn distances to the fairy-tale figure of the little golf on the land of early dreams"; and further on: "Some day they will make the journey back to themselves with a little regret and sympathy and longing for the early aspirations, the quest of peradventure so gallantly begun."

The wail is in a charmingly plaintive strain; but the author knows that its philosophy is sorry, as well as he knows, deep deep in his heart, that he is wasting his sympathy on himself. For how can the aspirations of childhood, exquisitely artless and innocent and heaven-blessed with dawning vision though they be, compare with the deeper knowledge and further vision and sweeter, more solemn, realization of the after years? And need those glowing "early dreams" linger with strong regret when the spirit of the man or woman looks out upon the boundless ocean of existence and knows its expanse so infinitely greater than the mind of the little child had grasped?

Why, God's universe is endless, and with Him "there is neither time nor space." And life so fascinating, wonderful, divine!—are we so faint-hearted that we would wrap all our affections and desires about those sunrise moments of it, when "all the world was young," and we, simple babes that we were, had to read in it its most sublime meaning, God's message of progress just reaches beyond the soul's most rapturous dreams, and beyond those twinkling stars that we blinked at and thought so far away?

No, we dare not resolutely inlock for ever childhood back; for yet beyond our horizon its beautiful treats that we have not discovered, paths of sweet and dignified achievement which we had not thought of treading, worlds to conquer that Alexander the Great never dreamed of, and God's gun that is practically nothing if it stays hidden down there, with a story now beyond our ken!

I confess more cautiously, or perhaps rather originally reverently, does this little philosophical sermon chat with a characteristic thought which a philosopher of rare genius of strong spirit and heart dominated still, or, some think, is my friend: "You must not find God through a back door, for to nature all is front, and in revelation all is future—and these two are real—early and late—symbols of the infinite."

A READER.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 23, 1903.

II.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

An interesting discussion of the child's educational rights in the home is going on at the Brooklyn Institute under the leadership of Dr. Maria L. Pratt-Chadwick. Mrs. Chadwick is presenting the most recent and significant results of scientific child study to a class of parents and teachers whose intelligent experience and individual thoughtfulness entitle the profit of the Wednesday afternoon meetings. In this flippant age one finds rest and hope in the suggestion of such classes. The Brooklyn Institute has doubtless created much of the small local demand for them which it is now supplying. To see such a demand grow rapidly would probably cheer the heart of the constitutional anti-Pessimist more than any other sign the age could put forth.

To quote briefly from a recent discussion: Opinion No. 1, (touching adolescence and the undue responsibilities thrust upon the growth intellect of youth.)—The first right of a child which a mother should consider is its right to a good father. The average girl marries the man she loves without regard to her future children. Girls should be normally taught.

Opinion No. 2.—Girls will marry the man they love, no matter what is taught them. It is by a better education of the boys that this question is to be reached.

Opinion No. 3.—The average girl, as we know her, may be difficult to persuade from a foolish marriage. But suppose if girls were taught from childhood to see serious things seriously, they would be more reachable on this vital question. It is in the early education that the fault lies. The child should learn obedience to authority during the first two weeks of its life if it is to learn obedience to law when intelligence dawns, and learn it easily it should learn order during the first two years; self-control during the first four years; conscientiousness during the first six years; conscious truthfulness and a high regard for honorable dealing in the first eight years. The character not perfected rudimentarily in this way as it grows will have a tough time and do more or less mischief later on.

Opinion No. 4.—The education of both girl and boy is all important. Selection of companions and books for the child is one of the most effective means within the power of the parent. At the proper age, which varies with individuals, every young person should read "Adam Bede." In this story George Eliot has given the necessary presentation of a difficult subject and come to the parent's assistance with the eloquence of facts. Few of us have the tact and command of language to sufficiently impress our boys and girls with the gravity of the love theme. They need to see the sorrow side of it in time, and to realise how stern is the law that rules that world of apparent magic.

It is mainly for the value of this last suggestion that this letter is written. Parents and teachers should know their helps and use them. Among all the writers of fiction there will be found to offer so many and so effective services to the young character forming its conceptions of life and its "working theories" as George Eliot. "They need to be shown the sorrow side of it," said the mother in discussion. This age recoils indiscriminately against shielding childhood and youth the sorrow side of anything. So far as childhood is concerned, this spirit is as just as it is kind. Surely teething, whooping cough, and measles are as much of realism as any of us should be called upon to bear during the playtime of life. Apart from these and whatever discipline is necessary to form good habits and plant good principles deep in the heart, let us back to nature's sunshine, unsuspecting of her bitumards as long as we may. But when the years bring near the great and decisive problems of life, let our friends unite to uncheat us, if necessary, that we may be prepared for a choosing of the ways and a chance at real happiness, or at least at wholesome living.

ELLEN E. K. WARNER.

New York, Nov. 24, 1903.

Browning's "Childe Roland."

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

In THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS of Nov. 21 there is a reference to Browning's "Childe Roland," as an enigma. I have never been able to see why this poem is considered obscure, or why its source is not more generally known than I have found it to be among my own friends.

About fifteen years ago I owned a copy of "The Scottish Ballads," collected by the late Prof. Child of Harvard, and in one of the volumes I read the poem, "Child Rowland to the Dark Tower Came," long before I ever read any Browning. It was in quatrains, I think, of which there must have been between thirty and forty. This poem is omitted from later editions, the professor having decided apparently that it is not a "genuine ballad," whatever this expression may mean.

At any rate, in this poem Roland is the youngest of many brothers, all of whom have left home to recover their sister, who was spirited away by a witch on the day of her wedding. It is long since I read the poem, and I have forgotten many details of Roland's quest. But this much I recollect: That the witch lived in a "dark tower" hidden in a desert; that a famous horn had to be found to make her come out or to make the tower open; that Roland got the horn, blew adequately thereupon, rode into an enchanted cavern, and won his sister.

The suppressed poem in his entirety, however, can undoubtedly be secured from Prof. Lyman J. Kittredge of Harvard. He is Prof. Child's literary executor. It will be seen at once after reading that ballad that Browning must have had this poem in mind when he wrote his.

CORLISS WESTCOTT.

Harvard Club, New York City, Nov. 23, 1903.

"You All" and "We All."

I.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

As I was born, raised, and educated in the State of Alabama, perhaps I can presume to be acting as a referee in this matter. This expression has the same meaning to us as is conveyed when a Brooklynite or other Northern person says in greeting, "Good morning, I am glad I were you. How are youse?" It means the same as "youse all" in common use here—that is, it refers to the third person plural in connection with the second person singular, really a composite form of pronoun. No Southern person would pretend to make the second person singular take the place of the third person plural.

When I first came here from the South seven years since, I found quite a few queer things in numbers, speech, and customs of dress. I felt shocked the first time I heard a Normal School graduate talk about law, (law) drawn, (drew,) over, (over,) and particularly "youse." I have also heard a physician of great learning say those things. Many people articulate the letter "r" as if it was preceded by "a." A Vassar graduate says "clegar," meaning "cigar." These pronunciations taught in the schools are at the root of the impurity of "Yankee English."

People who are fonetists and who think when they have met several very charming Southern people that they have been admitted into the "exclusive circles" of the aristocracy are deluded. They never meet them, even should they become citizens of the town and live there for years; it is difficult to approach them in any way. They are never sent to the public schools, associate with the public at all. How then, do these tourists become so well acquainted with their speech? I never have heard "we all" used by any one above the mountaineers, except in an entirely grammatical connection. Many negroes who are servants to these high and mighty Southerners speak more elegant English and French than I hear in a day's journey here. Our voices are softer and more tolerant. I am proud of being a Southerner, and I hang on to my composite pronoun phrase "you all." JOHN LE CLERC.

Brooklyn, Nov. 21, 1903.

II.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

May I be allowed a few words on the vexed subject of "you-all," as used in the South? I was born in Alabama and have lived there the greater part of my life. Also I have visited in other Southern States. I have never heard in any State, or among any class of people, the term "you-all" used in the singular number. If you will notice, all statements to the contrary are made by outsiders—that is, by people who were not born in the South—and I regret to say that in their continued asseverations they are not always courteous, although I have no doubt that they consider themselves truthful. The fact is that "you-all" has a peculiar significance with us, which we understand by instinct, and which we are generally too indifferent to impart to new-comers. It is true that we often seem to use it in the singular. We say, for instance, to one person: "Can't you-all come over, some time?" or "How are you-all getting on this cold weather?" or "Is you-all sick?" But we always understand that the plural number is referred to, and that the other members of your family or "you and the rest of the boys." So when a friend and ask "How is you-all's toothache?" or "How is you-all's business progressing?" would be as reasonable to us as for a Harvard professor to ask of his class, "Do you know what young my pupils do say?"

The matter is, of course, of no great importance, but should there be a few kindly critics who care to be enlightened I believe that these suggestions will be of interest.

A SOUTHERNER.

New York, Nov. 24, 1903.

American Literature in 1825.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

The following is an extract from a curious old volume, published in Paris in 1825, the "Correspondence of Lord Byron with a Friend," with some recollections, &c., by "the late R. C. Dallas, Esq." and "the Rev. A. R. C. Dallas." This extract is interesting as showing in what high esteem American literature was held in England at this time:

"The American Government had this year sent a special embassy to the Court of St. Petersburg. Mr. Gallatin was the Ambassador, and my nephew, George Mifflin Dallas, was his secretary. When the business in Russia was finished they came to England. My nephew had brought over with him an American poem—American literature rated very low. The Edinburgh Review says: 'The Americans have none—no native literature, we mean. It is all imported. They had a Franklyn, indeed, and may afford to live half a century on his fame. There is, or was, a Mr. Dwight, who wrote some poems; and his baptismal name was Timothy. There is also a small account of Virginia by Jefferson, and an Indian history, and some account of Pennsylvania, by Mr. Irving. But why should the Americans write books, when a six weeks' passage brings them, in their own tongue, our science, and genius, in ballad and hogshead?'

The author remarks that "much cannot be said for the liberality of this criticism," and makes the following inquiry:

Might not the Americans as reasonably ask why the lawyers of Edinburgh should write briefs, when these days bring them, in the tongue they write in, all the criticism of England in brown paper packages?

A. H. G.

Berne, Switzerland, Nov. 18, 1903.

Prompt Replies to Queries.

To The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Permit me through your columns to thank E. E., Poughkeepsie, N. Y., for so promptly answering my query. Also, Alfred R. Lasner, Brooklyn, who took the time and trouble to answer me at length, giving me the verse entire, as he has read them in the original, a courtesy which is highly appreciated.

I find, as directed, the poem is by Longfellow, translated from the Spanish. Don Jorge Manrique, a Spanish cavalier, was the author of a glorious and uplifting poem.

E. L. G.

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BOSTON NOTES.

Some Popular Holiday Books—Gossip of the Book World.

MISS MARY DEVEREUX'S "From Kingdom to Colony" is appearing this week in a cheap edition, uniform with "Truth Dexter," and with a frontispiece by Mr. Sandham. The demand for this novel, strongly supported by the patriotic societies, has been steady from the first, and its adaptation to the department-shop counter will doubtless greatly increase the number sold. The new edition of "The Colonel's Opera Cloak," delayed by unforeseen accidents, is to have pictures by Mr. Arthur E. Becher, in addition to those by Mr. E. W. Kemble, originally designed for it. There is to be a second edition of Mrs. Mary Halleck Foote's "A Touch of Sun," and a fourth of Mr. Arthur Sherburne Hardy's "His Daughter First." "Rebecca" in its fiftieth thousand, and the Thanksgiving gatherings carrying personal recommendations into the regions where the book will be best understood, will probably make next week's demand the heaviest of all.

***

In the present condition of the publishing trade, it is unsafe to predict that any book will be profitable; but in that ideal republic which was to dawn upon us after the passage of the international copyright law, but stays below the horizon with obstinacy worthy of a stage moon, such a work as Mr. Claude H. Wetmore's "Out of a Fleur-de-Lis" should be very profitable to Messrs. W. A. Wilde & Co. It is a complete history of the tract purchased from Bonaparte, whom certain journalists insist on calling Napoleon, although "The First Consul was Bonaparte." It contains an account of the growth of the small city needed to house the fair, with a fine thread of a story woven into the narrative; the official map of the fair and portraits of its originators and promoters. The book ought to be one of the best selling books of 1904.

***

For the first time the portrait of Mr. Bliss Perry, the editor of The Atlantic, is printed in the catalogue of Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., in which may also be found a portrait of the late Prof. Child, whose face has hitherto not been known to the lovers of the English ballad. A new portrait of the Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge replaces the countenance familiar to all readers of illustrated papers; a full-page portrait of Mr. Henry James supersedes the profile of the old catalogue, and a profile is substituted for the three-quarter face portrait of Mrs. Wiggin.

***

Messrs. L. C. Page & Co. are bringing out a new series of "nature" books under the title "Phyllis's Field Friend Series," with insects and birds describing themselves and their ways to a child, in two volumes, a third being filled with sketches of flowers, and the fourth, which will not appear until Spring, with animal stories. The author, Miss Lenore E. Mulets, has aimed at interesting the child in the literature of the subject, and uses legends and myths and poetry as freely as her own work. The book is so arranged that a child with a genuine taste for field study can acquire scientific knowledge from it, and make memoranda of species and genera, while another is only reading stories and amusing himself.

***

The publication this Winter of the late Grant Allen's last work, "Belgium: Its Cities," gives interest to Sir Leslie Stephen's remarks concerning him. It seems that he sent certain articles on popular science to The Cornhill and that Mr. Stephen found them singularly good of their kind, a kind very attractive to him. This encouragement is acknowledged in Mr. Clodd's life of Grant Allen. The preparation of the two pretty volumes of the "Belgium," although certainly not the kind of work most preferable to an author devoted to studying the evolution of theology, at least gave him the pleasure of travel and the sight of beautiful things, and must have been more agreeable than his descent to the level of the novelist using doubtful themes.

***

Official approval, howsoever flattering it may be, is sometimes inaccountable. For instance, Mrs. Mary Austin's "The Land of Little Rain," describing the eastern Californian desert, is now, by order of the Bureau of Equipment, on the list of books for ships' libraries in the United States Navy, for the especial edification of crews serving on the Pacific station. Mr. Egerton R. Williams's "Hill Towns of Italy" has the same distinction. Jacky might possibly like to read of the desert because it is "so blooming dry there," but until the United States possess an aerial navy knowledge of hill towns must be purely tantalising to him. Undoubtedly the Bureau of Equipment knows Jacky's taste, but what uninitiated landsman could have divined it! One would have expected him to prefer "The Young Ice Whalers," which, be it said in passing, advises its young readers of the scientific investigations now proceeding with intent to discover some connecting link between the Chuckchi Indians and certain Asiatic tribes. "The Hill Towns of Italy" is soon to appear in an English edition from the press of Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co.

***

Such a tiny volume as Miss Josephine Preston Peabody's "Singing Leaves" is a novelty among new books, small size being a general indication of a classic. In spite of margins so wide that three rebindings would leave the text intact, it is still a pocket volume, and its 100 pages number but one hundred and twenty-three. In gold on the back and in black on the cover is an emblematic design indicating its contents: a dedication, Songs and Spells, The Little Past, The Young Things, Others, and the Epilogue. The distinctions are very slight except in the case of Little Past, which perfectly reflects the child's puzzled inability to make its thought clear to itself and its conviction that the thought is in its mind, is its own, and is beyond the explanation of its elders.

***

The patriotic societies are in a measure responsible for another reprint—the holiday edition of the Rev. Daniel Munro Wilson's "Where Independence Began." It is to be "extended," not only by new pictures, but by new matter, and being especially addressed to New England pride, its appearance among the gift books will especially please the "sons" and "daughters."

***

If all the slang in use in the United States during the first five years of the twentieth century should be lost it could be restored from Mr. Edmund Vance Cooke's "Impertinent Poems," published by Messrs. Forbes & Co., but when one finds "up brainst it" in a serious essay written for a serious magazine by a serious author, one expects nothing better in verses dedicated to "Whomever (sic) May Like Them." They are of the species admired by readers who "know what they like," and defend the verse of their choice by asking, "Isn't it common sense?" Mr. Cooke's work is merely truism clothed in rime, but he must be a man of enormous determination, for he wrote "Rimes to Be Read," and succeeded in evading the typewriter, printer, proof-reader, and publisher's reader, and actually laid that title before his readers, placing himself in one particular in the class with Mr. Samuel Taylor Coleridge, Dr. Stormonth, Dr. Skeat, Dr. Worcester, and Dr. Webster. Mr. Samuel E. Kiser's "Soul Sonnets of a Stenographer," published at the same time as the "Impertinent Poems," tells the old story of the idiotic girl who sets her affections on her employer's pocketbook, only to have them blighted as soon as he becomes conscious of their existence.

STEPHENSON BROWNE.

Boston, Nov. 27, 1903.

Botticelli's Pictures.

The latest edition to Newnes's Art Library has just come to hand through a New York publisher ("The Work of Botticelli," with illustrations. London: George Newnes, Limited. New York: Frederick Warne & Co; small octavo.) The text includes a critical and biographical article on Sandeo Botticelli, by Richard Davey, and a list of Botticelli's finished canvases and frescoes and their present location. It may be of incidental interest to some to learn that although there is not a single genuine Botticelli in New York, Mrs. "Jack" Gardiner owns two and has them in her Florentine villa in the Back Bay Fens of Boston. These canvases were formerly owned by Prince Chigni of Rome, and are called "Death of Lucretia" and "Madonna with an Angel."

Mr. Davey's article is of the sort intended to suggest more profound reading on the part of ill-informed amateurs and to revive something of the glow of enthusiasm in persons for whom an admiration of Botticelli was once a matter of apprenticeship in the study of Italian painting. But Botticelli with all his faults and idiosyncrasies—his limited knowledge of anatomy and physiological phenomena, his careless perspectives and his rudimentary drawing—still has much to teach us moderns in treatment of flesh and fabric; in the splendor of his forms and in the harmony of his distribution.

The pictures in this book, which is well bound in paper boards, vellum backed, are well suited for study. They number sixty-four in all, and, with the exception of the frontispiece, a photogravure, are half tones. In photographing them from the originals a proportionate color value has been retained. In several cases different portions of a large picture have been given so that detail may be studied to better advantage. Thus, there are three plates of "The Adoration of the Magi," four of "The Calumny of Apelles," and two each of "Pallas and the Centaur," "The Leper's Sacrifice" and of others. Although Botticelli designed as a practical book for students and critics, it has an undoubted artistic value in the excellence of its illustrations as such.

Children in Art.

Ever since the arts of expression found inspiration in infant forms, child iconography has been a subject of most delightful study. In the pictures of the Italian masters it became almost as separate a department of art and developed along separate lines as the picturing of the goddesses, Madonnas, and Bilssbettis, which are to be found in the earliest examples of child iconography. A book has now been written on this subject. ("Children of the Old Masters." Italian School. By Alice Meynell. Quarto. Pp. 60. Illustrated with photogravures and half-tones. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $12 net.)

The author not only brings to his work a creditable stock of knowledge, but what is better—in this particular subject—a love and enthusiasm and an unerring intuition where laboriously acquired connoisseurship might fail. Her comments are most enlightening for those of us who have not given the subject much thought. In pictures of the "Nativity," for example, she tells us why the child is represented as being two or three years old; why cherubin are represented as they are, and why cupids are usually "mature" children with very young faces. Her theme is discussed under the following heads: The Child of Early Art, Tuscan Sculpture and Enamel, Florentine Painters, Portraits, Siena and Umbria and Outlying Schools, Raphael and His Successors, The Venetians. The illustrations of the book form in themselves a most interesting and possibly valuable collection of paintings, interpreted by Miss Meynell's pen they assume meanings unknown for or unappreciated before. We learn why the little boys of the della Robbia or Bellini, of Tintoretto were painted, and why they and the angel folds of Botticelli (Maria's [illegible]

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This is a book about Edward Eggleston, about his people, great and small, with whom he held close relations during a life of singularly varied activity; about the things that interested him, the causes which his super-enthusiasm was enlisted, the work he did in the world, the spirit in which he did it, and other matters that connect themselves with him in the minds of those who knew him best.

The book is not, we are assured, a biography in the ordinary sense of that term. This the reader would quickly have discovered for himself. We are less sure that "it relates all of fact concerning the life of its subject that a formal biography would include." We have imagined that there are some serious gaps: that a formal biography would have told us more about the preacher's work and the mental processes by which he passed from theology to history as the main vocation of his life, and especially something more about the studies that prepared him for the historical work that he assumed. As it is a certain injustice is done him in that he seems to be entering too boldly on a work for which he had little previous preparation. There must have been more of such preparation than is indicated here, while yet one is obliged to wonder if the two volumes of history, "The Beginners of a Nation," and "The Transit of Civilization," the limited product of twenty years' cultivation of the field, were not the pathetic monuments of hopes too rashly entertained. Had his conception of history been less exigent he might have brought the story down to the emergence of America from her parochial politics and her admission to the privileges and responsibilities of a great world power, stealing as boldly as the rest. But he found that he must go to the original documents for trustworthy material. To do this must have required a better grounding in various studies than he had. Here was the tragedy of a generous aspiration with no sufficient training in the art of scholarship to back it up. Coming late to his task, he had not the requisite tools and must go to work and make them then and there. All this may be wide of the mark, but such is the impression made by Mr. Eggleston's sketch—an impression which a formal biography might have done much to dissipate.

The "Little Love Story" of the first chapter is the story of the mother's wooing by the father in Vevay, Southern Indiana, where Edward Eggleston was born, Dec. 10, 1837. It was a good sign that the forbears on both sides had shaken off the dust of slavery from their feet, the Egglestons coming from Virginia, the Craigs from Kentucky. Then we have a chapter about Edward's first Hoosier school, which was "a loud school," that is, a school where all the scholars studied their lessons "out loud." Edward's conscience was much troubled because George invented a trick of shouting the vowels and leaving the consonants to look out for themselves. "Vevay and the People of Southern Indiana" brings out much that was characteristic of the quality of the backwoods life; "In the Real Backwoods," a more intimate impression of that life. The scene was at Decatur, where, about 1850, the two boys spent a year with an uncle who had settled there in 1818 and had never varied from the manner of his early pioneer life. Edward's recollections of this year helped him a great deal when he was painting in the backgrounds of his "Hoosier Schoolmaster" and "The End of the World." It is a curious fact that the author of "The Hoosier Schoolmaster" was never a schoolmaster at all. He was once so near to being one that he passed the necessary examination and got his license; then his health broke down, as it had a way of doing all his life long. Edward's amused recollection of his brother's experience with a Hoosier school at Riker's Ridge was the rough material from which his almost spirit of imagination in due time summoned the Hoosier schoolmaster of his first novel, which, measured by the standard of its popularity, is his best. Of George's actual teaching and of the way in which the novel came to be written we have a good account. Like "Uncle Tom's Cabin," the novel was begun with no idea of the course that it would ultimately take. There are also chapters on his Methodist preaching in Minnesota and on his editorial work on Hearth and Home and the Independent, with kindly recollections of Theodore Tilton, then a bright particular star of journalism, long since in strange eclipse.

In "The Hoosier Schoolmaster" two of the dramatic persons organize "the Church of the Best Licks." Edward Eggleston would have liked to use that name for his Lee Avenue Church in Brooklyn, but, making a decent concession to the imperfect taste of the community, he called it the Church of Christian Endeavor, perhaps having in mind the title of Martineau's earliest and best volumes of sermons. When he stopped preaching he "hadn't a shred or a raveling of belief in the supernatural left in him." If by "supernatural" here Mr. Eggleston means "miraculous," he is correct, too little is revealed. The writer of this article remembers a long talk with Eggleston at the time, and that his position was decidedly that of the agnostic. One would gladly know into what harbor, if any, he finally came out. It is quite inconceivable that faith was ever for a long time the characteristic attitude of his mind. He may have doubted all the traditional conceptions, only to believe the more deeply in what was to him the Divine Reality. He did a beautiful thing when he went back to the old Vevay in Switzerland and found the relatives of the people who founded Vevay, Ind., and made himself beloved by them. The brother writes, in conclusion, that he was the best man he ever knew. "From the beginning to the end of his life he has only never did a wrong to any human being, but he never failed to render any service in his power to every one who had need of it, no matter at what cost of self-sacrifice." Life is worth living when such things can be said or it is all obscurity, even though much pain and disappointment are interwoven with its mingled yarn.

*"THE FIRST OF THE HOOSIERS. Reminiscences of Edward Eggleston and of the Western Life Which He First of All Men, Celebrated in Literature and Made Famous. By George Cary Eggleston, author of "A Rebel's Recollections," &c. Pp. 322. Cloth. Illus. Philadelphia: David Bruce. $1.50 net.

Bret Harte.

A new volume has been brought out in The Contemporary Men of Letters Series, edited by William Aspenwall Bradley. It is a study of the "Life," "Personality," and "Work" of "Bret Harte," by Henry W. Boynton, (New York: McClure, Phillips & Co.) The book is a thin book, large type, and, like the others in the series, contains a frontispiece portrait of the subject. It is bound in red cloth. The chapters are very short, and here and there are given writers' impressions of Bret Harte. Of his personality, Mr. Boynton writes:

It is safe to say, to begin with, that its chief ingredient was temperament rather than character. There was nothing heroic about the man, either for good or ill. Those heroic exportations of his California days indicate that he was not deficient in physical courage. He showed constancy, too, in his early attempts at literature, and, in the main, of his first realization of power, a kind of realization which for a time kept him up to the mark.

Mr. Boynton's "Bret Harte," and, indeed, every other volume so far published in this excellent series, which is edited by William Aspenwall Bradley, finely illustrates biographical language at its best—a language in which much can be said in few words, or in which very little may be said in many. Mr. Boynton's work by no means lacks episode and anecdote, but nothing that does not in some way represent an influence or create for his author a new fact in life concerns him. In short, he builds up the man by a painstaking examination of his mental and physical environment, and then draws conclusions from the data arranged. His method is objective in exposition, and, for this reason, the reader may agree with him in his conclusions or not. It is the psychological Bret Harte that we have, to whom different persons may give different motives or bestow differing estimates.

John Hay's Spanish Sojourn.

Thirty-three years ago the present Secretary of State was First Secretary of the United States Legation in the old Castilian City of Madrid. In 1871 he published a volume of his impressions of the men he saw there, of the scenery he beheld, of the life he enjoyed, and of the experiences he had. He called it "Castilian Days." Although that was long ago, such is the conservative nature of Spanish life that with allowances made for a few practical changes in means of communication, this book remains as true a picture of a certain part of Spain as when penned. Bilbao and the Basque provinces would, of course, now show as different setting. But Mr. Hay confines himself to Castile. And this is perhaps the chief reason for a new edition of his book. ("Castilian Days." Crown 8vo, gilt top. New York and Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $3. Large paper edition, 350 numbered copies, $5 net.)

But there is another reason for its being reprinted at this time. We have in this new edition about 70 pictures from the pen, pencil, and brush of Joseph Pennell. Mr. Hay has written of the Spanish capital: "There is nothing indigenous in Madrid. There is no marked local color. It is a city of Castile, but not a Castilian city." Then we have chapters on Castilian amusements, holidays, authors, poets, and painters. And with as great a sympathy for his author as for Castile itself, Mr. Pennell has wandered about the old province, lounged in the narrow streets, visited the grave of Cervantes, and studied the paintings in the galleries until he has succeeded in beckoning some of them from their frames. As for the rest, he has taken atmosphere and color where he found it. No holiday book has been presented with more thoroughly characteristic pictures.

Italian Literature.

The Rev. J. F. Bingham of Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., has compiled a handbook of Italian authors and their works, which reveals the experienced teacher no less than the enthusiast of the Tuscan tongue and literature. ("Gemme della Letteratura Italiana-modelli di prosa e poesia con notizie biografiche," London and New York: Henry Frowde. Paper, $2.50 net; cloth boards, one-half parchment, $10 net.)

The volume, although somewhat cumbersome, is finely made, being printed on a thin calendered linen paper which takes and holds the impression of a simple and dignified Florentine type. It is a fine but utterly unostentatious example of practical Italian bookmaking.

Although the fact that the volume probably holds more Italian literature than one ever before placed between two covers gives it a high value as a work of reference, there is an idea behind the collection which has been systematically carried out for the benefit of those who may desire to make a study of one or more phases of the subject. The selections form the most generous and they will mean substantially "masterpieces" of Italian literature, as well as the writers' personality and sentiments. These selections are preceded by concise biographical sketches, either original with the editor or drawn from the best authorities—Ancona's and Bacci's "Manuale della Letteratura Italiana," for example. There are also brief notes explaining the works of the writers and distinguishing their importance. While the entire body of selections is divided into nine periods, ranging from 1200 to the present year, the last forty-odd pages—there are 650 in all—deal with various scientific and artistic attributes of Italian letters. And there is an index of names. It would be hard to find anything of importance which has been omitted. Fred Bingham has performed a genuine and lasting service for the proper study and enjoyment of Italian letters.

Henry Ward Beecher.

In his introduction to his life of "Henry Ward Beecher" (Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25) the author, Dr. Lyman Abbott, briefly sets forth certain facts concerning himself in extenuation of his undertaking. He relates why he is in a position to know much about the late American preacher, orator, and patriot. It is a sufficient recommendation. How he has handled his subject, however, he leaves to the reader to judge. There can be no two opinions in this judgment. It is a biography which thousands have been waiting for. It presents a thoroughly human individuality and not a hero; it reveals a man of varied talents and with a personality capable of touching the various chords of humanity and arousing the best response; and it also reveals a man of weaknesses when a quick judgment of motives and aims of other men become incumbent on him. The author has admirably fulfilled his purpose: "I, his friend, who gladly acknowledge my own indebtedness to him, speak to interpret the life and character of a man of equal spiritual and intellectual genius, whose faults were superficial and whose virtues were profound." This he has done. Dr. Abbott's style is simple and direct, and may be studied for information or merely read for enjoyment.

Twenty well-packed pages are devoted to a bibliography; thirty-nine to "The Anti-Slavery Reformer"; twenty to "The Campaign in England"; twenty-five to "Editor and Author," and a disproportionate twelve pages to the so-called "Tilton scandal." In the last we have simply facts, briefly set forth and in a manner which sufficiently explains for all time to candid minds the entire affair. Yet such is the triumph of permanent things that these twelve pages are likely to dwindle to a mere footnote in the near future.

Middle Italian Art.

A book valuable alike to the tourist in Italy and to the student of Italian Renaissance art has made its appearance in Florence not yet near the busy spring-tide season for other matters. ("The Art of the Italian Renaissance." By Corrado Ricci, Director of the Universities of [illegible]. With over 100 illustrations. [illegible]. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $6.50 net.) It is particularly designed as a handbook, either for private study or as a companion volume for sale under the arm of a visit to the galleries of Rome, Florence, Milan, Siena, and Venice. Its illustrations have been selected rather with a view to show certain characteristics of school or of the individual painter than from the guidebook point of view of historical fame or popular acclaim. For this reason there are representations from many canvases which are quite unfamiliar to the layman, although highly valued by the specialist.

The introduction which Prof. Wœrtin has written for his book gives an illuminating review of the influences which led up to the new birth of the arts of expression in Italy. His characterization of the various schools and what they meant in contemporaneous life—what they should mean in the life of to-day—are both scholarly and picturesque. Unwillingly he says one passes from the youth, color, and vigor of the early Renaissance to the classic evolution of the Florence-Florentine schools, where all is cold, tranquil, and stately. Even the critics with long-settled opinions may at least have old loves and hates revived by this book. No one can remain indifferent to it.

It Is and It Isn't.

London Daily Mail.

The publishers in their introductory note to "The Children of the Abyss," by Jack London, explaining how Mr. London came to lose himself for some two months in the East End of London, admit that many Englishmen will not like what he has written. "But is Mr. London wrong?" they ask. "Is the impression wrong? If so, wherein does it err? And if it is right—what then?"

We venture to think that these challenges can be answered. The book as a picture of East London is wrong; from the standpoint of the men who see that quarter of the town steadily and whole the picture is false. It is not a complete picture, not a comprehensive picture. But the London painted on this lurid canvas by one of the first impressionist writers of our day is indeed the London seen by thousands of men and women living on the verge of starvation. It is the picture London presents to rags and an empty stomach every hour of the day, and as such it is worth the serious study of mankind.

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By JOSEPH CONRAD
author of "Youth"

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Three love stories of the sea, full of the almost uncanny strength and fascination that characterized the author's former successes. $1.50.

The reading of Falk leaves one so enthusiastic over his genius as to be inclined to declare that the writing of that one story would be sufficient to place him among the immortals.—*New York Times.*

All who love the real thing in literature know that when a book from the pen of Joseph Conrad appears, it is a book they must read and own. "Falk" is assuredly one of the best books of the author, one which every lover of the sea will delight in.—*Literary World.*

THE WAY OF THE SEA

By NORMAN DUNCAN.
Author of "The Soul of the Street."

A distinguished volume of short stories picturing with unusual realism the quaint life of the Newfoundland fisher folk, portraying its sad phases sometimes, but not overlooking the humor that arises from the quaint simplicity and homely philosophy of the people. $1.50.

So strong is the human interest of this book that its beauty takes a second place. It is marvelously well done and should add much to the author's reputation as an artist in words.—*New York Daily News.*

SEA SCAMPS

By HENRY C. ROWLAND.

Tales of the amusing amateur piratical escapades of a band of American soldiers of fortune in the seas around the Philippines. $1.50.

Among the many excellent stories of the sea that have been published within the last year, none is more vivid and picturesque.—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

They make about as lively reading as one can find.—*Pittsburg Gazette.*

DEEP SEA VAGABONDS

By ALBERT SONNICHSEN.

A crisply told chronicle of a sea rover's adventures in many ships, under many flags and in many parts of the world. $1.50.

The author has given us what is perhaps one of the few pictures of real sea life. One can almost smell the brine. It is a book that offers much to the reader, much that he will be glad to have.—*Pittsburg Post.*

McCLURE, PHILLIPS & CO., N. Y.

KINGS' HOUSES.

Gossip About Royal Palaces in a Book by Sarah Tooley.*

PEOPLE who like to read about royalties will find in this volume a deal of entertaining gossip mingled with something of the history of the English royal residences of Windsor, St. James's, Hampton Court, Kensington, and Buckingham Palaces. The history is by no means exhaustive, and much of the gossip is light and airy enough, but the book shows, nevertheless, very considerable pains in the collection of the data, and will supply information to the thirsty for knowledge as well as entertainment to the idly curious. The mood of the author is sufficiently indicated by the form of her title—"Royal Palaces and Their Memories." She is gently and sentimentally reminiscent of the glories, romances, and tragedies of the royal houses of England. She touches sometimes upon the horrors—but lightly—and speaks affectionately of living royalties and of Queen Victoria, of whom she has already written a life.

The following bits, taken with no especial selective idea from the mass will be fair samples of what the reader may expect when he opens the gorgeous purple covers and turns over the large square pages of print with words spaced wide apart. Why, by the way, do people bind books about Kings and Queens in the modern vulgar purple, when royal purple is red?

There is authentic history of Windsor before the William (the Conqueror) founded the present castle. In Saxon times it was the abode of royalty, and named Windlesore, from the winding banks of the river in the vicinity. Edward the Confessor had a small palace or lodge by the river bank, at Old Windsor, to which he at times retired, and as a pious act he granted the demesne to the monks of Westminster, "For the hope of eternal reward, the remission of his sins, the sins of his father, mother, and all his ancestors, to the praise of Almighty God as an endowment and perpetual inheritance." * * * William the Conqueror espied the goodly land by the winding shore of the Thames, and the adjacent forest filled with deer ready for his hunting, and obtained Windlesore from the monks in exchange for some lands in Essex. He kept the old Saxon palace built against the side of the valley, for a hunting lodge, and on the summit of the ridge above built a Norman keep, or tower, as a prison for his enemies.

The first royal residence beside this tower was built by Henry I., called Beauclere, for his Saxon Queen Matilda, and there Edward III. set up Saint George as the patron saint of England, and founded the Order of Saint George, afterward called of the Garter. At a joust in honor of the founding of the new order—

The distinguished prisoners in the castle—David, King of Scotland; Charles de Blois, and Raoul of Eu, Constable of France—were invited to take part. Edward provided the King of Scotland with a suit of armor richly embroidered with a pale of red velvet. Until comparatively recent times this armor was preserved among the other relics of the prisoners in the Round Tower. We picture the animated scene on Castle Hill as champions invited conflict, horses were spurred, shields held aloft, and swords waved, as each knight bethought him of the great dragon-slayer, and entered the lists with the cry of "Saint George for Merry England!" Bright eyes were strained to watch the combats; there was fluttering of hope and fear in gentle breasts as lances were broken, and knights unhorsed; and white kerchiefs fluttered at the shout of victory. The winner of the crown was Raoul of Eu, the Constable of France, and so jealous of the new order was the King his master, that when the victor returned home he paid for his prowess at the Windsor jousts with his head.

The author wonders what good Queen Philippa thought of the scandalous story about the Countess of Salisbury and the garter she let fall. Later she mentions a poet:

But, skilled or unskilled in matters of building, it is certain that for nearly two years Geoffrey Chaucer lodged in the Winchester Tower of the Castle, and superintended the repairs of St. George's Chapel. We picture his quaint figure, in long robe confined at the waist by a girdle, and a hood framing his oval face, with the shrewd eyes and the humorous smile, passing to and fro among the workmen, or riding leisurely upon his horse as he rambled with him through the Windsor forest glades.

Nor is Chaucer the only poet credited with residence at Windsor. There was that James I., King of Scots, who was a prisoner there so long in the Devil's Tower, and saw and loved as she walked in the gardens beneath his window, Joan Beaufort—and wrote the "King's Quair." And while we deal with literature at Windsor, there is more. In the days of Good Queen Bess, because somebody had been flogging the boys at Eton, near by, Roger Ascham set about writing the "Schoolmaster," which he dedicated to Elizabeth, while on the stage which the maiden Queen had erected at the castle, Shakespeare first produced the "Merry Wives"—writ, it is related, by express royal command in the space of fourteen days. Passing from Royal Windsor to St. James's Palace:

The old palace lives in the pages of romantic history. It has been as famous for backstairs intrigues as Versailles; it is not one whit behind Fontainebleau and St. Cloud for court scandals, and might wrest the palm for political machinations from the Vatican. It is indeed storied ground. Out of the dim past rise pictures of the gay hunting cavalcades of Henry VIII., of the jousts and tourneys of Elizabeth, and later, of the royal martyr being led forth from the palace to execution, and the Lord Protector jolting in his sedan as he passes through the courtyard. Grave changes to gay, and now it is the Merry Monarch bandying words over the palace wall with Mistress Nell Gwynne, standing saucily at the window of her house in Pall Mall. Cavaliers throng St. James Park, fair maids of honor walk masked in the Mulberry Garden, and there are trystings by Rosamond's Pond. Richardson meditates in the grove upon the site of which stands Marlborough house. Anon, within the palace, Anne is holding her queenly courts, and, later, "Farmer George" his dull Levees. * * * To trace the name and early history of the palace we must go back to Norman times, when some charitable citizens of London endowed a home for fourteen maidens who were lepers. It was built in a solitary expanse of fields and meadows far removed from the noisy streets of the city, and was dedicated to St. James, the Less, Bishop of Jerusalem. * * * The leper maydens remained in undisturbed possession until Henry VIII. cast covetous eyes upon the hospital demesnes. The King had appropriated Wolsey's Palace of Whitehall, and the fine expanse of wooded country which stretched from it to the abode of the leper sisters seemed a desirable addition to his new possessions.

It was in the year 1515 that Cardinal Wolsey founded Hampton Court:

On the sight of the former religious house of the Knights Hospitallers he reared his magnificent riverside palace. He was himself the architect, and his all-commanding influence brought to the building the most skilful workmen that the age could furnish. My Lord Cardinal had an artistic eye, and chose a soft-toned red brick for the structure, forming, as the visitor can judge to-day, a warm and harmonious contrast to the verdant country in which it was set. * * * A cluster of Tudor chimneys at Hampton Court is a poem in brickwork. The palace was of noble dimensions, designed with five quadrangular courts and containing at least 1,500 different chambers. Three of these great courts remain to-day. The first is much as Wolsey left it and gives an idea of the proportions of his design. Handsome gateways, like the entrance to the present Clock Court, doubtless connected each court with court. The gardens stretched down to the towing path of the river, where the Cardinal had his private stair for entering his barge. His closet overlooked the present Fountain Court, but to-day the view from his window is entirely blocked by the additions made to the palace for William and Mary.

Each Sunday, it is recorded, Wolsey visited the young King Henry VIII., then "living in contentment with his first Queen Katharine of Aragon at Greenwich Palace. George Cavendish, a brother of that Sir William who was the founder of the House of Devonshire, describes the manner in which the King returned these visits:

I have seen the Kinge come sodainly thither in a maske with a dozen maskers all in garments like shepardes, made of fine cloathe of gold, and in compas satin paned, and cappes of the same, with visors of good proportion of visnamy; their heares and beardes either of fine gold wier or of silver. Their hosen of white silk, having sixteene torch bearers, beside three drummers, and other persons attending them, with visors, clothed all in satten of the same color.

Thus did Henry burst in upon the solemn banquet, where my Lord Cardinal sat under a canopy, being served alone, with all the ladies and gentlemen of his household ranged down the banqueting hall. A delicious little farce followed, Wolsey and his Court pretending not to know who the masquers were, for, as his Chamberlain explained, they were strangers and "cannot speake English."

Then the King grew envious of Wolsey and coveted his house.

He said to the Cardinal one day, "Why did you build so magnificent a house for yourself?" and Wolsey, catching the annoyance in his voice, adroitly replied, "To show how noble a palace a subject may offer to his sovereign." Henry was appeased; he accepted the gift.

Kensington Palace was built on the site of a manor belonging to Lord Nottingham. Sir Christopher Wren was the architect. The house was built for William and Mary. Buckingham Palace, still a rather modest mansion in those days, was first royally occupied by George III., but later fell into decay.

In the year 1825 his Majesty George IV. decided to turn the old house into a palace. The transformation had to be proceeded with astutely. The King had already erected a costly pavilion at Brighton, the restoration of Windsor Castle had cost the nation a large sum, and Parliament was not in a mood to vote a further grant for the turning of Buckingham House into a palace. * * * John Nash, the architect, was instructed that he must keep to the original site and elevation of the house, because the King was only repairing it. Nevertheless, the First Gentleman in Europe had dreams of a palatial residence to vie with the ancient abodes of the Cæsars. Columns of Carrara marble began to arrive, and a magnificent marble arch, copied from the monument at Constantine at Rome, with figures of heroes, above which an equestrian statue of his Majesty was to stand triumphant, was designed. The repairs continued until the original structure was lost in a web of new buildings, for which a much-suffering nation paid half a million of money.

*ROYAL PALACES AND THEIR MEMORIES. By Sarah A. Tooley. With forty-eight full page plates and a photogravure frontispiece. 8vo. Pp. 332. New York: A. Wessels Company. $5.00.

The Third Generation

THEIR CHILD. By Robert Herrick. (Little Novels by Famous Pens.) New York: The Macmillan Company. 50 cents.

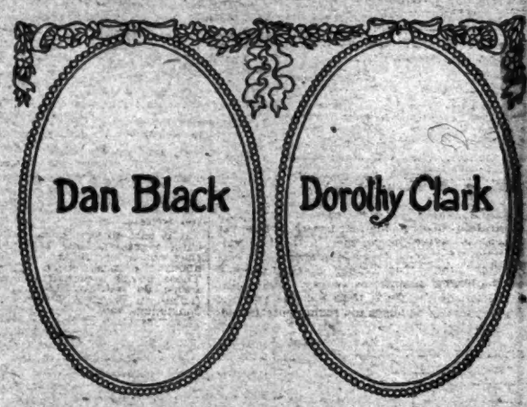
That wretched trick of heredity, if there is such a thing, which sometimes visits upon the grandchild the sins of the grandparent is the basis of this little sketch. You are introduced to a married pair idyllically loving, and at the self-same moment to a boy of four years, who is in what nurses call a tantrum. In the tantrum the boy comes somewhere near killing his own private particular nurse with a convenient carving knife. The mother is a morbid person in some ways, and she decided that these exhibitions are the outcroppings of ancestral madness. By the way, the husband, who is a big black-bearded civil engineer chap, does not know who his own father was. He only knows he was brought up by an old Scandinavian who had admirably a heart of gold, but at certain intervals got very drunk after the ancient Viking fashion, and then went Berserk mad. In which state he nearly always killed people with his naked hands or with a knife. The wife decides that the old Berserker was her child's grandfather. Then comes a lover of the wife's youth, and you have all the elements of a most painful tragedy. After having thought out a set of circumstances so utterly unpleasant and abnormal, it is perhaps to the author's credit that he spares his readers the bitterness of the logical possibilities.

Smithsonian Institution Report.

The Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution has just issued its annual report for the year ended June 30, 1902, showing the operations, expenditures, and condition of the institution, compiled by the Secretary of the board, Samuel P. Langley, who is also Director of the Institution and Keeper of the United States Museum. The members ex officio of the establishment are the President and Vice President of the United States, the Cabinet, with the exception of the new-comer, Mr. Cortelyou, and the Chief Justice of the United States; further there are three members of each house of Congress and six others. Of these Andrew D. White, Richard Olney, and Alexander Graham Bell are the best-known.

The formal reports occupy only one-quarter of the book. Over 500 pages of appendix are devoted to monographs by scientists and others, almost every one illustrated with from one to fifteen full-page plates. The report shows that the institution received $120,000 and spent $70,000 in 1902; in addition it administered the funds of its various subordinate bureaus, amounting to nearly $500,000 more; its regular income available for the current year, aside from Congressional appropriations, is about $140,000.

One of the monographs in the appendix was written by Baden-Powell, whose paper treats of the future of aerial navigation; aeronautical experiments are recorded of the Wright brothers; there is a treatise on the radio-activity of matter by the French scientist, Henri Becquerel, one by Prof. Dewar on the history of cold, and the absolute zero. Teipherite is the name chosen by Charles M. Clark to describe the aerial transportation of heavy loads; his article is very fully illustrated with drawings and photographs. A lecture by H. G. Wells on the "Discovery of the Future" is reprinted here; Sir Harry Johnston writes about the pygmies of the Congo forest. The Nile dam at Assouan and the Panama Canal route are treated by experts and illustrated. Three scientists write of the eruption of Mount Pelée in Martinique, and there is a sketch of Rudolph Virchow, the great German scientist. Many other monographs are included that treat of the solar system; the pressure of light; progress in zoology, craniology of man and apes, and other subjects. The index is especially noteworthy, twenty-five pages long, and made with great care.



Dan Black was editor and proprietor of a local newspaper in northern Michigan; a man of few words, and these blunt and to the point. The following official calendar appeared as "standing matter" each week at the top of the first column of his editorial page:

NORTHERN YANKEE NEWS

Published every Friday

DAN BLACK

Editor and Proprietor

CALENDAR

July 4,	1834.	Born deformed.
May 6,	1840.	Lost one eye.
June 9,	1855.	Killed Tom Gulsch.
Sept. 3,	1855.	Sentenced to be hanged.
Oct. 7,	1855.	Not hanged.
June 8,	1866.	Went to jail.
May 1,	1867.	Got out of jail.

What this all meant cannot be told here. Dorothy was a princess from the wilderness in the north where lived her mother and younger brother, and where rested her father under the stately pines, one of which killed him in its fall. She had come down to the civilization line to assist as best she could in earning the few dollars necessary to the support of the little family. Few knew her except as the pretty waitress of Hemlock House.

These are the characters. It is an entirely new kind of story. You will find it complete in the Christmas number of THE BOOKLOVERS MAGAZINE on sale (age) on all news stands to-day. This number in its new dress comes pretty near striking *twelve*. It has the finest collection of color pictures ever bound between the covers of a magazine; from oil paintings worth thousands of dollars. Excellent frontispiece color portrait of Sir Walter Scott. Loaded to the water's edge with good stuff put up in an attractive and pleasing way. Buy it and see for yourself. Place your order early.

THE BOOKLOVERS MAGAZINE has had a phenomenal growth. This number completes its first year. It has jumped right into the front rank in circulation, in quality, and in advertising patronage. The Christmas number is a fair sample of what may be expected during 1904. Our ambition is to make the largest, the best, and the most widely circulated high-priced magazine in the United States. We have no advance program of things to be published. The most interesting things for next year haven't happened yet. If you want to be sure of the magazine regularly, send *three dollars* for a year's subscription. The December number will be included until the edition is exhausted.

Stephen Fiske

Editor.

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THE MONTHLIES.

Contents of the Leading American Magazines for December.

PRINTED below will be found the contents of the leading American magazines for the coming month. While the lists of contents are not absolutely complete, the omissions mainly relate to regular departments and to illustrations and contributions of lesser importance. The purpose has been to make readers acquainted with the leading features.

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ELEVEN NEGRO SONGS.....Joel Chandler Harris, Paul Laurence Dunbar, and others.
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A UNIO SPY.

SPENCER KELLOGG BROWN. His Life in Kansas and His Death as a Spy, 1842-62, as Disclosed in His Diary. Edited by George Gardner Smith. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.35 net.

This biography, we are told in the preface, was written many years ago at the request of Mr. Smith's friend, the father of Spencer K. Brown. Other work interrupted its publication. It would have been as well if it had not been published at all. There is nothing in the material nor the treatment to justify a book of this size. As if conscious of the meagreness of his material, the editor resorts to padding of the most obvious character. The chapters "Old John Brown" and "The Later Career of John Brown" have little relevancy to the matter in hand; the latter, in fact, hasn't any. Several other chapters have the same defect. Except as far as the Kansas chapters are personal to Orville Chester Brown, they are superfluous. Much better matter to the same general effect can be found in other books. The editor has no skill in biographical writing. A better economist could have made a readable book with his material. Hardly could any one have made a worse.

The Browns of this story were not blood relations of John Brown of Harper's Ferry, but they were related to him by their fortunes in Kansas. It is an interesting fact that Ossawotomie, the Kansas town which named old John Brown, was named by Orville Chester Brown, its founder. His son, the hero of these pages, was born Aug. 17, 1842, and executed as a spy in Richmond Sept. 25, 1862. Whatever his merits, he is not made to appear an interesting personality. He was a whimpering, whining youth, with literary aspirations, corresponding to which he had no culture or ability. It is difficult to avoid the impression of something essentially cheap both in his mind and in his character. His most distinctive mark was an extreme sensibility in the matter of young women, a strong determination of his feelings about them to paper and ink, a remarkable facility for getting off with the old and on with the new, and a certain shrewdness in keeping a fond heart in reserve. The most interesting pages are those which detail the incidents of his brief service as a Union spy. The battle of Shiloh was on when he got back to our lines and a claim is made that his information enabled Grant to resume the battle with a better knowledge of the enemy's strength than he could otherwise have had. In war as in love, the young man had a bold and enterprising spirit. He was not acting as a spy at the time of his capture, but gaily exposing himself.

A New Marine.

AN OCEAN MYSTERY. By Caroline Lee Whiting Hunt. Pp., 320. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.25.

Mrs. Whiting's is one of those stories which were once more fashionable than they are now, stories which are at pains to inculcate by precept and example only what is good and "proper." Briefly, it is a book without guile. It is about a child cast up by the sea upon the coast of France, and there brought up by good peasant folk as their own. The business of the plot is obviously the solution of the mystery of the child's birth, and this business is conscientiously attended to. Further, the child, a girl, is taught gentle wisdom by a good mother superior and an excellent priest.

She is taken to Paris to see the sights, meaning thereby Notre Dame, the Madeleine, St. Sulpice, Sainte Chapelle, "which against the enthusiasm of Angélique (the heroine) to the highest point," gives to the Opéra. Also to Monte Carlo, where a lesson in the evils of gambling is given by the introduction of a suicide, just behind the scenes, as it were. In the course of the story American and French institutions are compared, to the benefit of the French institutions debated, but all very harmlessly, in the manner of one who would teach in words of one syllable.

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The Little Queen

By EVA MADDEN. 340 pp. Illustrated. Cloth, 85 cents net. Postage, 10 cents additional.

This story is based on a period of English and French history, but it is history which reads like a romance, for in it Richard, the Il., King of England, takes a little princess of but seven years of age, who belonged to the royal house of France, as his Queen. It is one of the sweetest stories of its kind that has ever been written.

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The Story of the Cruise Wherein the Flagship Fired the First Hostile Shot in the War with Great Britain for the Rights of American Seamen. By JAMES OTIS. 348 pp. Illustrated. Cloth, $1.20 net. Postage, 15 cents additional.

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SUPREMACY IN BOOK ADVERTISING

THE NEW YORK TIMES printed more book publishers' announcements in 1902 than any other American newspaper

MR. ALDEN'S VIEWS.

What Girls Like to Read and a Parody of "The Five Nations."

MRS. L. T. MEADE, who is well known as a writer of books for girls, has an article in this week's Academy in which she tells us what kind of books girls like. She thinks that young girls do not care for adventures such as charm boys, but that they particularly like to read about "school scrapes." It is just possible that Mrs. Meade knows the girls of, say, twenty years ago better than she knows the girls of to-day. The average healthy girl of the present year seems to like to read of bloodcurdling adventures quite as much as her brothers like to read of them. It is a common thing to hear girls say that they dislike girls' books, and like boys' books far better. This is not strange in view of the fact that the modern girl plays the same athletic games that boys play, and takes interest in boyish things to a far greater extent than was the case with girls of the last generation. Undoubtedly what Mrs. Meade says is true of many girls, for if it were not true her books would not enjoy the wide popularity that they have. But she ignores the very large class of girls who prefer "Treasure Island" to any book written for girls, and are not ashamed to confess a thoroughly boyish delight in pirates.

***

The Unspeakable Mr. Crosland—I should say Mr. Crosland, the author of the Unspeakable Scot—is about to publish a volume of parodies of Mr. Kipling's last volume. Mr. Crosland has hit on the rather clever title of the "Five Nations," and it is doubtful if any of the parodies in his book will be better than the parody of the title that Mr. Kipling gave to his poems. But why on earth should any one want either to write or read parodies? Calverley's burlesque of the Rossetti style of poetry was amusing, and its refrain "Butter and eggs and a pound of cheese" will linger long in the memory, but, as I have said, the verses were a burlesque rather than a parody. To take a whole volume of poems and parody them must be a dreary task, and how infinitely dreary it will be to read them. It is not unfair to condemn a book of this sort before it is published; for the merits of a parody are its worst offenses. To parody a volume of poems like the "Five Nations" is closely akin to ridiculing the personal defects of a lame man. It is not funny, and it is not decent. Mr. Crosland has made even a greater mistake than he made when he wrote "Lovely Woman," and he will probably not be long in finding it out.

***

Mr. Hardy is shortly to give us a drama in six acts. This is not very welcome news. We want Mr. Hardy's novels, and not his dramas. There are quantities of men who can write dramas, but none except Mr. Hardy who can write his novels. Of course, there are people who like to sit down to the reading of a four or five or six act play, but they are not very numerous. How many readers have Lord Tennyson's dramas in comparison with the readers of his short poems? Nobody denies that the dramas were good of their kind, but the poems were infinitely better. Robert Browning thought that he was a born writer of plays, and he wrote a good many of them, but he will be remembered by his short poems, and not by his plays, although an exception might perhaps be made in regard to "Pippa Passes." If Mr. Hardy is able to write six-act dramas, he is able to write novels, and he should be made to do it. I do not know how this could be brought about, but somebody ought to convince him that he owes a debt to the public in the matter of novels. It is an unwritten, but nevertheless a true, law that the man who can write good novels should be made to write them, whether he wants to do so or not.

***

The letters of Mrs. Stevenson—the mother of R. L. S.—have just been published, and they are delightful reading. It is plain that Stevenson inherited much from his mother. Somebody has suggested after reading these letters that Mrs. Stevenson copied her son's way of looking at things, as well as his manner of expressing himself, but this is sheer nonsense. She was not the sort of woman deliberately to ape her son. But she was naturally a brilliant woman, and, if she had only known it, a born writer. The letters describe the writer's experiences in the Adirondacks and the Pacific Islands, and they will form a most valuable and interesting addition to the Vailima Letters.

***

Sir Francis Burnand's memoirs are to be published in the course of a few days. He has known everybody in connection with London journalism and letters during the last thirty or forty years, and his reminiscences cannot fail to be interesting. His fame as a humorist has been somewhat eclipsed since he became the editor of Punch and practically ceased to write, but there was a time when his "Mokeanna" and his "Happy Thoughts" were regarded as the most humorous books of the day. He will, so we are told, tell us much of the "Prehistoric Bohemia" of London. Fortunately it is now prehistoric, for of all offensive hypocrites, the hypocrisy of the Bohemia of the last generation was the most offensive. It professed to be a land of art and literature, while it was only a land of brandy and water.

W. L. ALDEN.

London, Nov. 16, 1903.

THE SOUL OF CITIES.

CITIES. By Arthur Symons. With eight illustrations from old prints. Light paper. 12mo, pp. 288. Lettered. $1. Dodd, Mead & Co. New York: James Pott & Co. Id.

Arthur Symons has his place, if not in the critical literature which lives, at least in the impressionistic literature which does not, but which at the time bears the influences of things of beauty as well as a certain amount of useful information to minds which may be trained in no other way. By his art criticisms he has reached those who never read Ruskin or Symons; as a translator and adapter he has brought a worthy public into close communication with Gabriele d'Annunzio and certain French poets. Now, as an impressionistic word-painter of certain Continental cities he would show how Théophile Gautier might have written his "voyages" for a public piping for culture. Mr. Symons knows his public and he knows its craving for "fine" writing and for all rhetorical "tropes" which exalt its imagination until a mutual regard for exaggeration is established between author and reader. But unlike many of his colleagues in word-painting, Mr. Symons always has a "raison d'être" beyond the usual self-sufficient creed of "art for art's sake." He gives it to us at the beginning of his "Cities." He writes:

> For the cities are like people, with souls and temperaments of their own, and it has always been one of my chief pleasures to associate with the souls and temperaments congenial to me among cities. And I have come upon many cities which have left me indifferent, perhaps through some accident in my way of approach; at any rate they had nothing to say to me: Madrid, for instance, and Vienna, and St. Petersburg, and Berlin. It would be impossible for me to write about these cities: I should have nothing to say. But certain other cities, Rome, Venice, Seville, how I have loved them, what a delight it was to me merely to be alive and living in them, and what a delight it is to me to think of them as imagined in their streets and on their waters! Moscow, Naples, how I have hated them, how I have suffered in them, merely because I was there, and how clearly I see them still with that sharp memory of discomfort!

And so on. A strangely susceptible man is Mr. Arthur Symons! Yet who shall deny his obvious sincerity, even though he exaggerates the joys of Rome and Venice and paints the horrors of Moscow and Naples in nightmare luridness. Mr. Symons sees things, and his impressions of them are sure to arouse responsive or antagonistic emotions in the mind of the much-traveled virtuoso, who finds the wounds of his Neapolitan sojourn reopened and his fading love for Rome rekindled by our author's feverish articulations. One may not always fully sympathize with Mr. Symons's tortured or exalted soul—as the case may be—but the most ætonal critic can hardly fail to admire his ingenuity, as, for example, when he draws the portrait of Matilde Serao and makes her the symbol of her "grotesque" city:

> Full of strength, sincerity, emotion, full of an irresistible charm of humanity, she is so short and stout as to be almost square; her head, too, with its low forehead, is square, and she sits humped up, with her head between her shoulders, all compressed vivacity, which is ready to burst forth at any moment in a flood of energetic, humorously emphatic words, to which her leaping gestures with her short, fat fingers lit front of her nose, of bespectacled eyes, of her cheeks wrinkled with laughter, add a further and yet more grotesque emphasis.

Mr. Symons does this sort of thing very well; with varying timing he brings forth the individuality of not only the above-mentioned cities, but of Prague, Budapest, Belgrade, Sofia, and Constantinople. If he sets forth no really new facts of life or condition, he at least emphasizes what has been said by more constrained pens, and he does it in a way to attract attention. As for the influence of what he says, it remains with the reader's mental equipment whether the result be instruction or amusement.

In Fontainebleau Forest.

Charles Sprague Smith's excellent sketches of Millet, Corot, Rousseau, Daryo, when these occurred in Fontainebleau Forest in fatigue dress, as it were, have been furnished with a series of excellent pictures—photographic reproductions of rough drawings of portraits, reproductions of paintings, and half-tone views from nature and from canvas—all in well-toned ovals. ["Barbizon Days." (Fontainebleau Edition.) 250 bordered pages. New York: A. Wessels Company. $2.50 net.]

The part that the forest of Fontainebleau has played in giving the formative influences to the early rationalist French impressionistic school is indicated rather than described in the author's introduction, which, however, unfolds to the reader, with many graphic touches, something of the atmosphere of this paradise for painters, where it has been asserted "between 1825 and 1860 there gathered about an inn table in this hamlet the largest group of men of creative power with the brush that have ever assembled anywhere since the Renaissance." But where now "the forest has been transformed, its solitudes have been made accessible, and thus, to the artist, profaned."

The pictures presented with this edition of the book are just as illustrative or suggestive as such pictures should be. There are scenes like "The Sully," "A Mare," "The Chaos of the Gorges of Apremont," the bas-relief of Millet and Rousseau, and cottages of these painters and of Daryo, reproduced from photographs. There are, in addition, examples of their work with brush or chisel produced under the influence of Barbizon days.

The de Luxe Stoddard.

A critical examination of the limited large paper edition of Richard Henry Stoddard's "Recollections," which has just been imported by A. S. Barnes & Co., shows that the volume has a peculiar distinction which many so-called large paper editions do not possess. So far as manufacture is concerned, the binding, the very beautiful distinctive paper, and the printing show the exercise of exceptional care. It is of peculiar interest, however, to find that the volume is in a sense an extra illustrated literary history. The limited edition contains fac similes of many of the choicest manuscripts and letters in the remarkable collection presented by Mr. Stoddard to the Authors' Club. The arrangements for these reproductions were among the last matters in which Mr. Stoddard was able to take an interest. In these fac similes, a three-page letter from Edgar Allan Poe naturally occupies a conspicuous place, and the small but legible handwriting is reproduced perfectly. There is also a letter from Lowell to Poe indorsed by Poe, "J. R. Lowell," across the top. Another interesting letter is in the irregular handwriting of Hawthorne, and letters from Bryant, Bokar, and Whittier are among the many reproduced.

The value of the manuscripts which appear in fac simile in this edition will enlist wide interest. There is a page of the original manuscript of Dickens's "Oliver Twist," also an autograph poem by Thackeray. One of the rarest features of the Stoddard collection is Tennyson's autograph copy of "Tears, Idle Tears," which is accompanied by a signed letter. Other famous autograph poems which appear in this volume are Longfellow's "Arrow and the Song," Holmes's "Chambered Nautilus," and Lowell's "Shepherd of King Admetus." Fac similes of autograph manuscripts of Petrarch and R. B. Sheridan are also presented.

The portraits include several which have never before been reproduced. Among them are some rare portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Stoddard which have been reproduced from old daguerreotypes. It would seem that the illustrations present a collection of autographic literary fac similes which is perhaps unique. Only 300 copies have been printed of this edition and no more will be made under any circumstances.

A Preacher's "Struggle for Light."

G. P. Putnam's Sons have just added to the Crown Theological Library "My Struggle for Light: Confessions of a Preacher," by R. Winsmer. The author of the little volume could not understand why good men profess that they have no religion, while men with bad morals showed in their behavior evidence of a very decided religious life. He made investigations and has now come to the conclusion that:

> "We must seek to promote in every way the conviction that goodness in itself was worth, but that religion without goodness is a lie. * * * Similarly we must try to make it more and more clear to men that piety is absolutely necessary to the completeness of man's nature. * * * Therefore let morality be recognized and voiced at its full worth. The logical result will be an enlarged understanding and appreciation of faith. If our powers in the pursuit of love operating and relating in right relation to one another, we may not but grow constantly for the general recognition of Christianity in its simplicity, which, indeed, constitutes its peculiar truth, beauty, and power. * * * We ought not to excommunicate ourselves from the religious community to which we belong by situation or the circumstances of our life. * * * With resolute determination we must oppose pride of knowledge, whether it be that pride which in the name of a supposed revelation pretends to know things which no man can know, or decides questions which belong to the sphere of science, or whether it be that other pride, which, under the cloak of science, slips across the borders of science, * * * and with light heads undermines the precious inheritance of the centuries. * * * Our hearts must be in sympathy with the people. In self-surrendering love we must seek to understand them. * * * We must give effect to the fundamental Christian conceptions of sin and grace, reconciliation, and conversion in their full significance. * * * We must be thoroughly sincere, and be ready to dispense with influence and the joy of fellowship rather than incur the guilt of intellectual insincerity."

Getting Out Books in England.

The publication in England of Morley's life of Gladstone has brought to a climax a dispute between London publishers and booksellers throughout the rest of the country. The matter has been set forth by a bookseller of Newcastle-on-Tyne in a letter to The London Publishers' Circular. It seems that when the biography was published in London, Friday, Oct. 9, only the London papers had lengthy reviews on it. The writer in The Circular states that throughout that day he had to explain to "gangrened and skeptical customers" that the only favored city was London, the headquarters of the publishers. The writer and others in England whom he represents did not receive copies of the book until the Monday following, Oct. 12. He says that the booksellers outside of London ought to have justice in the matter of publication day—parcels ought to be sent to country booksellers in advance, so that the book may appear simultaneously throughout England.

In replying to the letter the editor of The Publishers' Circular says that it is impossible to do this in the case of a book for which the whole country is waiting, because "the greatest care has to be taken that no copy can be reviewed before the date fixed." If books were sent to country booksellers before the day of publication, reviews would appear in some of the papers before the important ones published them.

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OUR POSSIBILITIES.

DAS LAND DER UNBEGRENZTEN MOEGLICHKEITEN. By Ludwig Max Goldberger. New York: Brentano's.

A series of essays written by the German Privy Councilor Ludwig Max Goldberger and published in the Berlin weekly, Die Woche, has been collected in this volume, which also contains new chapters on various phases of American life. The whole German press has been unanimous in praise of Goldberger's book, even the staid, conservative anti-American Kreuzzeitung speaking well of it. This unstinted praise is well deserved, for never has a book regarding America appeared in Germany which judges American conditions in such an intelligent and thorough manner. Hopeful as to the future of the United States, ("The Land of Unlimited Possibilities,") Goldberger writes from the point of view of a practical business man who has carefully studied American conditions. The book contains well-chosen statistics showing the greatness and vast wealth of the United States. Goldberger ridicules the idea of a customs union of the European nations against America, because, he says, the interests of each are so varied and different. He rightfully asks the question, Would such a combination bring any more coal, breadstuffs, or petroleum to Europe? Goldberger also denies that Europe is bloodless. He says it may be senseless, but if otherwise the body is sound the trouble can be cured. He believes Germany is most sound and needs only to exert itself a little to fully meet American competition. In short, he does not believe that Germany is confronted by an economic swallowing up on the part of the United States. This danger, he says, is lessened because even in the United States trees do not grow into heaven. In the first place, he believes the United States is much handicapped by an unsound financial basis. This difficulty, he admits, may be removed, but far more serious is the increasing difference which in recent years has sprung up between labor and capital. Goldberger has no great fear that America, owing to a reaction in its own markets, will flood European markets with goods at cheap prices. While it may seem paradoxical, he declares that with such the American consumer will eventually have to bear the burden. The American manufacturer will find a recompense for his goods at home by selling at higher prices, but the consumer, becoming tired of such an abnormal state of affairs, will remove the fearful incubus of protection. The final result, so Goldberger believes, will be reciprocity between the United States and Europe, with long-extended commercial treaties. Furthermore, to fully meet American competition Germany should send experts to the United States, who shall live in various parts of the Union and be constantly in touch with the leading industrial and business establishments of America.

While on the whole Goldberger's observations on American affairs are correct, in a number of places he makes assertions which are erroneous. For example, when speaking of American railroads he says: "American railroad traffic lacks organized method and discipline. Often trains running long distances are late, the tardiness being all the way from a half to fifteen hours." This observation in view of the notorious German bummelzüge is most amusing. The author also says when an American is asked how far away is such a place, he is most cautious in his reply, giving the same in so many miles and not in minutes or hours as is customary in Europe. He declares that the colored barbers on sleeping cars are also the baggagemen, who at small stations frequently desert their misbehaved customers in order to attend to their other duties. More, if a traveler wishes to make a complaint, such is impossible, as there are no such offices in America as one finds at every station in Germany. Goldberger does not believe the generally accepted European view that America is before an industrial crisis. He says the condition of Wall Street is no criterion for the soundness of American business life.

Goldberger expects no bad results from the coming Presidential election, or from the St. Louis Exposition, for "so vast and inexhaustible are America's resources that like Antaeus it obtains new strength from mother earth." He has this to say of the President:

In President Roosevelt the various political and ethical changes which have stirred America are personified. As a rich citizen he placed himself at the head of the Rough Riders, which not completely enthused the masses. This man of the people, when he became President, showed himself the friend of court and ceremonial life, formerly entirely unknown in America. He prepares naval reviews like a monarch. Grave naval demonstrations just like one of the crowned heads of Europe, and the Americans who formerly would have criticised such action seem to be much pleased. President Roosevelt, of whom I have already said that he has a fine, instinctive feeling for coming political changes, has correctly gauged the American pulse for outward show. The Monroe Doctrine, whose fundamental idea is defense, was the characteristic of America of the last century, while that of this is expansive imperialism. One should not forget, however, if one is perfectly just, that this spirit is a new form of ideal imperialism as compared with the former somewhat homely imperialism.

An Entertaining Story.

OUR LADY'S INN. By J. Storer Clouston. Author of "The Adventures of M. d'Hariot." In one volume. Pp. 424. 12mo. Cloth. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

"Our Lady's Inn" manages to be interesting in spite of its persistent ignoring of possibilities, both in the characters and in their doings. Once launched upon the tale, we want to know how it ends, and we willingly give it our credulity, as it bears us along. Of course, no sane girl would have adopted Barbara's method of getting rid of an objectionable betrothed; and, of course, the sex of the denizen of "No. 6, Our Lady's Inn," would only have proclaimed itself to the most unobserving of mankind. But the story is so pleasantly written; there are such a spirit and "go" about it, and its queer people are so very much alive, that it has its own way with us. In real life we should solemnly shake our heads over the prospects of happiness before the thoughtless young pair holding the centre of the stage. But Mr. Clouston is more kind than his, and all goes so well that the tale may be unreservedly commended to those in search of recreation pure and simple. If they do not look closely into its verisimilitude, they will surely find it, as the heroines of a hundred years ago used to say, "vastly entertaining."

The Kirkyard Mold.

THE SOUTER'S LAMP. By Hector MacGregor. Illus. Pp. 272. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. $1.25.

More stories seasoned with Scots dialect and haunted by ghosts of Calvin and John Knox. To show a tender heart beneath a rugged and discouraging exterior, human charity beneath a hard theological shell, such seems to be the idea. The machinery, which creaks ominously in the beginning is a gathering of old cronies each Saturday night around the souter's lamp. In the glow of the souter's peat fire and in the smoke of "cutties" the stories are told. For the benefit of those unlearned in the lingo it might be said that a souter appears to be what in plain English we call a cobbler. Others who appear are a dominie and a gravedigger, a gravedigger with such a tender heart that when he fills a grave he dribbles in the earth so slowly and so gently that there is never a sound of the clods falling upon the coffin lid. But on cold days the mourners standing in the kirkyard are likely to freeze, and afterward other graves have to be dug the earlier, perhaps. Such gruesome sentimentalities belong to Scotland and are made much of in these stories. Yet there is relief. For one story is about a clever lassie who saved her smuggler brother in the minister's own dogcart, and afterward got the English gauger for husband. Again, there are two boys who outwit a game keeper.

On the other hand is the story of the lassie that loved the minister long years ago and was frozen in the snow one Winter night trying to get her drunken father home, and of the old woman whom the same minister believed to be a witch, yet gave burial in the kirkyard for the sake of a child the old creature had harbored. These things are enough to show that the book is not unlike others which in the past have hymned the idiosyncrasies of rural Scotland. More than all else, however, this collection smells of the kirkyard mold.

Music and Magnetic Healing.

THE PATH OF STARS. By Margaret Cruikshank Elmer. Pp. 288. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

Like the story of the lost hair, of the will that was found, of the bar sinister wiped out, like all of these is the story of the singer who lost her voice and found it again. Such is the story called "The Path of Stars," full of the musical dreams and sentimental moonings, or rhapsodies, if you will, of one who is called Valentine Lanfrey and, by announcement, comes of a good Georgia family. Certainly there is nothing about her to betray her nativity, and even her negro servant speaks the English of the schools. Valentine is domiciled in Washington Square, New York. The man in the case is called Waldo Laurence, as a gentle hint that he comes from Massachusetts. He radiates in some strange manner the elixir of life, and his occupation, his mission, is that of volunteer, unpaid magnetic healer. Not that the word magnetic healer is ever used in the book. It is not. But the musical lady faints at his studio door, and he sets out to put health and happiness into her, for she is of an introspective and morbid turn of mind, and rather needy on that account. Later he tries to make her love him, and that is the story, for she is reluctant to begin this business of loving and has much to say of her reticences. By the way, the lady tells her own story, and incidentally devotes a score of pages or so to a production of "Aïdaetic" a paraphrase of the opera. Not only so, the author has begun the volume with two little four-line verses and ended it with a longer copy of verses called "Parsi." It is a dangle sentimental book.

Michael Angelo Buonarroti.

MICHAEL ANGELO BUONARROTI. By Lord Ronald Sutherland Gower. In the Series of Great Masters in Painting and Sculpture. With forty illustrations and photogravure frontispiece. Post 8vo. Pp. 181. Cloth. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.75 net.

The volume is rich in half-tone reproductions—admirable from point of case and sharp outline—of the most famous paintings and sculptures of the great Michael Angelo. The author, Lord Ronald Sutherland Gower, has drawn heavily from Vasari's "Delle Vite de' Piu Eccellenti Pittori, Scultori, ed Architettori," although modern writers like Condivi, Guasti and Gotti have not been ignored, and many long-existing puzzles have been unraveled by a discriminating use of such works as de Dusilli's "Carte Michelangiolesche Inedite," Fuzan's "The Art of Michael Angelo in the British Museum" and other repository or critical authorities.

Like other volumes of the series, "Michael Angelo" is well reinforced with a bibliography and with catalogues of the artist's works. The format is attractive, but quite unostentatious. The olive-green linen covers and simple gold lettering are thoroughly suggestive of a book that is to be used in the library as well as amid the dust and litter of the studio.

STEVENSON RARITIES.

"R. L. S." Once More in an Authoritative Bibliography.*

The inevitable has happened. After Prof. Raleigh's memorandum on Stevenson, Marie Fritzer's "R. L. Stevenson's Samoa," Mrs. Black's contribution to the "Famous Scots Series," L. Cope Cornford's little book, Sidney Colvin's article in the Dictionary of National Biography, Leslie Stephen's "Essay," and Graham Balfour's "Life," we have at last a bibliography of his writings. It is true that we have had W. D. Ellwanger's "Some of the Rarer Stevensons," (in The Book Buyer, October, 1895;) Frederick James Gregg's "Unique Stevenson Collection," (Mr. Foote's, in The Book Buyer, April, 1898,) and George M. Williamson's "Catalogue of a Collection of the Books of Robert Louis Stevenson," 1901; but the present is the first account of Stevenson's first and rare editions and Stevensoniana which is in any way authoritative. Col. Prideaux expresses his obligations to various friends who assisted him in the compilation of his attractive and praiseworthy book—to Thomas J. Wise, whose materials for a bibliography of Stevenson were placed at his disposal; to Edmund Gosse, Sidney Colvin, and others. We should fancy, however, that his greatest aid was Mr. Williamson's fine catalogue, which is largely a description of the best of Stevenson's collections—that of the late Charles E. Foote of lovable bibliographical memory.

Following the plan of Mr. Wise's splendid bibliographies of Robert Browning and Swinburne, Col. Prideaux divides his book into seven sections—first editions and separate works, juvenilia, toy books, and pagan; contributions to periodicals in verse, &c., giving at the end lists of complete volumes of biography and criticism, critical and biographical notices in books, and critical and biographical articles in magazines and newspapers. He believes that in the compilation of an adequate bibliography an accurate catalogue of the writer's works must be drawn up in such a manner as to be most useful to the literary student, while before the bibliophile are placed careful collations of the books which are the objects of his search. In his Stevenson bibliography he has endeavored to meet the views both of the student and of the collector, and it must be admitted that his success is considerable, although in certain instances he has placed undue stress upon the wants of the student, who, as a usual thing, cares little for ideal bibliography. The most interesting portions of his book are the first two parts, which deal with the original editions of Stevenson; firstly, those which come within the domain of pure literature, and, secondly, his juvenile effusions, his Davos Press toy books, his privately printed vers d'occasion, and other trifles much prized in the auction room, although secretly despised by the enthusiasts who prefer to regard "R. L. S." as a high priest of letters, who would scorn to amuse himself with the production of burlesque pamphlets and leaflets.

The first part begins with the first edition of "An Inland Voyage," 1878, and ends with "Some Letters," 1901. Few of the fifty-one items therein described are great rarities—we might except "The Story of a Lie," 1882; "The Silverado Squatters," 1883, the English copyright issue of the first instalment as published in The Century, November, 1883; "Penny Whistles," 1880, the first form of "A Child's Garden of Verses"; "Ticonderoga," 1880, privately issued in an edition of two copies, one of which was forwarded to the author in Samoa, who presented it to King Kalakaua—the other was given to Mr. Foote and is now owned by Mr. Williamson; and "The South Seas," 1890, the privately printed issue, (antedating by six years the first published edition,) of which twenty-two copies were printed in November, 1890, as "copy" for newspaper use, fifteen being cut up in this manner, leaving only seven to pass into private circulation. For his description of "Penny Whistles," perhaps the most highly prized of Stevenson rarities, Col. Prideaux is indebted to Mr. Williamson, who inserted in his catalogue Luther S. Livingston's account of the only copy in America, one of two in existence. Col. Prideaux was unable to see the English copy. This rare proof form of "A Child's Garden of Verses" contains forty-eight pieces, nine of which were omitted in the published book, others being altered. When the book was finally issued, in March, 1885, it included sixty-four poems, the others having been written at various times in 1884. Stevenson's first title for this perennially delightful book was "Nursery Verses." The earliest of the poems were written in the Summer of 1881. Graham Balfour has told us how he once took up Miss Greenaway's "Birthday Book for Children," with verses by Mrs. Barker, and said: "These are rather nice rhymes, and I don't think they will be difficult to do."

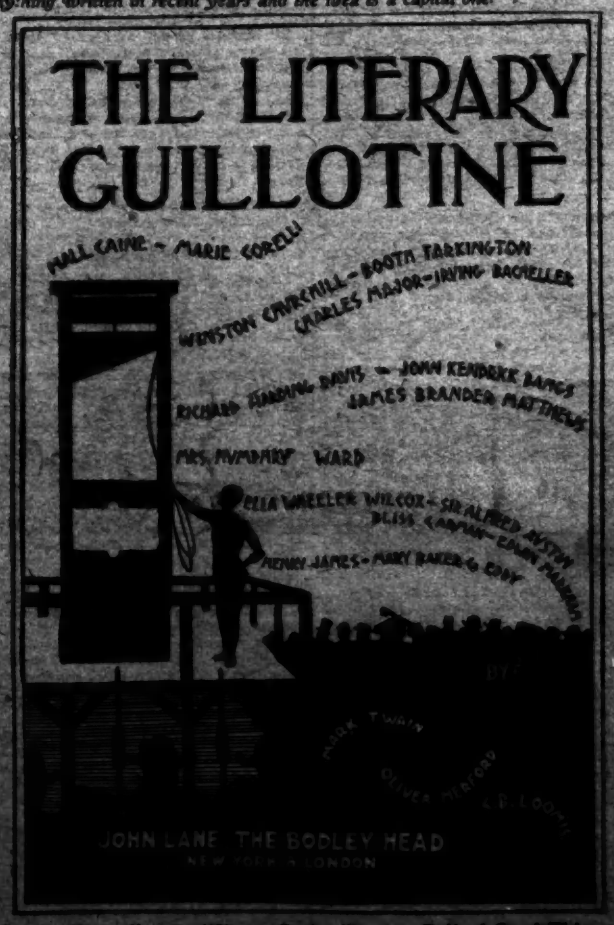
Col. Prideaux's book is wholly satisfying, and will attract all lovers and collectors of Stevenson. He has performed a very difficult task with both knowledge and judgment, and his dignified, and at the same time very loving, piece of work is entirely worthy of its subject. His handsome volume, printed by Constable in the same form as the Edinburgh Stevenson, contains a portrait, a reproduction of an autograph letter of Stevenson, and facsimiles of the rarest title pages described by the compiler.

R. F. R.

*A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE WORKS OF ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON. By Col. W. F. Prideaux. 8vo. Pp. xvi.-301. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

MR. MADISON J. CAWEIN says:—"Whoever the author is, he is certainly one of the best satirists our country has ever known. His knowledge of the writings of the different authors tried, as well as all their little ways and mannerisms, is simply wonderful. The book has already begun to make a sensation. It has been a long time since I enjoyed a clever piece of writing like this."

THE PHILADELPHIA RECORD:—"Some of the fun is as clever as anything written in recent years and the idea is a capital one."



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ABOUT AUTHORS.

What Some of Them Are Saying, Writing, or Planning.

"THE UNDERCURRENT," the longest story which has come from the pen of Robert Grant since he finished "Unleavened Bread," is not a "problem" novel, as the readers of the January Scribner will learn from the very first. It is a study of social conditions in the same environment which surrounded the dramatic personæ of his former work—a small American town just old enough to have traditions and caste and social demarcations. The subject is divorce and the conditions that are assumed take three distinct channels—Puritan, individual, and legislative. The battle is, however, chiefly fought out between the individual and the State.

Bernhard Berenson, the eminent art critic and connoisseur, is now in this country on a flying visit. He will return to his Florentine villa after the Christmas holidays. His monumental work, "The Drawings of the Florentine Painters," has called forth many expressions of applause from the pens of some of the most famous specialists in the world. Its price, owing to the limited number of copies remaining, has now been raised from 15 to 20 guineas in England and in the United States from $60 to $100.

The following authors will have brief fiction in the January Harper: Elizabeth Stuart Phelps Ward, Mary E. Wilkins Freeman, Arthur Colton, Grace Ellis Channing, Stepney Rawson, Van Tassel Sutphen, and Philip Verrill Mighels.

Frederick Palmer, the well-known war correspondent and author of "The Ways of the Service" and "The Vagabond," has contributed a short story to Scribner's, which will appear in the January number of the magazine. It deals with the Bulgarian insurrection and will be entitled "When Papadoff Crossed the Frontier."

W. H. Chancellor and Fletcher Willis Hewes, two well-known educators, are writing for G. P. Putnam's Sons a new history of the United States, which will be in ten volumes and will include the period from 1607 to 1904.

Among those who have indorsed Dr. Arthur J. Brown's "New Era in the Philippines," published by the Fleming H. Revell Company, are Inspector General of the United States Army J. C. Breckenridge, James B. Angell, President of the University of Michigan, and Dean C. Worcester.

When Mme. Lardin de Musset presented the City of Paris with a statue of the great French poet, Alfred de Musset, it was proposed to erect it on the refuge or isle of safety in the Rue St. Honoré, in front of the Théâtre Français. But objections have been raised to this spot because it would not be "wise" to put any heavy weight on the vaults of the Metropolitan tunnel, which is to pass under it. The space in front of the Conseil d'Etat has been suggested as a suitable place for the statue, and a refuge in the middle would be good for the women and children who have to run for their lives before omnibuses and horses.

Those who have read Henry Seton Merriman's "Barlash of the Guard," published by McClure, Phillips & Co., will be sorry to learn of the death of the author. Mr. Merriman died in England of appendicitis, the disease which carried off Frank Norris, the author of "The Octopus" and "The Pit."

Charles C. Binney of Philadelphia has prepared for the J. B. Lippincott Company the "Life of Horace Binney," in his day one of the most distinguished of Philadelphians. There are to be several portraits of Mr. Binney in the volume.

Gifford Hall, author of "The Man Before the Mast," says in a recent letter to McClure, Phillips & Co., relating to Roger Pocock's "Following the Frontier": "As a frontiersman myself, knowing much of the country described by Mr. Pocock, I can say, 'Good from cover to cover, virile, interesting, and instructive.'"

One of the earliest applications for the limited large paper edition of Richard Henry Stoddard's "Recollections," which has just been brought out by A. S. Barnes & Co., was from a brother poet who of recent years has written more State papers than poems—Secretary of State John Hay.

Dr. Henry C. Rowland, author of "Sea Scamps," published by McClure, Phillips & Co., thinks that an authors' protective association should be organized "especially to protect us from those of our friends who want to write things about us." He says that recently a "kind acquaintance," describing his personal appearance in a prominent literary paper, explained that he was a "delicate boy, continually breaking down during his college term," "wandering in search of health," &c. Dr. Rowland "objects" to this portrait, because, as he says, he is six feet odd, "of pretty good muscle and endurance." When he spoke to the writer about this, she said that she thought she had pictured an attractive type of individual.

The London Academy and Literature prints a characteristically silly statement to the effect that "at the time of the Chicago Exhibition, ten years ago, there was probably in the United States less idea of sculpture, of consistent architecture, or of fine decoration, than in any other civilized country in the world." In good time to answer this assertion comes Lorado Taft's "History of American Sculpture," which is issued this week by the Macmillan Company. Mr. Taft tells the whole story of American sculpture from Washington's day to our own.

G. W. Ogden's novel, "Tennessee Todd," published by A. S. Barnes & Co., is said to have revived many reminiscences of the old steamboat days on the Mississippi. It seems that there are still living some of the old steamboat Captains who recall the early rivalry between the railroad and the steamboat, and these are said to have declared Mr. Ogden's picture of this stirring phase of our history to be accurate.

T. R. Way and G. R. Dennis have provided for their book on "The Art of James McNeill Whistler," to be brought out within a week by the Macmillan Company, fifty-two reproductions of Whistler's most representative work. The book is dedicated to Lady Seymour Haden, Whistler's sister.

The Rev. C. Ferren, Ph. D., is editing "Outline Sermons and Plans for Evangelistic Work," which contains opinions on the subject, by Theodore Cuyler, J. Wilbur Chapman, Charles H. Tatman, S. Parkes Cadman, A. C. Dixon, and others as well known in the religious world in America. The book will shortly be published by the Fleming H. Revell Company.

Mr. Edward Garnett, in a recent number of The London Academy, chides the British public because of its little acquaintance with Sarah Orne Jewett's New England stories. In her talent, he says, "America has gained a writer who can be ranked second only to Hawthorne in her interpretation of the spirit of New England soil. * * * Her shade of humor cannot be described. It must be tasted."

The Rev. Francis Greenwood Peabody, in his latest book, "The Religion of an Educated Man," which bears the imprint of the Macmillan Company, brings together three lectures which he delivered to the students of Haverford College. They are: "Religion as Education," "The Message of Christ to the Scholar," and "Knowledge and Service." In this volume Prof. Peabody has much to say on the subject of social service and the great need for it.

Mrs. Caroline Atwater Mason, after reading Mabel Nelson Thurston's "On the Road to Arcady," published by the Fleming H. Revell Company, wrote: "The book came and conquered all the family. * * * It is a very charming volume, with its captivating sketches on margins and all sorts of places, and strikes a distinctly refreshing note. The lightly touched narrative even suggests Charles Dudley Warner in the dear old days when fresh delights used to come to us from his pen. It is easy, graceful, unaffected, sometimes witty, sometimes wise, always pleasant."

At the time of his death, the late Sir Walter Besant was engaged on what he called his magnum opus, the survey of London. The first installment, "London in the Eighteenth Century," appeared last year. The second part, "London in the Time of the Stuarts," is announced by The Macmillan Company to be almost ready for publication.

Dr. David J. Gregg, author of "Individual Prayer as a Working Force," published a short time ago by the Fleming H. Revell Company, has been elected to the Presidency of the Western Theological Seminary at Allegheny, Penn. His acceptance has not yet been received, but it is expected. Dr. Gregg has for many years filled the Brooklyn pulpit which was held by Dr. Cuyler.

Mortimer Menpes is writing a book on "Whistler as I Knew Him." It will appear in this country next March with the imprint of the Macmillan Company.

William Butler Yeats, the well-known Irish poet and dramatist, has prepared the following course of lectures for this country: "The Intellectual Revival in Ireland," "The Theatre and What It Might Be," "The Heroic Literature of Ireland," and "Poetry in the Old Time and in the New." He is the guest of the Irish Literary Society of New York, under whose auspices he will lecture. Mr. Yeats is President of the Irish National Theatre Society, which is doing the same work in Ireland that Antoine has done with the Théâtre Libre in Paris. Mr. Yeats's stay here is limited, and he will lecture at such universities and colleges as may desire to hear him. Particulars can be had of John Quinn, 120 Broadway, New York City.

Prof. Herman Howell Horne of Dartmouth College has written "The Philosophy of Education," which the Macmillan Company will bring out in a few days. The author discusses the old as well as the new basis of education. He is said to write in a fresh and interesting manner, and sometimes epigrammatically, while his English, it is added, is forcible and effective.

Robert E. Speer is the author of a "Memorial of Horace Tracy Pitkin," to appear this month with the imprint of the Fleming H. Revell Company. Horace Tracy Pitkin, a native of Philadelphia, was one of the increasing number of young university men who, leaving alluring attractions at home, have set out as ambassadors in the Foreign Missionary Service. He was connected with the Student Volunteer Movement at Exeter, at Yale, and in Union Seminary.

Books in Demand.

The circulating department of the New York Public Library reports the following books most in demand for the week ended Nov. 20: Adult fiction, Jack London's "Call of the Wild," Mrs. Humphry Ward's "Lady Rose's Daughter," and F. Marion Crawford's "Heart of Rome"; juvenile fiction, Alcott's "Little Women," Westerve's "Mischief's Thanksgiving," and Andrew Lang's "Red Fairy Book"; miscellaneous, Morley's "Life of William Ewart Gladstone," Shakespeare's "Midsummer Night's Dream," and Putnam's "Manual of Photography."

Alfred Russel Wallace and Darwin.

Alfred Russel Wallace, author of "Man's Place in the Universe," was known before the publication of this book by McClure, Phillips & Co., as the codiscoverer with Darwin of the theory of natural selection. Darwin and Wallace had met only casually and had had no important exchange of opinions. In 1842 Darwin wrote a sketch of his theory and discussed the paper with his friend Sir Charles Lyell. In 1858 Mr. Wallace was living on one of the Moluccas Islands. There the whole principle of the survival of the fittest dawned upon him very suddenly. He wrote his idea out in full and sent it directly to Darwin, who wrote to Lyell that "if Mr. Wallace had my sketch written in 1842 he could not have made a better short extract."

Martin Hume's Productions.

Major Martin Hume, author of "The Love Affairs of Mary Queen of Scots," published by McClure, Phillips & Co., is called in England "the great record sifter," and is among the first of those authors who write as well in one tongue as in another. Major Hume's writings in Spanish are as well known as those in English. For some years he has been connected with the English record office, and has had charge of the publication of the Elizabethan Calendars of Spanish State papers at Simancas. In ten years he has edited four large volumes of the calendar in the Elizabeth, and another in the Henry VIII. series, produced nine original books and smaller writings, and is becoming one of the most popular of Spanish magazine writers.

Two Civil War Books.

The J. B. Lippincott Company is publishing two books dealing with the civil war. One is "The True History of the Civil War," by Gay Carleton Lee of Johns Hopkins University, author of several historical works. The volume, which is in the True Histories Series, is a study of the causes which led up to the war and of the conspicuous events and determining factors in the struggle itself. There are twenty-four illustrations, including a number of reproductions of maps and facsimiles. The other volume is a second edition of General James Longstreet's "From Manassas to Appomattox." The author has revised the book, which is the view of personal experiences in those actions of the rebellion in which he was directly concerned, as well as a military review of the whole campaign to which the same battles relate. The volume contains many portraits, engravings, and colored maps.

The Building of the West.

Mr. Ripley Hitchcock's history of the building of the West, which Ginn & Co. now announce for immediate publication, appears to be broader and more comprehensive in its treatment of Western history than the advance notices indicated. Mr. Roosevelt's "Winning of the West" deals with the migration across the Alleghanies and the opening of the country east of the Mississippi. The story of the West beyond the Mississippi is told in Mr. Hitchcock's history, which has for its full title "The Louisiana Purchase and the Exploration, Early History, and Building of the West." The first part gives a concise history of the Louisiana Purchase, beginning with an account of the Spanish and French explorations, and ending with the transfer to the United States. The second part affords a narrative summary of the Lewis and Clark expeditions. The third part gives a history of the explorations of the West, with accounts of the experiences of Pike, Wyeth, Hunt, Ashley, Bonneville, Frémont, Prince Maximilian, and others. There is also a brief history of the great trails and water routes. The fourth part describes the development of mining, the cattle industry, the pony express, railroad building, and other features of that period. There is also a sketch of the influence of the steamboat, the struggle for the "Public Soil," the relation of the Louisiana Purchase to the civil war, and other historical features; on the economic side, the geographical consequence of the Louisiana Purchase and the importance of its production of wheat and corn and its mineral wealth are indicated. An elaborate appendix gives a statistical summary of the Louisiana Purchase at present, arranged by States. The history contains numerous illustrations and maps.

Holiday Suggestions

Here are three books that are obviously suitable for inexpensive Christmas presents.

THE CASTLE OF TWILIGHT

¶ Because it is a beautiful, appealing story, told with much art, and further distinguished by every possible perfection of illustration, printing, and binding.

THE WARD OF KING CANUTE

¶ Because it stands apart from all other romances brought out this year in originality of subject and treatment, and in beauty of illustration. Every one likes an exciting and absorbing story, and every one likes pictures in full color.

CARTOONS BY McCUTCHEON

¶ Because if any of your friends are as yet unprovided with this delightful collection of humorous drawings, the omission should be repaired before the end of the year. As *The Interior* said, "One cannot think of a household that would not be the richer for its presence."

AT ALL THE STORES — AT ALL THE STORES

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WHAT TO EAT.

Dr. Austin Flint's Views on Gastronomy as a Science.

IT IS an axiom of common knowledge that the really great cooks have been men, and the "philosopher" who wrote "Trust not a sword to the hands of a boy" might well have added, "Trust not a skillet to the hands of a woman." And despite the large number of cookery books continually appearing over feminine signatures, the really great writers on cookery also have been men. Thackeray gave immortality to a chowder, Sidney Smith to a salad, and Charles Lamb to roast pig. It is not, therefore, in the least surprising to find admirable counsel to cooks embodied in some volumes that contain the results of many years of profound thought and investigation in the field of medical science.

Dr. Austin Flint's recently published collection of valuable papers covers a wide range of subjects, all of them discussed with that rare combination of technical knowledge and clear expression which makes for the advancement of learning. His advice concerning cookery is precisely as sound and perhaps as much a matter of importance to those who love health as his advice concerning the treatment of fever. His paper on "Physiological Gastronomy" enters into minute details regarding the preparation of food, the chief object being to note how far the ordinary routine in dining accepted by gastronomes in the centres of civilization is in accordance with known physiological laws. Like other high authorities upon intelligent dining, Dr. Flint recommends a fine simplicity and holds that it should not be essential to the happiness of any one, as it is not essential to the proper nourishment of the body to dine elaborately every day. "A soup or a fish followed by a good piece of meat, with two or three vegetables in season," he says, "or meat, bread, and vegetables, without soup or fish, are all that is necessary, and every one should be able to dine from such a bill of fare as this with satisfaction." His ideal dinner, however, is a work of delightful art, maintaining the happy mean between asceticism and overindulgence. In describing its eatable ingredients he shows a lightness of touch and a whimsicality of humor, a solidity of judgment, and a delicacy of taste worthy of Thackeray himself in the Titmarsh memorials. The following extracts will carry the reader past the crucial point in the meal and introduce him to the meat most distinguished by the author's favor. Dinner is finally announced after a delay that has tried the souls of those present:

The general expression around the table becomes considerably softened after taking five small, firm, salt oysters with a glass of Chablis, a wine which one may think at the time must have been discovered when raw oysters were first eaten. But all is still uncertain, for the oysters may have been an accident and the Chablis sent by a friend. There is still a conversation, although the general feeling is beginning to be decidedly satisfactory.

The soup is excellent; its impression upon the palate is not too decided, yet the flavor is all that could be desired, preparing the gustatory nerves for a glass of sherry—dear old, noble thing in the right place—of fine bouquet, generous and expansive. Perhaps a delicately flavored "bouchée" is now served, and this completes satisfactorily the first step in dining, the probabilities now becoming very strong that everything will progress satisfactorily. Still, the soup may have been sent from a neighboring restaurant, and he no indication of what is to follow.

An experienced diner-out looks with anxiety for the fish. Is this to be an ordinary dish, which may be served still very well, perhaps, by a skillfully prepared sauce, but which intrinsically has nothing to recommend it, or will there be some little agreeable surprise, like a fine shad in February, a Spanish mackerel, or a brook trout in the early Spring? Perhaps the shad may not be so perfect as when it is in full season, but when this fish makes its appearance unexpectedly, cooked plainly—an evidence that the culinary artist has confidence in the excellence of its original flavor—and flanked perhaps with a salad of hothouse cucumbers, the heart of the gastronome is filled with rejoicing, for he knows that nothing short of an unexpected catastrophe can disturb the harmony of the occasion. With a glass of good French white wine, which heightens his appreciation of the fish without dividing its interest, he is prepared to utter upon more serious matters.

At this point everything changes, and this is the only time and place for the introduction of the "piece de resistance"—the principal meat dish. With a party of indefinite capacity, choose a roast, which may be introduced before, but this is unphysiological. The palate is now in a condition to appreciate the dish which is to give character to the dinner, and this should be served forthwith. Of all dishes that ingenuity of man has invented, truffled turkey or capon is the most delicious. On this point there is no difference of opinion. No other meat dish can be mentioned in comparison with a turkey, capon, or guinea, every fibre permeated with the perfume of the truffle, and the wild turkey of this country, a truffle makes a dish which has called forth the admiration of the civilized world. It is not sufficient merely to fill a turkey with truffles and cook it. The art is to disseminate the flavor throughout the muscular tissue of the bird. The truffles should be of the best quality, they should be carefully prepared and seasoned, and the bird should be stuffed for days before it is cooked. In this way the truffle has a fair chance. One sees a few black grains in the sauce as in the decorations of many small dishes and recognizes the truffle by the eye, but not by the taste. What a contrast is the flavor of a skillfully truffled bird! It seems as though the deficiency in positive flavor of the white meat exists only to be supplied by the truffle.

The aesthetic charm of this picture appeals only to the mind instructed to one end of culinary bliss. But Dr. Flint expects his intimations beyond the circle of the initiated few. The ordinary—the very ordinary—housewife can learn from him that roasting or broiling meat should be done over a quick, sharp fire that will rapidly harden the outer surface, that the hard coal range cooks too slowly, that nothing broils so well as the old-fashioned hickory coals, and after these charcoal; that a steak should be sent from the coals at once to the table, a five-minute delay being sufficient to change for the worse its flavor; that boiling is a form of cooking the value of which is underestimated; that meat should not be plunged immediately into boiling water or it will become tough, but should be put, together with the water in which it is to be cooked, over a sharp fire and cooked rapidly; that baking should never be attempted with a slow fire; that the best steaks are those with hardly any tenderloin, cut from the loin near the ribs; that fish should not be baked, as that method of cooking renders it tough and hard, and that boiling best brings out the delicate flavor of shad and Spanish mackerel; that frying in hot fat with a coating of batter or crumbs brings out the peculiar flavors of fish to advantage, and many other items of knowledge, some of which can now be found in the better class of cookery books and many of which cannot. A practical cook who has the proverbial willingness to learn may also find admirable directions for making soup stock, after-dinner coffee, breakfast coffee, and for broiling steak so that when it is cut the dish will be inundated with the red gravy which is the say of life to the anaemic.

The many to whom their morning cereal drink is a woeful substitute for well-made aromatic coffee will read with satisfaction the following paragraph:

Looking at the coffee question as it affects individuals, and excluding those few who are constitutionally opposed to coffee, the usual effect is as follows: By its gentle stimulant influence it excites the brain to healthful and cheerful work and provides against subsequent exhaustion. It enables sedentary persons to eat more moderately and to digest their food better. It prepares for unusual mental or physical strain. It saves surely more than anything else removes, almost magically, the exhaustion which follows extraordinary labor of any kind. Allowing for idiosyncrasies, coffee, taken in moderation, has no bad effects, either immediate or remote.

The "polite arts" have been defined as music, architecture, painting, and cookery. In none of them is America yet notable, but no better encouragement to proficiency can be offered than the serious consideration of serious minds. By impressing upon the large number of people who believe—not unreasonably—that peculiar virtue attaches to the word of a physician, the importance, the dignity, and the beauty of "good living," Dr. Flint is faithfully doing his part toward raising the standard of his Nation. And as in the greater number of families the cooking is done by a member of the weaker sex, it is inspiriting to find him recording the opinion that the feminine palate, when it has been properly cultivated, is superior in nicety and accuracy to the gustatory organ in the opposite sex. "Women," he says, "are gastronomes by nature; they idealize their food." This rare acknowledgment is full of promise for the human race.

Jastrow's Talmud Dictionary.

The final installment of the monumental work undertaken twenty-five years ago by Dr. Marcus Jastrow came from the press almost simultaneously with the publication of the news of his death. One of the foremost Jewish scholars of America, he was active in all that would advance the knowledge of the Hebrew language. He was one of the editors of the Jewish cyclopaedia, and his name appears among the lists of editors of many other learned compilations. His life work, however, was the great "Dictionary of the Targumim, the Talmud and the Midrash," published by the Putnams in sixteen parts at $2 each. The Talmud, it may be well to state, is the work which embodies the civil and canonical laws of the Jewish people; it contains those rules and institutions by which, in addition to the Old Testament, the conduct of orthodox Jews is regulated. The Midrash, plural Midrashim, is an exposition or exposition of the Scriptures, and the Targumim are translations or paraphrases of the Bible into Aramaic or Chaldaic, which became necessary after the date, which became necessary after the Babylonian captivity, when Hebrew began to die out as the popular language. These three, together with the Bible itself, are the great sources for the knowledge of classical Hebrew, and this dictionary has made a record of every word contained in them. The final number, Part 16, contains pages 1,585 to 1,709 of the vocabulary, about twenty pages of addenda and corrections, a sixty-column index of Talmudic and Midrashic interpretations of Scriptural verses quoted in the dictionary, a list of the abbreviations used in it, and one of Hebrew or Aramaic abbreviations, including those of the most frequently occurring names of rabbis. These latter are very necessary, for printed Hebrew in almost bewilderingly full of words consisting of two or three consonants and from one to five apostrophes, so that a page in that language presents great difficulties to all except those well versed in its intricacies. There are in this number also the title pages for the two volumes in which it is meant to be bound, and Rabbi Jastrow's preface, dated May, 1903, just five months before his death. The literature embraced in this dictionary covers a period of about a thousand years, beginning the first or second century B. C., and contains Hebrew and Aramaic elements in about equal proportions. The work is of the highest importance to students of the Scriptures and the Rabbinical commentaries thereof, upon which to solve into the original sources. (New Tools: G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

A MISSOURI GIRL.

SALLY OF MISSOURI. By E. E. Young. 12mo, Pp. 324. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co.

There seems to be a fashion abroad for homely and discouraging titles. The book before us deserves a better name, in spite of some things in it quite as discouraging as the title. It hardly helps matters that Sally is really named Salome, but the author has made of her a very attractive young woman, beautiful, loyal, a fine horsewoman, a true Western girl unspoiled by an education at Vassar. The lover of Salome comes from New York, but his family had gone out of Missouri some generations back, and the story sets forth his faring West, and the growth of his passion for Salome, and the State of his grandfathers—one and inseparable, as it seems. The plot has elements of originality, though the basis is a boom in mining lands, and the usual rascalities belonging to such financial high fevers are not spared. Salome is good, even too good to be true; Steering, the lover, has merit, and there is something in Salome's father, a big, blustering man, a devoted parent, and unscrupulous financier. In the matter of making love to Sally, the author has the reader's sympathy, in the other matter of making love to the great State of Missouri, really there is too much of that. The last words of the lover as he stands with his arms about his beloved are these: "You glorious State! You sweet, wide land! I adore you!" The last words, at least, ought to be said to Sally, and they are not. Then, if one may carp a bit, the author has overworked some poor words, "sweet," "delicious," and the here is repeatedly made to "relish" youthful enthusiasms, sweet passions of poesy, and the livelier sublimities. There are associations. Would you butter your lady's lips before you kissed them? Words, words, of course—but words are literature. In short, a story, which still is rather a good story, would have been much better for a little pruning.

Webster's Collegiate Dictionary.

The use of thin rice paper, the kind often called Bible paper, makes a surprising change in the thickness of a book, in its appearance, and real value also. The publishers of Webster's "International Dictionary" have thus issued their "Collegiate Dictionary," the fullest of the abridgments of the big volume. The High School and Academic, the Common School and the Primary Dictionaries are the others of the series. This volume is arranged for the business man as well as the student; it gives all the definitions found in the larger work, abbreviated of course, except obsolete, very rare, and purely scientific ones. It retains scientific terms occurring in books for the general reader, and also the words of the Bible, Shakespeare, and the more widely read of the older writers. The source, when known, of every word is given, the intermediate steps of its derivation, and its pronunciation precede the definition. An octave an inch and a half thick, it has 1,100 pages, and even more illustrations, most of them from the International. The 150-page appendix contains some important matter. There is a pronouncing glossary of Scottish words and phrases which had to be prepared largely from oral sources of information; a rhyming dictionary is included, a pronouncing vocabulary of proper names, and one of English Christian names; an account of the chief deities, heroes, &c., in classical mythology, a dictionary of classical and foreign phrases and quotations, a table of abbreviations, and, finally, a table of arbitrary signs used in writing and printing. The binding is of limp boards, either blue canvas at $1 or full leather for $2, both with marginal index. (Springfield, Mass., G. C. Merriam Company.)

Lost Tract of Roger Williams.

The Club for Colonial Reprints of Providence, R. I., has issued as its first publication an edition of 100 numbered copies of a tract by the first and most noted of its public men. In 1652 Cromwell's rump Parliament was appealed to by various Protestant sects who wanted a greater measure of individual freedom in their method of worship. The most important question was whether the Civil Magistrates had the right to control in any way the propagation of the Gospel. Major William Butler, a soldier in Cromwell's army and an extreme Tolerationist, presented a series of four proposals in which he opposed the theory of even a partial State Church.

Roger Williams, thoroughly in accord with Butler's views, printed a pamphlet detailing the fourth of these proposals, the original fifteen arguments of the ministers whom Butler was replying to, and his own explanatory testimony. The title of this twenty-three-page booklet was: "The Fourth Paper, Presented by Master Butler to the Honorable Committee of Parliament for the Propagation of the Gospel, * * * also a letter from Mr. Cotton * * * by R. W. * * * London, * * * 1652."

This tract was unknown to the bibliography of Williams until 1876, when it was accidentally found by Dr. J. Hammond Trumbull, after a ten years' search. The only other copy known is in the British Museum, where it is catalogued merely under the initials "R. W." The Providence Club has published a fac-simile of this rare tract, edited by Mr. Clarence S. Brigham, with historical introduction and expanded notes, all just double the number of pages of the original. The form is the old-fashioned square letter, which edged, found in brown paper, with white parchment title.

HARPERS GIFT BOOKS.

In the selection of Christmas presents, an excellent rule to follow is—"When in doubt, send a book." And if the problem of selection is still troublesome, there can be no mistake in choosing any one of the books in this list, which is prepared especially for gift purposes. Each one is, in its subject-matter, a book worth having, but externals have received unusual care and no such rich and tasteful bookwork has graced the Christmas counters in any previous year.

The Heart of Hyacinth, a Japanese love story by Onoto Watanna, author of *A Japanese Nightingale*, is far and away the most delightful of all her work. The story has the odor of rose leaves about it—the atmosphere of romantic Japan. The publishers have put it in daintiest covers, and graced every page with delicate Japanese decorations.

In Harper's Magazine there appeared at different times two stories by Roy Rolfe Gilson, entitled "Mother" and "Father." These drew wide attention. Told with the direct simplicity of childhood, filled with quiet sympathetic humor, they stood out. These now make a book,—*Mother and Father*,—clad, as befits it, in pleasing covers with the best of pictures in delicate tint.

For the children (and their elders as well) Thomas Nelson Page contributes to the solution of the Christmas problem *Two Prisoners*, a story that in charm and simplicity of style excels all his other notable work. A little crippled girl, a wild bird in a cage, another child of happier lot, and a fat and rollicking puppy are the simple actors in the drama. The book exhales the true Christmas atmosphere—joy and loving kindness.

Those who need an introduction to Lewis Carroll's *Hunting of the Snark* and his other poems are comparatively few. It is part of that literature which adds to the fun of life. But every lover of nonsense should be introduced to the new edition, with Peter Newell's pictures. It is an actual and side-splitting delight, containing some of Carroll's poems hitherto uncollected. For a Christmas present to certain friends the three volumes of this group, *Alice in Wonderland*, *Through the Looking Glass* and *Hunting of the Snark*, all with Newell pictures, are ideal. It is bound in vellum and gold with an extra slip cover.

The Book of Months, by E. F. Benson, the author of *Dodo*, is as attractive as it is unusual. A sort of diary of a worldly man, telling month by month his cynical or whimsical impressions about town, wandering at times into bits of very beautiful nature-picturing,—while through it all runs the faint golden thread of a love story. Every page of the book is decorated in tint.

HARPER & BROTHERS,
FRANKLIN SQUARE, NEW YORK.

THE PUBLISHERS.

Plans of Some of Them—Forthcoming Books.

A new edition of Whistler's "The Gentle Art of Making Enemies"—the famous butterfly book—is being hurried through the press by G. P. Putnam's Sons in connection with William Heinemann of London. New plates are being made, and it is the intention of the publishers to have the book, from the artistic point of view, especially in regard to designs and illustrations, present a thoroughly characteristic appearance which may equally appeal to those who believe Whistler to have been a genius or to those who think he was a charlatan.

A change is announced in the order of publication of the definitive edition of the work of John Ruskin called the "Authorized Library Edition," edited by E. T. Cook and Alexander Wedderburn and published by Longmans, Green & Co. The volumes had been presented in the regular order up to Volume IV., they following the order in which the works were written. Volume VIII. has just appeared, for the reason that after the first two parts of "Modern Painters" Ruskin wrote "The Seven Lamps of Architecture," which appears in Volume VIII. Volumes V. to VII., which contain the original Volumes III., IV., and V. of "Modern Painters," will not appear until after the publication of Volume XI. in the new edition; then the order will again become regular as well as chronological.

G. P. Putnam's Sons have in active preparation a religious novel dealing with a supposed modern antichrist, who, working through a distinguished attaché of the British Museum, succeeds in bringing confusion to the Christian faith of the day. The author is said to be a rising Scottish writer, Guy Thorne. His novel will be called "When It Was Dark: The Story of a Great Conspiracy." Readers of his manuscript are divided as to whether he writes symbolically or whether his aim is simply to present an imaginative tale.

E. P. Dutton & Co. are issuing their illustrated catalogue of holiday books. It contains descriptions of holiday books, volumes of travel, biographies, children's books, &c. The cover design is a colored drawing by Sewell Collins. The same house has ready a catalogue of books published in London by George Routledge & Sons, Limited, for whom they are the American agents.

Whatever effect the Wall Street depression may have had in New York, the book business in the West seems to be in very good condition, judging from the reports of many publishers. A. S. Barnes & Co. report that Samuel Merwin's "His Little World" is among the best sellers in Chicago, and that large orders have come from the West for Stoddard's "Recollections."

The Macmillan Company is issuing Volume II. of the first series in the Cambridge Modern History. Its theme is "The Reformation," and the nineteen contributions are by noted English historians and scholars. The present publication is said to fill a much-needed want. Volume VIII. of the second series will probably appear early next Summer.

D. Appleton & Co. report that the edition of "The Life of Benjamin Disraeli, Lord Beaconsfield," by Wilfrid Meynall, in two volumes, was exhausted before publication.

The J. B. Lippincott Company is just issued a third revised and enlarged edition of Augustus H. Gill's "Short Handbook of Oil Analysis" and a volume by Dr. George W. Crile on "Blood Pressure in Surgery."

Frederick Warne & Co. are about to publish through arrangement with George Newnes, Limited, of London, "The Work of Sir Joshua Reynolds," uniform with "The Work of Botticelli." These volumes, which appear in the Newnes Art Library, consist of an introductory sketch, biographical and critical, and about seventy-five plates in half-tone.

D. Appleton & Co. will publish in the early Spring a popular book on "How to Know the Oriental Rugs," by Mary E. Langton. The volume will be illustrated with twelve colored plates, numerous full-page half-tones, and maps of the rug districts.

The Fleming H. Revell Company reports that Ralph Connor's books "Black Rock," "The Sky Pilot," "The Man from Glengarry," and "Glengarry School Days," although published only four years, have reached over a million copies.

The Macmillan Company will issue early next month "The New Testament in the Christian Church," by Prof. Edward C. Moore of Harvard. The volume will probably form a supplement to the well-known book on "The Old Testament in the Jewish Church." Some of the chapters in the new book were delivered by Prof. Moore in a course of Lowell lectures last Winter.

Charles Scribner's Sons report that Mary King Waddington's "Letters of a Diplomat's Wife" has gone into its fifth edition. The book was published May 9.

William T. Henderson of this city is sending out a little pamphlet containing descriptions of eleven "Popular Books for Light Purses," published by him. These are "Joe Miller's Complete Jest Book," Lemon's "Book of Curious Facts," edited by Henry Williams; "A Loving Cup Book," by Adam Goodfellow; "Four Hundred Laughs, or Fun Without Vulgarity"; "A Handbook of Proverbs," Eugene Field's "Hasty Pudding Poems," W. H. Howe's "Here Lies," containing all kinds of tombstone inscriptions; "Love Songs of France," "Love Songs of Scotland," selected and edited, with a glossary, by Robert W. Douglas; Emanuel Lasker's "Common Sense in Chess," and "Here's to Yel or, Toasts for Everybody," compiled and edited by Henry Williams, with an index.

D. Appleton & Co. are publishing this week "The Baronet in Corduroy," a novel by Albert Lee, author of "The Key of the Holy House," "King Stork of the Netherlands," &c. This is a historical romance of the days of Queen Anne of England, and in it move such characters as Sir Richard Steele, Addison, Swift, and Defoe. Some of the action takes place in the coffee houses of Fleet Street, London.

The Fleming H. Revell Company has in press a posthumous volume entitled "Pictures from Pilgrim's Progress," by the late C. H. Spurgeon, the celebrated preacher. The introduction has been written by Thomas Spurgeon, successor to his father's pulpit, and in it is revealed the fact that the forthcoming addresses were delivered at Monday evening prayer meetings. The author had intended to publish them, for he had begun to edit them.

The Macmillan Company is shortly to issue three volumes by the late Matthew Arnold—"Friendship's Garland," "Last Essays," and "Mixed Essays"—in attractive new editions. The same house is publishing an édition de luxe of Arnold in fifteen volumes.

D. Appleton & Co. announce for early Spring publication "Dollars and Democracy," by Sir Philip Burne-Jones. These are the author's impressions of American social and public life received during his year's sojourn in the United States. He has provided sixty full-page plates for the volume.

Charles Scribner's Sons have sent out the eightieth thousand of John Fox's novel, "Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come."

The Fleming H. Revell Company's list this Fall contains some interesting religious books. "The Finger of God," by T. H. Wright; "The Temptation of Jesus," by A. Morris Stewart; "Methods of Bible Study," by W. H. Griffith Thomas; "Are the Critics Right?" by Wilhelm Möller; "Immortality, a Rational Faith," by William Chester.

The Macmillan Company has just added to the Haddon Hall Library a book on "Farming," by W. M. Tod of the agricultural department of Cambridge University, England. The main part of the book is devoted to discussions of the fertility of different soils, the improvement of soils, manuring, raising different kinds of crops, and the care of live stock. It opens with a chapter entitled "The Best Pursuit of All."

G. P. Putnam's Sons are issuing an illustrated brochure of thirty-six pages descriptive of their Fall publications—"Books for Presents." The list includes fiction, books for children, history, art, poetry, &c. The cover design is in green and red—holly berries and the leaves.

D. Appleton & Co. announce that the entire edition of "Butternut Jones," the story of life on Texas prairies and Western plains, by Tilden Tilford, was sold out before publication.

Owing to the success of their new edition of "Hakluyt's Voyages," the Macmillan Company has decided to bring out a reprint of "Purchas His Pilgrimes. Containing a History of the World in Sea Voyages & Lande Travells by Englishmen and others. Some left written by Mr. Hakluyt at his Death. More since added. His also Perused and Perfected. Adorned with Pictures and Expressed in Mappes by Samuel Purchas, B. D." The new edition of "Hakluyt's Voyages," the first volume of which is now being issued, is in twelve volumes. The Purchas volume first appeared in 1625, and has never been reprinted. The forthcoming edition will contain all the maps and illustrations in the original.

Charles Scribner's Sons have brought out the fourth edition of Frederick Palmer's "The Vagabond." This makes the thirteenth thousand. The third edition was announced only a few weeks ago.

E. P. Dutton & Co. have in preparation "The Painters of Japan," by Arthur Morrison. The volume will be copiously illustrated.

D. Appleton & Co. report that Anna McClure Sholl's novel, dealing with American university life, "The Law of Life," is in its fourth impression, and that an edition is to be brought out in Canada.

The Macmillan Company has in active preparation "Light and Water: A Study of Reflexion and Color in River, Lake, and Sea," by Sir Montagu Pollock, Bart. This is described as a book of some value to the art student and of interest to the general reader. The illustrations are said to be simple and instructive. While scientific, the book is said not to be technical.

A. C. McClurg & Co. are publishing in their series of American reprints Father Hennepin's "New Discovery." A full description is given in another part of to-day's REVIEW.

Following Lorado Taft's book on "The History of American Sculpture" in the History of American Art Series, edited by Prof. John C. Van Dyke, the Macmillan Company will issue "The History of American Music," by Louis C. Elson, musical editor of The Boston Advertiser. The book takes up every phase of its subject, beginning with aboriginal Indian music, folk music, the Psalmody of the Pilgrims and Puritans, and carrying it down to 1903. Later on will be published a book on "The History of American Painting," by Samuel Isham.

E. P. Dutton & Co. are publishing this week "The Home Mechanic," by John Wright. The book gives instructions to the amateur on joinery, plumbing, glazing, brazing, soldering, turning, and general metal working; also a short account of designing, scale drawing, and of calculating strains; it embraces the making and tempering of tools, how to make a lathe, a steam engine, &c. The volume contains about 250 illustrations.

The Charles E. Lauriat Company of Boston, Mass., is issuing a catalogue of standard English books at low prices. There are 400 titles, with descriptions of the make-up, the price, &c., of the volumes as well as of different editions.

A Nonsense Anthology.

Carolyn Wells's "Nonsense Anthology" has been restored to holiday form and is very attractive in its warm red leather covers, lettered in gold. Lovers of the nonsense verse need no introduction to this little book. A casual glance through it, however, makes one regret a few inaccuracies, which render the volume less valuable as a book of real reference than as a collection of elaborately rhymed nonsense. For instance, in spite of the compiler's reference in her introduction to "us who know our Alice," she has attributed to an anonymous author that stirring ballad of the battle between Tweedledum and Tweedledee, which was part of Alice's adventures through the looking glass. Again "Mr. Finney Had a Turnip," Longfellow's first soulful effort, is also given as anonymous. However, there are a number of the best things of Lewis Carroll, also Edward Lear, properly credited, while it is something of a surprise to find in the collection verses from Tennyson, Jean Ingelow, and A. C. Swinburne, who never before struck us as being exactly funny. (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, $1.50.)

A Woman and Her Doctor.

JUSTICE TO THE WOMAN. By Bernie Babcock. Illus. Pp. 311. New York: The Broadway Publishing Company.

As the title implies, we have here the history of the sin, life, and redemption of a woman, trusting and betrayed. In the beginning a stuttering cobbler, who believes in table rappings, overhears from the next house certain vows exchanged between a man and woman in a boat. The woman has a sweet voice; the man smokes a good cigar. More the cobbler does not know of either, he muses, under the impression that he is on his deathbed, he tells to a physician. Then the story leaves the cobbler and follows the woman and the doctor. The woman sings the song of the shirt with no important variations, and the doctor pities his profession. From time to time the betrayer appears wearing a silk hat quite as in the melodramas and always smoking cigars of the same brand as that whose aroma floated over the water on the night of the vows. Then the betrayer aspires to become a Senator, and the women of the city, which is in a State allowing woman's suffrage, begin to investigate his past, and make important discoveries. The physician in the meantime has fallen in love. Naturally the author finds a safe and proper solution of the tangle.

"The Alchemist."

A critical edition of Ben Jonson's satiric comedy "The Alchemist," by C. M. Hathaway, Jr., has appeared in the series of Yale Studies in English. (Henry Holt & Co.) The bulk of the volume, accounted for by the tremendous amount of learning and allusion, classic and otherwise, packed obscurely in the play and demanding exegesis, is not, however, its main feature. The accuracy shown by Dr. Hathaway in the reproduction of the text from the folio edition of 1616, and his rapid and succinct presentation of the history of early chemistry, its vain and its peculiar abuses of that period which are the spring of Jonson's profound satire upon human nature, have done thoroughly the work of restoring to modern comprehension this masterpiece of Elizabethan comedy. With the amount and quality of matter contained in the exhaustive introduction, notes, and glossary, this work seems to have established the prolegomena for all future editions of the play. It will prove invaluable to the editor of the projected Clarendon Press edition. While interest is reviving on both sides of the water in the works of Ben Jonson, it is particularly pleasant to record the production of this piece of clean American scholarship.

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"A Unique Faust Collection," by C. H. Clandy, will please all lovers of Goethe, besides giving much information not generally known. This article is illustrated with several beautiful plates.

Among illustrated and other noteworthy articles are:

"Charles Lamb's Proposal" "Literary Parasites," "Million Dollar Bookmaking," "Phil May: The Man and the Artist," "Words That Go to the Head," "Abraham Lincoln and American Literature," "Bits from an Old Bookshop," "Some Eighteenth Century Children's Books," &c.

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BOOK CATALOGUES

An Interesting Account of Those Issued by Publishers Since the 16th Century.*

The author of the present volume, an editor of The Publishers' Weekly, has for a long time had an exceedingly close touch with books that bear upon all sorts of subjects, some of which must of necessity enter into any bibliography that can be suggested. He has been interested in the subject matter that has now been given a place in his book for many years. He approaches his theme, therefore, not only with confidence, but with authority.

Studies bearing upon the book now under consideration were begun nine years ago. Mr. Growoll sets this fact forth in his introductory note, in which he also informs the reader that the text was originally intended simply as a general introduction to the author's account of booktrade bibliography in the United States in the Nineteenth Century which has had previous publication. The author's aim to give information at first hand has been very closely adhered to.

Bibliography in every country was, from the introduction of printing, almost entirely a booktrade matter, and such, in great measure, it has continued to be. In Germany, the fatherland of the booktrade, Mr. Growoll interestingly impresses us that the alphabet of bibliography is found in the hand-lists or posters, announcing one or more books, similar to those employed earlier by the copyists, that were fastened to the doorposts of churches, the time-honored rendezvous for dealers in manuscripts.

In university towns lists of this kind were attached to the doors of the university, the dormitories of the students, the tavern, or on the wall, near the stand or booth where the wandering booksellers offered their stocks for sale. These announcements were at first generally printed in folio. Later they were printed on quarto or octavo sheets, that they might be the more easily inserted in books or otherwise distributed.

Possibly the earliest of these lists, or catalogues as they really were, is that issued by Johann Mentel of Strassburg in 1469. Blank spaces in Mentel's handbill would seem to indicate that his agents journeyed from place to place, something after the fashion of the modern commercial travelers, filling in with pen and ink the names of the various inns where they lodged. From the fact that these early handbills were drawn up in Latin, it may also be judged that the early printers or booksellers dealt for the most part with scholars and with the inmates of monasteries. Trade with the latter were doubtless profitable, since most of them were situated a little off from the main traveled roads, and, therefore, almost entirely depended for their reading matter upon the chance peddler.

Although book catalogues seem to have been circulated at the Frankfurt fairs early in the sixteenth century, as appears from a reference to one in a letter addressed to Stephen Roth, and dated April 20, 1544, the first comprehensive book catalogue printed in Germany was that issued by Georg Willer of Augsburg in 1564. Willer was the best-known bookseller of his time, and he kept in stock "on his own account" not only the books of the German printers, but those of all the leading European printers as well, and supplied not only private buyers but likewise the small dealers in books.

Willer's enterprise formed the basis for the German Mess Katalog, which had publication twice a year, the first at the Leipsic Fair, afterward called the Easter or Early Spring Fair, the second at the Autumn, or Michaelmas Fair. Catalogues were also issued at rare intervals for the New Year's Fair.

This Mess Katalog in time attained considerable importance as an aid to literary intercourse. Efforts were consequently made from time to time by various parties to control its issue. The Jesuits were particularly active in this direction. They succeeded finally in having all publishing made subject to the approval of the Town Council.

The first catalogue to contain a bookseller's advertisement was one published by Peter Kopff. This advertisement was not merely stuck between the leaves, but formed a part of the volume. Kopff's catalogue for 1592 records 7,127 items as against the 909 recorded by Georg Willer thirty-seven years earlier.

A collection of the catalogues of all the book fairs held in Germany from the issue of the first catalogue in 1564 to the founding of the first German Booksellers' Union in 1765 was published in 1866 under the title of "Codex nundinarius Germaniae literatae chronologico-systematicus." A second volume of this work published in 1877 continued the catalogues from 1765 to 1850. A precaution seldom observed in the early days of book catalogues was that of inserting in the booklist the catalogues titles of books not yet printed. This was so early shown that was exceedingly annoying.

The German Mess Katalogs form the basis of international bibliography, and other countries, especially France, are obliged to trace the beginnings of their bibliographic annals to these catalogues of the German book trade. The Germans also influenced the English in this way.

While the early book-fair catalogues are naturally of the greatest value to the bibliographer they also claim the attention of the student of the history of printing. At Frankfurt during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries were shown as a rule the first fruits of every press on the Continent and abroad. Thus, Aldus, Plantin, the Elzevirs, as well as the printers of Geneva, Lyons, Paris, and those of Scotland and England were in their day more or less regularly represented at this city, which came to be regarded as a haven of refuge for fugitives from all countries, especially for those from France, Flanders, and England.

In England printers first published books at their own expense, which they sold in the London market, at various fairs, or by personally peddling them throughout the country. Some of the most celebrated book fairs in England were those held in the North Hundred of Oxford, at Stourbridge, the famous market town of Worcestershire, and at St. Giles. On some accounts Stourbridge Fair was the most important book fair in the kingdom, probably on account of its nearness to Cambridge.

The first catalogue intended chiefly for the English book trade, so far as can be ascertained, was published in London in 1595. It was compiled by Andrew Maunsell, a draper, who, as near as can be ascertained, became a bookseller some time between 1570 and 1576. Maunsell's catalogue is of particular value bibliographically speaking, as it records the names of a number of authors and the titles of many books long since lost or forgotten. In the first part of his catalogue Maunsell records the titles of 2,650 books and sermons. In the copy in the Grolier Club library, annotated by a seemingly contemporary hand, 232 titles have been added, 198 being the inkwood "books written by fugitive Papistes, as also those that are written against the present Government."

The second part of Maunsell's catalogue records the titles of 321 books; to the Grolier Club copy 80 titles have been added in manuscript, making a total of upward of 3,000 printed items recorded in the two parts. Maunsell died in 1595.

In 1640 the German custom of adding a catalogue of publications at the end of books was imitated in England.

William Cooper was the first to introduce the "auctionary way" into England, following a custom in so doing that had already obtained an extensive foothold in Holland and in Germany. The first book auction, in so far as it has thus far been possible to ascertain, was held on July 6, 1676, at Leyden, by one Christopher Perel, a naturalized Frenchman. The library to first pass under the auctioneer's hammer was that of the famous Marnix of St. Aldegonde.

From Oct. 21, 1676, to Feb. 10, 1705, there were held in London 134 auction sales, under the direction of upward of twenty auctioneers, prominent among whom were William Cooper, Edward Millington, and John Dunton.

Notwithstanding the fact that auction sales of books grew rapidly in popularity, the first person in London to devote himself exclusively to the business of book auctioneering was Samuel Baker, who in 1744 established a "Genius auctionaria" in York Street, Covent Garden.

In the same year Baker took into partnership George Leigh, an auctioneer in King Street, Covent Garden, and the firm name became S. Baker & G. Leigh. In 1748, when Baker died, his nephew, John Sotheby, took his place, and the firm was styled Leigh & Sotheby. At the beginning of the nineteenth century, when Sotheby's nephew Samuel was admitted to partnership, the firm again changed its name to Leigh, Sotheby & Son. In 1809 the business was removed to 146 Strand. John Sotheby died in 1807, and Leigh in 1812, after which Samuel Sotheby continued the business alone, removing in 1817 to 3 Waterloo Street, Strand.

In due course he took his son, Samuel Leigh Sotheby, into the firm, which then became Sotheby & Son, and the house was removed to 13 Wellington Street. The elder Sotheby died in 1842, aged seventy-one, and his son was accidentally drowned in the river Dart in 1861. In 1863 John Wilkinson, who had been a partner since 1842, obtained entire control of the business, which eventually became the present well-known firm of Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge.

Dutch Reformed Church Manual.

The Rev. Edward Tanjore Corwin of New Brunswick, N. J., has issued a fourth edition of his "Manual of the Reformed Church in America, 1628-1902," after a lapse of twenty-three years since the third was issued. The book is in three parts and an appendix, in octavo of 1,160 pages in all; it has the distinction that no other denomination possesses such a work. It gives a full general history of what used to be called the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church in America, including biographies, bibliographies, local church history, and chronological tables. There are chapters on foreign missions, with more than 300 sketches nonpictures, on the Young People's Societies, the Alliance of Reformed Churches, and other kindred topics. Part II., over 600 pages, gives the names of all who have ever officiated in this church in America during its 275 years of existence, with biographical data wherever obtainable; included in this list are nearly seven hundred names of converted heathen. Part III. treats of the churches, gives the names of all that ever belonged to this body, the statistics of each, with reference to the local histories. The appendix shows what part the various educational institutions had in training the ministers.

One of the rare names in church annals noted here is Cornelius Van Dyck, 1818-95, who translated the Bible into Arabic; another is Guido Verbeck, 1830-98, who did the same for Japan. The book will be of value in reference libraries for church historians and people who trace the lines of families every-day members and names appear, however, from the original use in a history of this particular church. So much of the work is in strict alphabetical order that no index would seem absolutely necessary. The book is published, as an act by the Board of Publication of the Reformed Church in America.

Rare Books Coming Westward.

The present London season, which has scarcely begun, is already witnessing the departure to this country of several notable book rarities. The loss of one interesting volume is chronicled by The Athenaeum of Nov. 14, as follows:

"A copy of the excessively rare first edition of Whitefield's "Hymns," 1753, of which there is no example in the British Museum, has just changed hands at the price of 500 guineas. The little duodecimo goes to America.

This is the celebrated hymn book of George Whitefield, (1714-1770,) the founder of the Calvanistic Methodists, which, originally issued in 1753 under the title of "A Collection of Hymns for Social Worship, More Particularly Design'd for the Use of the Tabernacle Congregation in London," passed through thirty English editions before the author's death. It was compiled by Whitefield for his tabernacle, built in 1740 in the open fields of Finsbury, a borough of London, the imprint of the first edition reading: "And are to be sold at the Tabernacle." This first edition, issued in a duodecimo of 144 pages, has long been very rare; but we did not imagine that Whitefield's hymnal would ever be prized as a thousand-dollar book! Its rarity seems to have been unsuspected at the sixth McKee sale in May, 1902, when the only other copy which we can trace at this moment sold as low as $4.50.

Another rarity which is crossing the sea is the Nichols copy of "Original Poetry by Victor and Cazire," (Percy and Elizabeth Shelley,) which was sold for £900 at Sotheby's Monday, Nov. 2, and which we now learn, on excellent authority, is to join other highly prized Shelleys in the library of Mr. Frederic H. Halsey of this city. At the recent Nichols sale it was bought by Thomas J. Wise, collector of nineteenth century rarities and maker of bibliographies of nineteenth century authors, who was already the possessor of the only other extant copy of the book, the one which was originally owned by the Rev. Charles Grove, brother of Shelley's Harriet Grove, to whom a number of these early poems were addressed.

The London papers announced that "Mr. Wise now owns the only known copies of 'Original Poetry,'" but the English collector, we understand, was acting as agent for his friend, Mr. Halsey, in whose library are many "first" books of modern authors, including two of the three extant copies of Poe's "Tamerlane," the British Museum having the other one. The late Adolphus Frederick Nichols, from whose collection came this £900 copy of Shelley's earliest poetical volume, is said to have picked it up at a London book stall for sixpence!

School Methods.

Miss Addie Marie Shaw has been engaged by The World's Work to spend a year in investigating school methods, which will be illustrated by that magazine as far as possible by its own photographs. Miss Shaw is herself a teacher of experience and an author.

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QUERIES.

To secure attention in this department every communication must be signed with the full name and address of the inquirer, which will not be published unless the inquirer so desires. Trivial questions will not be heeded. Queries will be answered in the order of their receipt, and as the number received weekly is very large, and the pressure upon our columns is always very great, the inquirer must always be prepared to await his turn.

"H. F." South Hadley, Mass.: "How can I procure a copy of 'The Story of a Country Town,' by Mr. Howe, which is referred to in W. C. Brownell's 'French Traits'?"

E. W. Howe's "Story of a Country Town" is published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. at $1.25 in cloth; paper, 50 cents.

A letter will be forwarded to "I. G.," Ashley Avenue, Charleston, S. C., on receipt of full name.

A. L. PRINCE, 315 Columbus Avenue, New York City: "When was the name Stonewall Jackson first applied to the noted Confederate General?"

At the battle of Manassas, (Bull Run,) July 21, 1861, Brig. Gen. Bee is reported to have said: "See, there is Jackson, standing like a stone wall!" This was Bernard E. Bee, born in Charleston, S. C., about 1823, and killed during this battle.

"H. G. A. B." 18 East Fortieth Street, New York City: "'Queries' of Oct. 24 attributes the phrase 'glittering generalities' to the Hon. Rufus Choate. Permit me to say that, although the phrase was used by him, as therein stated, Aug. 6, 1856, it was not original with him, but was borrowed from Franklin J. Dickman, at that time a young lawyer in Providence, R. I., but afterward, and for many long years, ranking high as one of the Judges upon the bench of the Supreme Court in Ohio. In an article entitled 'A Reviver of the Century,' by the Hon. Rufus Choate, written by Mr. Dickman and published in The Providence Journal, Dec. 14, 1849, he said: 'We fear that the glittering generalities of the speaker have left an impression more delightful than permanent.' For verification of the above I have the Hon. F. J. Dickman's account of the matter in full in my personally in years past. My impression is that Rufus Choate himself afterward gave full credit for the phrase as a quotation to its rightful originator, but of this, at the moment, I am not positive."

P. J. FLEMING, 196 First Street, Jersey City, N. J.: "I wish to purchase a copy of the 'Lincoln-Douglas Debates.'"

The "Political Debates" of Lincoln and Douglas are published by the Burrows Brothers Company, Cleveland, Ohio, at $3.50.

"L. W." 1,526 Park Avenue, New York City: "Who said: 'My rule is to make business a pleasure and pleasure my business?' Who publishes a book by Ignatius Donnelly which bears a title something like this: 'The Age of Fire and Gravel'?"

To Aaron Burr is attributed, "The rule of my life is to make business a pleasure and pleasure my business." Donnelly's "Ragnarok: The Age of Fire and Gravel," is published by D. Appleton & Co., $2.

WILLIAM ABBATT, 261 Fourth Avenue, New York City: "The book for which 'F. W. B.,' 130 Belmont Avenue, Newark, N. J., asks, is really 'The New Gospel of Peace.' It was written by Richard Grant White, and has long been out of print. Fernando Wood appears in it as 'Fernandiwad, whose walk was slantindicular'—a most excellent description of that politician's manner of life."

"The New Gospel of Peace According to St. Benjamin" was published in four parts, 12mo, in New York, 1883-6. Book First appearing July 27, 1882; Book Second Oct. 24, 1883; Book Third, July 22, 1884, and Book Fourth May 19, 1886. The complete edition was published in one volume in 1886, with an introduction containing two letters by the author. The book is occasionally seen in the old book stores and in the auction room. A copy in the original parts sold for $3.50 in this city in October, 1901.

"G." 339 West Forty-second Street, New York City: "Who originated the phrase 'No North, no South, no East, no West'? Which were the principal works of Dr. Rufus W. Griswold?"

In a speech delivered in the United States Senate in 1848 Henry Clay said: "I have heard something said about allegiance to the South. I know no South, no North, no East, no West, to which I owe any allegiance." Dr. Griswold's principal publications were: "The Poets and Poetry of America," Philadelphia, 1842; "The Poets and Poetry of England in the Nineteenth Century," New York, 1845; "The Prose and Prose Writers of America," Philadelphia, 1847; "The Female Poets of America," Philadelphia, 1848, and "The Republican Court," New York, 1855. (See Foley's "American Authors" for a more complete list.)

"F. F." 11 St. Mark's Place, New York City: "Who was the author of a novel called 'Margaret,' which I remember reading many years ago?"

This novel is perhaps "Margaret: A Tale of the Real and Ideal," written by the Rev. Sylvester Judd, (1813-53,) a Unitarian clergyman of Augusta, Me. "Margaret" was first published in Boston in 1845, and proved very popular for a long period. Judd also wrote "Richard Edney and the Governor's Family," 1850; "Philo: An Evangelical," 1850; "The Church, in a Series of Discourses," 1854, &c. "Margaret" and "Richard Edney" are still in print, we believe, (Little, Brown & Co., $1.50 each.)

"L. M." 1,134 Forest Avenue, New York City: "Who is the author of the lines beginning: "'I had a dream which was not all a dream'?: Byron; in "Darkness."

HENRY E. NAAE, 14 North Warren Street, Trenton, N. J.: "What books of John Fiske are there outside of the twenty-four published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co.?"

"Essays: Historical and Literary," (the Macmillan Company, two volumes, $4;) "American Political Ideas," (Harper & Brothers, $1;) "Edward Livingston Youmans," (D. Appleton & Co., $2,) &c. In addition, he edited several works, among them being "Appletons' Cyclopaedia of American Biography," (with Gen. James Grant Wilson.)

"T. H." 275 Central Park West, New York City: "Can you give me any definite information regarding Bishop Graves, 'a great authority on matters of Irish archaeology, who was also well known as a mathematician and philologist'?"

Dr. Charles Graves (1812-99) was the Bishop of Limerick. He graduated at Trinity College, Dublin, in mathematics; was elected to a fellowship in 1836, got the Erasmus Smith Professorship of Mathematics in 1861, and edited a translation, with considerable additions, of Chasles's "Memoirs on Conics and Spherical Conics." The public, however, knew him better as an antiquarian. He engaged in the task of deciphering the Ogham inscriptions and served on the Historical Manuscripts Commission. He was President of the Royal Irish Academy in 1861, a Fellow of the Royal Society, and an Honorable D. C. L. of Oxford. He was consecrated Bishop in 1866. Two of his sons are Alfred Perceval Graves, author of "Songs of Killarney," "Father O'Flynn," &c., and Charles L. Graves, author of "Blarney Ballads" and "The Hawarden Horace."

"KILMARNOCK," 226 West Thirty-seventh Street, New York City: "What is the Memorial Catalogue of the Burns Exhibition, and where can I obtain a copy?"

In the Summer of 1896 the galleries of the Royal Glasgow Institute of the Fine Arts were given up to an exhibition of portraits, pictures, manuscripts, books, and relics connected with Robert Burns. A memento of this occasion was published in 1896 in the form of an exhaustive catalogue, which was issued at 42 shillings by William Hodge & Co., 84 North Frederick Street, Glasgow, and probably can still be obtained from them.

ALFRED DRURY, Paterson, N. J.: "H., Oceanic, N. J., will, I think, find the episode he wishes in 'A Bicycle of Cathay,' by Frank R. Stockton, (Harper & Brothers,) I doubt if it be in Jerome's 'Three Men on Wheels.'"

"P. T." New York City: "Where can I buy the books of Karl Marx?"

"Capital" translated by Mrs. Aveling, (Sonnenschein, London, two volumes, 30 shillings;) "The People's Marx: a Popular Epitome of Capital, by Gabriel Deville," translated by E. R. La Monte, (International Library Publishing Company, Duane Street, New York City, $1.50;) "Revolution and Counter-Revolution in Germany in 1848," (Charles Scribner's Sons, "Social Science Series," $1;) "The Civil War in France," translated by E. B. Bax, (International Library Publishing Company, 25 cents;) "Wage-Labor and Capital," translated by J. L. Joynes, (International Library Publishing Company, 10 cents,) &c.

"TENTH NEW JERSEY," 58 Pine Street, New York City: "The lines beginning:

"'O Thou, that for our sins didst take
A human form, and humbly make
Thy home on earth,'

for which Mrs. E. J. Graves, Charleston, Tenn., inquired in 'Appeals to Readers' of Nov. 21, are from Longfellow's translation of 'Copias de Maurique.' The whole poem can be found in his works."

"MRS. L. P. C." Pittsfield, Mass.: "Who wrote a poem containing these lines:

"'Tis sweet to hear the watchdog's honest bark
Bay deep-mouthed welcome as we draw near home;
'Tis sweet to know there is an eye will mark
Our coming, and look brighter when we come'?"

See Byron's "Don Juan," Canto I., stanza 123.

"T. H." Mount Vernon, N. Y.: "Who was J. L. Sibley, author of a book on the graduates of Harvard, and where can I see this book?"

John Langdon Sibley (1804-85) was the librarian of Harvard University, 1841-77. His "Biographical Sketches of Graduates of Harvard University," 1642-96," in three volumes, can be seen in the Lenox Branch of the New York Public Library.

MARY BARSTOW SHELDON, 35 Front Street, Binghamton, N. Y.: "Who is the author of these lines on Napoleon: 'Grand, gloomy, and peculiar, he sat upon the throne a sceptred hermit, wrapped in the solitude of his own originality'?"

They occur in "The Character of Napoleon," by Charles Phillips, (1780-1850.) Perhaps some of our readers can tell where this "oration" is to be found.

"MRS. E." Virginia: "Mr. Saintsbury says in the preface to 'Pride and Prejudice': 'In the novels of the last hundred years there are vast numbers of young ladies with whose it might be a pleasure to fall in love; there are at least five with whom, as a second to no man of taste and spirit can help doing so. These names are, in chronological order: Elizabeth Bennet, Diana Vernon, Argemone Lavington, Beatrix Esmond, and Barbara Grant.' Can you tell me in what novels I can find Argemone Lavington and Barbara Grant?"

Argemone Lavington and Barbara Grant figure, respectively, in Charles Kingsley's "Yeast" and R. L. Stevenson's "David Balfour."

ROBERT NANCE, 31 Stuyvesant Street, New York City: "Where can I find the lines:

"'Two souls with but a single thought,
Two hearts that beat as one'?"

In Act II. of Maria Lovell's translation of Von Munch Bellinghausen's "Ingomar."

"T. B. N." Short Hills, N. J.: "Who publishes the works of Mazzini?"

Mazzini's "Life and Writings" new edition, (Charles Scribner's Sons, six volumes, $10.80.)

"ALICE," South Hadley, Mass.: "Where can I find this line:

"'Truth-teller was our England's Alfred named'?"

In Tennyson's "Ode on the Death of the Duke of Wellington."

ALBERT H. NICHOLS, 70 Broadway, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "Who is the author of 'The Inside Man'? Who are the publishers of A. Conan Doyle's works in paper covers?"

"The Invisible Man" is by H. G. Wells, (Harper & Brothers, $1.) Only the earliest works of Conan Doyle are obtainable in paper covers. Inquire in any large book store. His later works are all issued in cloth.

L. KLEMMER, 225 Stockton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "What is the date of the first edition of 'The Adventures of a French Gentleman,' by G. M. W. Reynolds?"

Reynolds's "Alfred; or the Adventures of a French Gentleman" first appeared in 1840.

F. L. MALLORY, Norwich, N. Y.: "Please give me the correct wording of a line in Leigh Hunt's 'Abou Ben Adhem.' I have it as 'Exceeding peace had made Ben Adhem bold,' but have seen it quoted with other words in the place of 'peace.'"

The correct wording is:
Exceeding peace had made Ben Adhem bold.

"A. H." 1,220 Madison Avenue, New York City: "When did William Dean Howells make his celebrated reference to the fact that 'fiction is a finer art at the present time than it was in the days of Dickens and Thackeray'?"

In a sketch of Henry James, published in The Century, November, 1882, Mr. Howells said: "The art of fiction had, in

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fact, become a finer art in our day than it was with Dickens and Thackeray. We could not suffer the confidential attitude of the latter now, nor the mannerism of the former, any more than we could endure the prolixity of Richardson or the corpulence of Fielding."

F. HOWARD, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "Who published 'A Defence of the Art of Printing,' by Charles Ribbeth?"

It is one of the issues of the Yale Press. (John Lane, $1.25.)

LAURA F. SMITH, Warren, Ohio: "As I have not seen an answer to 'B. F.'s' request for a certain poem in Appeals to Readers of Oct. 24, I send the stanza which was quoted in part, and shall be glad to send a copy of the remainder of the poem if the writer will furnish full address. The stanza in question is the fifth verse of the fourth part of 'The Lay of the Brown Rosary,' by Mrs. Browning:

"'Then breaking into tears—"Dear God," she cried, "and must we see
All blissful things depart from us, or ere we go to Thee?
We cannot grieve Thee in the wood or hear Thee in the wind,
Our cedars must fall round us, ere we see the light behind.
Ay, sooth, we feel too strong in weal, to need Thee on that road,
But woe being come, the soul is dumb that cries not on God.'"

"H. J.," 782 Sixth Avenue, New York City: "Who is the author of a book entitled 'The Total Depravity of Inanimate Things'?"

This is the title of an essay which appeared in The Atlantic Monthly, September, 1864. It was written by Mrs. Katherine Kent Child Walker, then the wife of a clergyman of Worcester, Mass. She is also the author of a "Life of Christ," "Bible Stories for the Young," "From the Crib to the Cross," &c.

"J. N.," New York City: "You stated in Queries of Oct. 31, in answer to Mrs. William A. Dixon, that one Johnson (1771-97) was the author of the epitaph the second line of which reads:

"'Then rise unchanged and be an angel still.'

"The epitaph in question seems in fact to be considerably older. Mr. William Winter, in 'Gray Days and Gold,' (1882,) on Page 136, (article entitled 'Historic Nooks and Corners,') says that he saw in the church at Butler's Marston, near Stratford-on-Avon, a commemorative stone in which appears this couplet:

"'Sleep, gentle soul, and wait thy Maker's will,
Then rise unchanged, and be an angel still.'"

We stated that William Martin Johnson "is said to have written" an epitaph on a young lady which reads:

"Here sleep in dust and wait the Almighty's will,
Then rise unchanged and be an angel still."

For the little we know of Johnson's poetry we are indebted to John Howard Payne. Specimens of his poems, including this epitaph, appeared in articles contributed by Payne to The Democratic Review in 1838, and were later used by Duyckinck. Apparently Johnson paraphrased the English version of the epitaph.

"L. C.," 159 West Twenty-eighth Street, New York City: "Was the often quoted Trelawny ballad original with the Rev. R. S. Hawker, to whom it is attributed, or is it really an ancient song?"

We quote the author's words, (footnote in "The Poetical Works of Robert Stephen Hawker":) "With the exception of the four opening lines * * * the whole of this song was composed by me in the year 1825. I wrote it under a stag-horned oak in Sir Seville's Walk, in Stowe Wood. It was sent by me anonymously to a Plymouth paper, and there it attracted the notice of Mr. Davies Gilbert, who reprinted it at his private press at Eastbourne under the avowed impression that it was the original ballad. It had the good fortune to win the eulogy of Sir Walter Scott, who also deemed it to be the ancient song. It was praised under the same persuasion by Lord Macaulay and Mr. Dickens."

"DOROTHY M.," New Rochelle, N. Y.: "Where can I find the most accurate account of Poe's friendship with Sarah Helen Whitman?"

Probably in George E. Woodberry's biography of the poet, (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.25.)

Appeals to Readers.

MRS. HENRIETTA BAKER, 19 Arlington Street, Fitchburg, Mass.: "Will some reader kindly inform me as to the authorship of the book entitled 'Mary London; or, Revelations of a Life,' published by Striker & Townsend, 255 Broadway, New York, 1859?"

MAYNARD, MERRILL, & CO., 29, 31, and 33 East Nineteenth Street, New York City: "We remember to have heard the old rhyme giving the names of the English sovereigns, beginning:

"'First William the Norman, then William his son,'

"It ended:

"'Then Anne, George Four, and Fourth William, all past,
And Victoria sways, may she long be the last.'

"At the time of the accession of Edward VII. we saw quoted in several papers a new ending, bringing the rhyme down to date. These last lines we have forgotten, and we are anxious to find them again. We shall be very grateful for any information which any of your readers may be able to give us."

"M. E. J. P.," 940 Shady Avenue, Pittsburg, Penn.: "There is in the possession of our family an old book entitled 'The Great Historical, Geographical, and Poetical Dictionary,' printed in London in 1694, for Henry Bonwicke, Joseph Hindmarsh, John Nicholson, Abel Swall, Jno. Hudd-Lake, Jno. Nicholson, Jno. Meredith, all at the Star in St. Paul's Church Yard; John Harris at the Harrow in the Poultry, and Thomas Newborough at the Golden Ball in St. Paul's Church Yard. This is a very large book, and was published by subscription, the names of the subscribers to the number of over 600 being given. I desire to know if there is any way of tracing the recent books of these booksellers, as I wish to obtain the residence of the grandson of a gentleman who was one of the subscribers."

E. R. WILSON, 801 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "I am anxious to secure the use, for a time or purchase, of a copy of 'The Vigilantes of Montana,' by Thomas J. Dimsdale, published in Virginia City, Mon., in 1866. Can any reader help me?"

F. J. CHAPMAN, Ingram, Allegheny County, Penn.: "When I was a lad, many years ago, I had a book, 'The Boy's Winter Book,' by Thomas Miller. It was published by Harper & Brothers about 1842. I should like to get a copy of it."

Life in a Monastery.

The first edition of Joseph McCabe's "Twelve Years in a Monastery" was published in England when, known simply as "Father Antony," the author was about to leave the Roman Catholic Church on account of his agnostic views. Since then he has produced a biography of "Peter Abelard" and "St. Augustine and His Age." In the new and American edition of his first book, (12mo, $1.50, 15c. postage, G. P. Putnam's Sons), the author reconstructs his closing pages and generally revises the body of the book. He now offers this second edition, as his "mature judgment on, and as a completely unemotional and true depictment of, the system it describes." The introduction deals with monasticism, and is followed by a chapter on the "vocation." Then come the author's account of his novitiate, his studentship, and his priesthood. After he spent a year at Louvain he became a minister in London. He tells of his secession from the Roman Catholic Church, and follows this with a "Critique of Monasticism" and a chapter on "The Church of Rome."

There are many pages dealing with the daily life in monasteries, with the rules governing certain orders, and with the relations of monastic life to the world beyond.

New York Produce Exchange.

An astonishing number of trades is united in the New York Produce Exchange, whose "report" for the fiscal year ended July 1, 1903, has been issued. Rules are given for the butter, cheese, cottonseed oil, distilled spirits, exports, flour, grain, hay and straw, hops, lard, olive oil, petroleum, provision, seed, and steamship trades. The variety of rates scheduled explains to some extent why the shipping of goods sometimes costs so much money; rates are quoted for sampling, weighing, and superintending track grain and feed; for storage charges, &c., on graded grain; for canal boat towing and the lightering of ungraded grain; warehouse charges and the tariff of railroad elevators in the Port of New York.

The Treasurer's report shows the income for 1903 was nearly $400,000, while the Exchange spent about $300,000. The assessed value of the property of the Exchange was increased from $3,000,000 in 1902, to $4,500,000 this year; "application has been made for a reduction." The roll of members includes 2,742 names; 120 membership certificates were brought in and canceled this year, and sixty-eight members have died. The cash value of receipts of commodities dealt in on the floor of the Exchange this year reached the sum of $404,444,833, a decrease of $6,500,000 from 1902, and an increase of $10,000,000 over 1901. The Exchange is eager for the 1,000-ton barge canal, its committee is one of the most active in the propaganda for it; New York's exports of flour and corn have fallen off over 50 per cent. since 1878, only our wheat exports showing a slight increase. In 1903 the Exchange gave away $3,613, of which $1,246 was for the Martinique sufferers.

New York in 1695.

A very interesting, human, as well as historical, document has been presented to the public in "New York Considered and Improved, 1695," by John Miller, with introduction and notes by Victor Hugo Paltsits of the New York Public Library. The text is from the original manuscript in the British Museum, (Cleveland, Ohio: The Burrows Brothers Company. Antique boards, uncut, $2 net.)

According to Mr. Paltsits, Miller was born near Ely, England, in 1668. He was educated at Trinity College, and when twenty-six he was appointed "Chaplain of the two companies on foot in the Colony of Newyorke." In June, 1692, he arrived in this country. During his three years' residence here he was the sole officiating Episcopal clergyman. The conditions in the province during that time were vexatious and diverged from stability along different lines. In July, 1695, Miller started to return to England. After some days at sea French "pirates" seized the vessel, and, seeing that capture was inevitable, Miller threw overboard all of his valuable notes and sketches, which had occupied his thought and time while visiting various sections of New York, lest he "should have given Intelligence to an Enemy to the ruine of the province instead of a friendly Information to the advantage thereof."

This great loss he attempted to retrieve, at least in part, by employing the leisure of a "long imprisonment," in preparing the present account of New York, "through God's assistance, the help of my memory, and certain knowledge I had of things." When he at last reached England he passed the remainder of his days at Effingham "in the faithful discharge of his duty," sustaining a reputation of a "worthy and respectable vicar" and "a man of research." He died in November, 1720.

The volume contains Miller's plans of New York, fac-similes of his handwriting, and appendices, documents, biographical notes, &c. There are also an index and a bibliography to the volume.

New York State Railways.

The Board of Railroad Commissioners of the State of New York has issued its twentieth annual report, transmitted to the Legislature last January. This report for 1903 is signed by the Secretary, George W. Aldridge, and occupies two large volumes with a large folding map of the State that includes smaller ones of this city. The first volume gives details of all kinds, especially the board's own decisions and recommendations, extension of routes, transfer of franchises, alphabetical list of all companies formed under the laws of this State, &c. An appendix of over 300 pages contains the State statutes applying to railroads, also other general laws, sections of the criminal and penal codes, the Rapid Transit act, and the Inter-State Commerce law, all as amended to date. The second volume contains the reports of the railroad companies for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903, and statistical tables compiled therefrom. In the whole State there are only eight street railroads operated by animal power—that was horse cars, in short; all but two of these are in Greater New York. Not one operated on a surplus last year; the deficiency was about $50,000. No capital is out receipts of over $200,000 for the mechanical traction roads.

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PLANS OF HARPER'S MAGAZINE for the coming year are so far perfected that the publishers feel assured that the MAGAZINE for 1904 will be the greatest magazine the world has ever seen. It will be richer, more varied, and more brilliant, both from the literary and artistic stand-point, than it or any other magazine ever has been.

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A remarkable love story by MARY JOHNSTON, author of "To Have and To Hold," has just begun. MRS. HUMPHRY WARD'S greatest novel begins in May, and a new story by SIR GILBERT PARKER (author of "The Right of Way") in the Fall.

By exclusive arrangement a number of the leading American writers will write only for Harper's during the coming year. Among them are: MARK TWAIN, W. D. HOWELLS, THOMAS A. JANVIER, and ROBERT W. CHAMBERS.

Travel

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COAST OF FRANCE

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CONTINENTAL LIFE

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Dr. Charcot, of Paris, and M. Perez, of the University of Bordeaux, have already started an expedition the purpose of which is to reach the South Pole. The first account of their adventures will be given in HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

Frank E. Schoonover, the well-known illustrator and writer, is now on his way to the little-known regions around Hudson Bay. He will contribute both pictures and text of several articles to the MAGAZINE.

Thomas A. Janvier, one of the most charming of our writers, and Walter Appleton Clark, the artist, are now touring the French coast for the MAGAZINE. Their articles will be a distinctive feature of the year.

Norman Duncan, the story-writer, is on his way from Labrador, where he has lived among the fishermen. He will write of some hitherto untold-of features of their dangerous and lonely life.

Arthur Symons, the English writer, and Israel Zangwill will contribute delightful studies of Continental life, and André Castaigne will furnish both text and illustrations of several papers on some of the least-known and most attractive corners of Europe.

President Charles F. Thwing, of Western Reserve University, has visited some of the great universities of the Continent for HARPER'S MAGAZINE, and will write of the life in those great places of learning.

Science

HARPER'S MAGAZINE has published during the past few years more scientific articles of importance than any other periodical the world over. Among those who will contribute scientific articles are:

Prof. J. J. THOMPSON, of Cambridge, England.—Prof. RUTHERFORD, of McGill University.—G H. DARWIN, F.R.S., of Cambridge, England.—Prof. SIMON NEWCOMB.

Diplomacy

John Bassett Moore, Professor of International Law and Diplomacy at Columbia University, and one of the world's greatest authorities on diplomatic history, is writing a number of papers on great periods in our diplomatic history, which will be published during the coming year. The importance and interest of these papers, appearing at this time, can scarcely be over-estimated.

Language and Literature

Professor Thomas R. Lounsbury, LL. D., of Yale University, perhaps the greatest living authority on the English language, will contribute a number of papers dealing with questions in the use of English—the use and abuse. Edmund Gosse, the English critic, and one of the most facile of English writers, has written for the MAGAZINE a number of delightful articles on "Phases and Fashions in Literature." Other writers who will contribute in this field are:

MAURICE MAETERLINCK.—ARTHUR SYMONS.—ALICE MEYNELL.—RICHARD LE GALLIENNE.

Governments of the World

A most important serious feature of the MAGAZINE will be a number of articles by eminent writers descriptive of the legislative bodies of various European powers and their mode of procedure. The first of these articles will be by William Sharp, who will write on the Chamber at Athens. These articles will be fully illustrated.

By virtue of wholly unusual arrangements, these—perhaps the greatest magazine artists alive to-day—will paint only for Harper's Magazine: Edwin A. Abbey, R. A., Howard Pyle, Miss Elizabeth Shippen Green, and Lucius Hitchcock. Practically every author and artist of reputation the world over will contribute to Harper's the coming year.

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